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# THE MAGISTRATES OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

by  
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BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

*with the collaboration of*

**MARCIA L. PATTERSON**  
KENT PLACE SCHOOL

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MY FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE  
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## PREFACE

When Mommsen drew up the plans for the *Prosopographia Imperii Romani* he deliberately excluded the period of the "libera res publica" from its purview because he was most concerned to make available the rich harvest of information that can be drawn from inscriptions and coins, and such material on the period of the Roman Republic appeared to the editor "pauca eaque satis cognita et illustria." As a consequence investigators in this field have had to depend on Orelli's *Onomasticon* to Cicero, the articles on members of particular families, at first by Klebs, and later mainly by Münzer, in *RE*, or the presentation of Roman history through the biographies of some of the more important families in Groebe's revision of Drumann's *Geschichte Roms*. Orelli's *Onomasticon* is still a useful aid to students of the Ciceronian period because of its citations of relevant texts, but it is marred by a number of mistaken identifications and is practically limited to the persons mentioned by Cicero. The early articles by Klebs in *RE* tend to be summary and incomplete. The excellence of those by Münzer, and of such special articles as those on Cicero and Lucullus by Gelzer and on Caesar by Groebe, is admitted on every hand, but they have appeared slowly with the slow progress of the volumes of *RE*. Many of the early ones can be supplemented from more recent evidence, while others, which include such important families as the Postumii and the Valerii, have not yet appeared or have barely begun to appear. The value of Drumann-Groebe needs no emphasis. The comprehensive treatment of the more important members of the families chosen, the detail in which their official careers and relationships are considered (for example, the account of the Sergii included in the article on Cicero, and the appendix on Caesar's Legates in Gaul) together make the work an indispensable aid to students of the history of the last century of the Roman Republic. But earlier periods are sketchily treated, and important groups, such as the Cornelii Scipiones, the Servilii, the Sempronii, and the Valerii, do not appear at all. Such a situation would appear to justify the preparation of a *Prosopographia Liberae Rei Publicae* on a full scale if means, time and assistance were available.

Besides works like these there have been published a number of lists of the holders of particular magistracies and priesthoods, but there has been no attempt to present them together as a body of

administrative personnel, though the influence of their family relationships has been set forth by Münzer in a work of great importance, his *Römische Adelsparteien und Adelsfamilien*, and prosopographical methods have been applied with brilliant results to the interpretation of the ages of Cicero and Augustus by Ronald Syme in his *Roman Revolution*. Many of these studies of separate magistracies and of separate monuments make an important contribution. The recent publication of the *Fasti Consulares et Triumphales* by A. Degrassi in *Inscriptiones Italiae* XIII, 1, introduces a new period in the study of this Augustan monument, and of the lists of Consuls, Dictators, and Censors, drawn from this and other sources, and in particular, Livy's *History*, which form the skeletal structure of the history of the Roman Republic. His publication of the *Elogia* in volume XIII, 3 of the same series is another valuable contribution. Niccolini's *Fasti dei Tribuni della Plebe* contains a full citation of texts and an excellent discussion of problems. Wehrmann, Hölzl, Maxis, and Stella Maranca<sup>1</sup> have each made collections of Praetors of various periods. Bandel's study of the Dictators, and the studies of the Censors by De Boor, Leuze, and most recently by Cram, each contain useful material, but are now largely superseded by Degrassi's work. A group of pupils of Cichorius have provided useful collections, Seidel, of the Aediles, Sobeck, of the Quaestors, Krug, of the Ambassadors, and Bartsch, of the Legates between the death of Sulla and 44 B. C. Bardt and Klose have given us reference lists of priests and priestly colleges. Lists of Promagistrates have appeared among other material in scattered *Fasti*: those of the Second Punic War in De Sanctis' table of commands, those of Sicily and of Sardinia along with the Praetors in Klein's list of the governors of these provinces. Those of Spain have been collected by Wilsdorf, those of Africa by Pallu de Lessert, those of Macedonia by Gaebler, and those of Asia by Waddington and Chapot. Dr. Wilhelmina Jashemski has recently published a useful collection of promagistrates and provincial governors, correcting many errors in earlier works, and Professor David Magie has included lists of the governors in his *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*. But there exists no work which assembles in comprehensive fashion the magistrates and other officials of each year and presents them in chronological order in annual lists, that does, in short, in our time with the often scantily preserved material something of what Atticus accomplished for the major magistrates of Rome in his *Liber Annalis* in the age of Cicero.

The present collection is not designed to serve as a complete prosopography of the Roman Republic, the necessary scale of which would take us too far afield, but may help to clear the way for one. It is

designed to meet the two problems outlined above, the one administrative, the other biographical in nature, but to keep the emphasis mainly upon public offices and careers. The work as a whole consists of two parts. In the first the magistrates and other officials of each year are presented in annual lists. Each entry is regularly followed by references to the ancient evidence regarding the name, the office and the date, and by a summary, again with references to the ancient evidence, of that person's activities in office. A second part which will serve as an Index, will contain a summary reference list of careers. In this the names will be listed in alphabetical order, each name followed by a list of offices arranged so far as possible in chronological order with numbers referring to the years in which they were held. I hope that the two parts together will create a useful work of reference on the administrative personnel of the Roman Republic.

Volume I includes the lists of magistrates and officials from the beginning of the Roman Republic to the sixth consulship of Marius in 100 B. C. The section from 218 to 201 B. C. was prepared by Dr. Marcia Patterson in connection with her Bryn Mawr dissertation on *Roman Magistrates during the Second Punic War*. Volume II will continue the annual lists through the first century to 31 B. C., the date which marks the beginning of the *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*. It will include appendices on magistrates whose dates are completely uncertain, and on the Monetales, who are difficult to bring within a regular chronological scheme. It will also contain the Index of names and careers, and a select bibliography.

The annual lists are numbered in accordance with the traditional Varronian system, in spite of the difficulties raised in arranging the magistrates of the earliest period in this, or any other, regular chronological scheme. This system provides the most convenient framework for presenting the evidence in order while noting the differences between our chief sources. The order of magistrates in each year has had to be somewhat arbitrary. The Consuls, being the eponymous officials, are placed first, and are listed, not in alphabetical order, but in the order indicated by a comparison of the ancient evidence. After the Consuls are listed the Dictators, Masters of Horse, and Censors, in this order whenever they occur together. The lower elective magistracies are placed next, the Praetors, the Aediles, Curule and Plebeian, often followed immediately by the Iudex Quaestionis since he was regularly a recent Aedile, then the Tribunes of the Plebs, and the Quaestors, with the individual magistrates listed in alphabetical order in each case. Tribunes of the Plebs, who entered office on December 10, and Quaestors, who did so on December 5, are listed with the Consuls under

whom they served most of their year. Similarly I have listed the Interreges, who are placed next in order, not with the year that has expired when they serve, but with the years of the Consuls whose election they secure. Next are listed the Promagistrates, and in succession to them the military officers and the commissioners, first the Tribunes of the Soldiers, placed here despite the fact that they were subject to election, then the Legates, and the Prefects. The Legates in turn are divided into three classes according to function: Ambassadors, who were sent officially by the Senate to deal with foreign powers; Envoys, who were sent by the Senate to magistrates or officials, or by these to the Senate or each other; and finally, Lieutenants, who served with definite military functions. As these are a rather indefinite group I have included among them (with a mark of interrogation) a considerable number of persons who were active in military capacities but whose title is not preserved. After the Legates are listed the Prefects. Then follow the commissioners who were appointed or elected to assign lands, dedicate temples, supervise the construction of ships, or perform other special assignments. In the few years when the names of *Triumviri Nocturni* or *Capitales* are recorded they are placed at the end.

The inclusion of notices regarding the priests and the Vestal Virgins requires some explanation. Technically the priests in the various colleges were not magistrates, even after they were made elective by the *Lex Domitia* of 104 B. C., and their positions were not annual but normally were held for life. But the priesthoods were positions of considerable political influence, as Cicero makes clear in the *Laws*, and were important prizes in an official career. The years of succession and of death of priests are noted where these are known, but otherwise a priest is listed under a year in which he happens to be mentioned. At a few points when all or nearly all the membership of the colleges of Pontifices and of Augurs is known I have inserted summary lists.

The spelling of names has been standardized by dropping most of the archaic forms: Aelius, not Ailius; Folius, not Foslius; and of course, Valerius, Papirius, Popillius, etc. Patricians are indicated by the abbreviation Pat. after the name. The number in brackets which follows all names is the number of the article under the name of the family in *RE* in which an individual is discussed. An asterisk signifies that the article will be found in the old *RE*. In such cases I have frequently added references to Lübker's *Reallexikon des klassischen Altertums*, to Drumann-Groebe, to Münzer's *Adelsparteien und Adelsfamilien*, and in the case of many of the Valerii, to his *De Gente Valeria*. In the line with each name I have indicated the dates of praetorships and consulships wherever the career has advanced that far. The ancient references

which establish name, office, and date are arranged mainly in chronological sequence, and the summary account of activities in office is regularly followed by the ancient references on which it is based, again arranged mainly in chronological sequence. In a few cases, such as the consulships of Cicero in 63 and of Caesar in 59, or the activities of Flamininus in Greece, the account has had to be abridged. In general, legislative activity is more fully reported than military operations.

I have restricted discussion almost entirely to questions regarding particular names, offices, and dates, and the material necessary to explain the lists as they appear; and I have excluded the involved and far-reaching problems of the early chronology and the reliability of the lists of magistrates, particularly of those who held office before the war with Pyrrhus. My purpose in this work is not primarily to vindicate or to criticize the chronology of our records or the reliability of the names contained in them, but to make available the lists of magistrates as fully as I can. It is however only fair to state briefly my general position.

In the first place, I am inclined to accept almost the entire list of eponymous magistrates, excepting only a few possible interpolations and the "Dictator" years.<sup>2</sup> It seems impossible otherwise to explain the survival of the names of several extinct patrician families, or to find a period when the list as we have it could have been invented. Some of the dictatorships and some of the triumphs appear to be less reliable, and a few of the early censorships are open to question. The lists of Military Tribunes with consular power were more subject to interpolation, but with them the problem is to determine which of our major sources is the most complete and which the most interpolated. It is probable that good records of priests were preserved, but the names of many of the early officers and minor officials in the early period indicate that they were taken from the lists of eponyms. The tendency of Roman families to glorify their beginnings led to some falsification of the tradition, as Cicero says (*Brut.* 62; cf. *Liv.* 8.40.4), but that same emphasis upon ancestral achievements may have assisted in preserving a fuller record of official careers among the great noble families.

In the second place, though our chief sources are based upon records that are fundamentally sound, they may yet differ in value. Niebuhr and after him Mommsen assigned the primacy to Diodorus in the belief that he represented essentially the material in Fabius Pictor, and their view has had great influence. But both Eduard Meyer and K. J. Beloch have raised sound objections to the Fabian hypothesis, and to these A. Klotz has added new considerations.<sup>3</sup> Though Diodorus had good sources I doubt if his lists should be placed above those of Livy, while



the incomplete preservation of the names often makes him an obscure and uncertain guide. The *Capitoline Fasti* have been estimated too highly because they are inscriptional sources, so much so that Sigonius used them to emend the text of Livy. They represent a compilation prepared, probably about 18 B.C., for inscription upon the arch of Augustus in the Forum, and present some internal evidence of revision in the interests of Augustan policy. The numerous cognomina and the complete genealogies probably betray late revision in comparison with the simpler forms of the names in Livy, and the order of the names is demonstrably less correct. Moreover, they include the "Dictator" years. It is probable that Livy preserves the best record of the magistrates of the Roman Republic.<sup>4</sup>

In the later period there were reliable records not of the major magistrates only but of the minor officials as well. The lists of magistrates, promagistrates, and commands reported in Livy from 218 to 167 B.C. appear to be almost entirely trustworthy. Information on Tribunes, Quaestors, and Legates was available for Atticus to find upon request (see *Ad Att.* 13.4-6 on Sp. Mummius and Tuditanus), while he pursued his researches upon the noble families and the holders of the major magistracies far back and made them the basis of his *Liber Annalis* (Nepos *Att.* 18). And if Cicero confused the career of C. Fannius M. f., Consul in 122, with that of C. Fannius C. f., Praetor before 118, we now know that his confusion was pardonable, for an inscription recently found in Crete reveals that their careers were contemporary and that both attained high office (see 113, Legates).

Our obligations are many and will be acknowledged as far as possible in the bibliography and notes, but many more, hints from chance conversations, impressions from reading now forgotten, may have to go unrecorded. Here I should like to mention especially the works of Degrassi on the *Fasti Capitolini* and the *Elogia*, and to refer to the special collections mentioned above. In the fields of public law and institutions Mommsen's *Römische Staatsrecht*, and his *Römische Forschungen*, Greenidge's *Legal Procedure in the Time of Cicero*, and Botsford's *Roman Assemblies* have been especially valuable. Münzer's *Römische Adelsparteien und Adelsfamilien*, his articles in *RE*, and his various articles in journals have been fundamental, while Cichorius both in his *Römische Studien* and his *Untersuchungen zu Lucilius* has offered many suggestions and contributions.

I wish to express my appreciation to Professor Malcolm Agnew who had considered working on such a list of magistrates as this and generously gave way when he found his own progress impeded. I wish to thank him too for the interest with which he has followed the

development of this work. I wish to thank Mrs. R. V. Cram for her kindness in sending me the manuscript of Professor Cram's study of the *Consuls of the Roman Republic* which was well advanced at his untimely death, and Professor A. S. Pease for giving me notes he had made on the Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis. Thanks are due to the staff of Widener Library, of the Numismatical Society, of the University of Pennsylvania Library, and of the Bryn Mawr College Library for assistance in making their resources available to me. I wish to express appreciation of a gift from Mrs. John D. Gordan for clerical help, of appropriations from the Madge Miller Research Fund of Bryn Mawr College, and the aid of Miss Margaret Reesor in checking references. Most particularly I wish to express my thanks to the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial foundation for a Fellowship which gave me time to expedite the progress of this work. I owe a special debt of gratitude to the late Professor W. A. Oldfather who took a great interest in this project from its inception, examined a number of sample proof sheets, and made many extremely valuable suggestions regarding the forms of reference and presentation, and who urged me to undertake a more complete work than I had at first intended. I wish to thank my colleagues in the classical departments at Bryn Mawr College for their interest and their unfailing readiness to help me clarify matters by discussion, and particularly Professor Lily Ross Taylor who encouraged me to undertake this task and made many helpful contributions both in discussion and in published articles to individual points and to the basic plan. Her interest and her criticism have been alike invaluable. To all these I owe a great debt of gratitude, but the responsibility for mistakes and omissions is mine alone.

Bryn Mawr College,  
January 1951.

T. Robert S. Broughton

<sup>1</sup> For the full titles of the works mentioned in this paragraph, see the list of abbreviations.

<sup>2</sup> Kornemann, *HZ* 145 (1931) 284-289, presents the most sceptical point of view. Hanell, *Das altrömische Eponyme Amt*, holds that between the first Consuls and the Decemviri there was only one holder of the eponymous office, and that the second was invented later. De Sanctis finds little interpolation after the first year of the Republic (1.1-13). See L. R. Taylor, *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 94 (1950) 514-516.

<sup>3</sup> See Mommsen, *RF* 2.221-290; E. Meyer, *RhM* 37 (1882) 610-627; K. J. Beloch, *RG* 121-125; A. Klotz, *RhM* 86 (1937) 206-224. See also F. Altheim, *RhM* 93 (1950) 267-286.

<sup>4</sup> See L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 41 (1946) 1-11; 45 (1950) 84-95; *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, 94 (1950) 511-516; cf. Degraasi, *Fasti Consulares et Triumphales, Inscriptiones Italiae* 13.1, pp. 17-20, and additamenta, 571. On the order of the names of the Consuls, see L. R. Taylor and T. R. S. Broughton, *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome* 19 (1949) 3-14.



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ABAW** — Abhandlungen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaft. München.
- ABSA** — Annual of the British School at Athens. London.
- AJA** — American Journal of Archaeology.
- AJPh** — American Journal of Philology.
- Anat. Stud. Buckler** — Anatolian Studies Presented to William Hepburn Buckler. Manchester University Press, 1939.
- Ann. Epig.** — Revue des publications épigraphiques relatives à l'antiquité romaine.
- Ἀρχ. Δελτ.** — Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον. Athens, Greece.
- Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.** — Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς. Athens, Greece.
- Bandel** — Bandel, F., *Die Dictaturen der römischen Republik*. Breslau, Diss. 1910.
- Bardt (or Bardt, Priester)** — Bardt, C., *Die Priester der vier großen Collegien aus römisch-republikanischer Zeit*. Berlin, Diss. 1871.
- BCH** — Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique.
- Beloch, RG** — Beloch, K. J., *Römische Geschichte bis zum Beginn der punischen Kriege*. Berlin, 1926.
- Bibl. Fac. Lett. Univ. Paris** — Université de Paris: Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Lettres.
- Botsford** — Botsford, G. W., *The Roman Assemblies*. New York, 1909.
- Bruns, FIR<sup>7</sup>** — Bruns, C. G., *Fontes iuris romani antiqui*. Seventh edition, by O. Gradenwitz. Tübingen, 1909.
- Bull. Com.** — Bulletino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale in Roma.
- Bull. Museo Imp. Rom.** — Bulletino del Museo del Impero Romano (Suppl. to *Bull. Com.*).
- CAH** — The Cambridge Ancient History. Cambridge, England.
- Cesano, Stud. Num.** — Cesano, S. L., *I Fasti della Repubblica Romana sulla moneta di Roma*, in *Studi di Numismatica*, I, 1942.
- Chapot, Prov. Rom. procons. Asie** — Chapot, V., *La province romaine proconsulaire d'Asie*. Paris, 1904.
- CIL** — Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
- Cichorius, RS** — Cichorius, C., *Römische Studien*. Berlin, 1922.
- Cichorius, Untersuch. Lucil.** — Cichorius, C., *Untersuchungen zu Lucilius*. Berlin, 1908.
- CIG** — Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum.
- CPh** — Classical Philology.
- CQ** — The Classical Quarterly.
- CR** — The Classical Review.
- Crake** — Crake, J. E. A., *Archival Material in Livy*. Johns Hopkins, Diss. 1939. (Unpublished).
- Cram, HSCPh** — Cram, R. V., "The Roman Censors," *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* 51 (1940) 70–110.
- CW** — The Classical Weekly.
- Daux, Delphes** — Daux, G., *Delphes au II<sup>e</sup> et au I<sup>er</sup> siècle depuis l'abaissement de l'Étolie jusqu'à la paix romaine, 191–31 av. J.-C.* Paris, 1936.
- De Boor** — De Boor, C., *Fasti Censorii*. Hamburg, Diss. 1873.
- Degrassi** — Degrassi, A., *Fasti Consulares et Triumphales*, in *Inscriptiones Italiae*, XIII, 1. Rome 1947. (See *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3).

- D.-G. — Drumann, W., *Geschichte Roms*. Second edition by P. Groebe. Leipzig, 1899-1929.
- De Sanctis — De Sanctis, G., *Storia dei Romani*. Four volumes. Torino, 1907-1923.
- D.-S. — Daremberg, Ch. et Saglio, Edm., *Dictionnaire des antiquités grecques et romaines*.
- ESAR — Tenney Frank and others, *An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome*. Volumes I-V, Baltimore, Maryland, 1933-1940.
- FGH — Müller, C., *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum*.
- FOR — Malcovati, H., *Oratorum Romanorum Fragmenta*. Volumes I-III, Torino, 1930.
- Fraccaro, Stud. Età Gracch. — Fraccaro, P., *Studi sull'età dei Gracchi*. Studi storici per l'antichità classica.
- Gäbler, Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands — Gäbler, H., *Die antiken Münzen Nordgriechenlands*, III: Makedonia und Paionia. Berlin, 1906.
- GLK — *Grammatici Latini*, edited by H. Keil.
- Grueber, CRRBM — Grueber, H. A., *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*. Volumes I-III, London, 1910.
- Gsell, Hist. anc. Afr. Nord — Gsell, S., *Histoire ancienne de l'Afrique du Nord*. Volumes I-VIII, Paris, 1913-1928.
- Haywood, Stud. on Scipio Africanus — Haywood, R. M., *Studies on Scipio Africanus*, in Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series LI, No. 1. Baltimore, Maryland, 1933.
- Head, HN<sup>2</sup> — Head, B. V., *Historia Nummorum. A Manual of Greek Numismatics*. Second edition, Oxford, 1911.
- Hesselbarth — Hesselbarth, H., *Historisch-kritische Untersuchungen zur dritten Dekade des Livius*. Halle, 1889.
- Holleaux, Στρ. Ὑπ. — Holleaux, M., *Στρατηγὸς Ὑπατος*. Bibliothèque des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome, Fasc. 113, Paris, 1918.
- Hölzl — Hölzl, M., *Fasti Praetorii ab A. U. DCLXXXVIII usque ad A. U. DCCX*. Leipzig, Diss. 1876.
- HSCPh — Harvard Studies in Classical Philology.
- Hülsem-Jordan — H. Jordan, *Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum*. Revised by Ch. Hülsen.
- HZ — Historische Zeitschrift.
- I. Cret. — *Inscriptiones Creticae*, published by Margarita Guarducci.
- I. de Délos — *Inscriptions de Délos*, published by F. Dürbach and P. Roussel; and by P. Roussel and M. Launey. Paris, 1935, and 1937.
- IG — *Inscriptiones Graecae*.
- IG<sup>a</sup> — *Inscriptiones Graecae*, editio minor.
- IGRP — *Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes*.
- ILS — *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, published by H. Dessau.
- Inscr. Ital. 13.3 — *Elogia*, in *Inscriptiones Italiae*, Volume XIII, Fasc. 3, edited by A. Degraasi.
- I. v. Magn. — *Die Inschriften von Magnesia am Maeander*, published by Otto Kern. Berlin, 1900.
- I. v. Olymp. — *Die Inschriften von Olympia*, published by W. Dittenberger and K. Purgold. Berlin, 1896.
- I. v. Priene — *Inschriften von Priene*, published by F. Hiller von Gaertingen. Berlin, 1906.
- Jashemski — Jashemski, W. F., *The Origins and History of the Proconsular and the Praetorian Imperium to 27 B. C.* Chicago, Illinois, 1950.
- JOEAI — Jahreshefte des Oesterreichischen Archäologischen Instituts in Wien.
- JRS — The Journal of Roman Studies.

- Jour. Inter. Arch. Num.* — Journal international d'Archéologie Numismatique.
- Jullian, *Hist. Gaule* — Jullian, C., *Histoire de la Gaule*. Volume III, Second edition. Paris, 1920.
- Klein — Klein, J., *Die Verwaltungsbeamten der Provinzen des römischen Reiches*. Volume I, Part I, Sicilien und Sardinia. Bonn, 1878.
- Klose — Klose, A., *Römische Priesterfasten*, I. Teil. Breslau, Diss. 1910.
- Krug — Krug, E. G., *Die Senatsboten der römischen Republik*. Breslau, Diss. 1916.
- Lange — Lange, L., *Römische Staatsalterthümer*. Volume I, third edition, 1876; Volume II, third edition, 1879; Volume III, second edition, 1876.
- LCL — The Loeb Classical Library.
- Lübker — Friedrich Lübkers *Reallexikon des klassischen Altertums*. Eighth edition, Berlin, 1914.
- MAI — Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.
- Maxis — Maxis, E., *Die Praetoren Roms von 367 zu 167 v. Chr.* Breslau, Diss. 1911.
- MDAI(R) — Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts (Römische Abteilung).
- Mél. Glotz — *Mélanges Glotz*. 2 Volumes, Paris, 1932.
- Meyer, *Kl. Schr.* — Meyer, Eduard, *Kleine Schriften zur Geschichtstheorie und zur wirtschaftlichen und politischen Geschichte des Altertums*. 2 Volumes, Halle, 1910–1924.
- MGH — Monumenta Germaniae Historica.
- Mommsen, *GS* (or *Ges. Schr.*) — Mommsen, C. M. T., *Gesammelte Schriften*. Volumes I–VIII, Berlin, 1905–1913.
- Mommsen, *Iur. Schr.* — Mommsen, C. M. T., *Juristische Schriften*, in *Gesammelte Schriften*, Volumes I–III (see above).
- Mommsen, *RF* — Mommsen, C. M. T., *Römische Forschungen*. 2 Volumes. Berlin, 1864–1879.
- Mommsen, *RMW* — Mommsen, C. M. T., *Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens*. Berlin, 1860.
- Mommsen, *Str.* — Mommsen, C. M. T., *Römisches Staatsrecht*. Volume I, third edition, Leipzig, 1887; volume II, third edition, Leipzig, 1887; volume III, Leipzig 1887.
- Mommsen, *Strafr.* — Mommsen, C. M. T., *Römisches Strafrecht*. Leipzig, 1899.
- Münzer, *APF* — Münzer, F., *Römische Adelsparteien und Adelsfamilien*. Stuttgart, 1920.
- Münzer, *Gent. Val.* — Münzer, F., *De Gente Valeria*. Oppoliae, 1891 (Berlin Diss.).
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- wissenschaft* (since edited in turn by Kroll, Mittelhaus, and Ziegler).
- \**RE* — Pauly, F. von, *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft* (first edition).
- REA* — Revue des Études Anciennes.
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- RH* — Revue Historique.
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## Consuls

L. IUNIUS M. f. - n. BRUTUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (46a, Supb. 5.356ff.)

According to Roman tradition Brutus led in the expulsion of the Tarquin kings, and became a member of the first college of Consuls (Polyb. 3.22.1; Auct. *ad Herenn.* 4.66; Cic. *Rep.* 2.46; *De Or.* 1.37; 2.225; *Brut.* 53; *Planc.* 60; *Phil.* 1.13; 3.9 and 11; *Fin.* 2.66; Liv. 1.60.3; 2.2; Diod. 10.22; Dion. Hal. 4.76—5.1; Ovid *Fast.* 2.849ff.; Val. Max. 4.4.1; Plin. *NH* 36.112; Plut. *Popl.* 1; *Brut.* 1; Tac. *Ann.* 1.1; Suet. *Iul.* 80.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 10.4; Eutrop. 1.9.2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 2.5.1; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.12; cf. Cic. *Tusc.* 4.2; *Phil.* 2.114; Sen. *Cons. Marc.* 16.2; Dio fr. 11; and 44.12.1; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.15—16; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.479f.; 2.477; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 138ff.). See Degrassi 88, 348f.

To Brutus are attributed a group of constitutional and religious institutions, 1. the taking of auspices before entrance upon office (Val. Max. 4.4.1); 2. a curiate law for the consular imperium (Tac. *Ann.* 11.22); 3. alternation of the fasces (Liv. 2.1.8; attributed to Poplicola, Cic. *Rep.* 2.55); 4. expansion of the Senate by adding the *minores gentes* (Liv. 2.1.10; Dion. Hal. 5.13.2, with Poplicola, cf. Fest. 304 L; Tac. *Ann.* 11.25; Serv. *ad Aen.* 1.426); 5. creation of the Rex Sacrorum (Liv. 2.2.1—2; Dion. Hal. 5.1.4); 6. a commemorative dedication to Carna on the Coelian Hill (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.12.31; cf. on the Mother of the Lares, 1.7.35). Finding his sons plotting, along with the nephews of Collatinus, for the return of the Tarquins he tried them and put them to death (Liv. 2.2—5; 4.15.3; 8.34.3; Dion. Hal. 5.2, and 8—12; Val. Max. 5.8.1; Propert. 4.1.45; Sil. Ital. 13.721; Plut. *Popl.* 4; *Brut.* 1; Flor. 1.3.5; Ampel. 18.1; Dio 44.12.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 10.5; Oros. 2.5.1; cf. Polyb. 6.54.5; see below, on Collatinus). He either induced his colleague Collatinus to abdicate his office (Liv.) and go voluntarily into exile, or caused the abrogation of his imperium (Piso, Cic., Obseq.), and carried a law sending all Tarquins into exile (Piso fr. 19 Peter; Cic. *Off.* 3.40; *Rep.* 2.53, cf. 46; *Brut.* 53; Liv. 2.2; 4.15.3; Dion. Hal. 5.10—12, and 19; 8.49.6; Plut. *Popl.* 4—7; Obseq. 70; Eutrop. 1.9.3; Oros. 2.5.1; Zon. 7.12). He presided over the election of Valerius Poplicola as Collatinus' successor, and was later slain in battle with the Etruscans at the Silva Arsia in combat with Aruns Tarquinius

(Liv. 2.6—7; Dion. Hal. 5.15—17; Plut. *Popl.* 9; cf. Auct. *ad Herenn.* 4.66; Cic. *Tusc.* 1.89; 4.50; *Sen.* 74; *Paradox.* 1.12; Val. Max. 5.6.1; Flor. 1.4.8; Dio fr. 13; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 10.6; Eutrop. 1.10.1; Oros. 2.5.2).

**L. TARQUINIUS EGERI f. COLLATINUS** Pat. (8)

Husband of Lucretia, and according to part of the developed tradition elected first Consul along with Brutus (Liv. 1.60.4; Dion. Hal. 4.84.5; 5.1.2; Plut. *Popl.* 1.4; Dio fr. 11; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Eutrop. 1.9.2; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.12; see Degrassi 88, 348f.). He soon either abdicated his office or had his imperium abrogated, in the one version to avoid the enmity attaching to the Tarquin name, in the other because he was inclined to deal less harshly with his nephews than Brutus with his sons who were involved in a conspiracy to restore the Tarquins (see above on Brutus).

### Consules Suffecti

**P. VALERIUS VOLUSI f. — n. PUBLICOLA** Pat. (302) Cos. 508, 507, 504

Elected as successor to Tarquinius Collatinus (Liv. 2.2; Dion. Hal. 5.12; Val. Max. 2.4.5, *primus consul*; 4.4.1; Plin. *NH* 36.112; Plut. *Popl.* 7; Eutrop. 1.9.4), Valerius was credited with popular legislation which earned him the cognomen Publicola: 1. a law admitting the right of appeal to the people (Cic. *Rep.* 2.5.3; *Acad. Pr.* 2.13; Liv. 2.8; 3.20; cf. 10.9.5; Dion. Hal. 5.19.4, and 70.2; Val. Max. 4.1.1; Plut. *Popl.* 10—11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 15; *Dig.* 1.2.2.16 and 23); 2. against attempts to seize the kingship (Liv. 2.8.2; Dion. Hal. 5.19.4; Plut. *Popl.* 12.1, cf. 11.2); 3. on freedom of candidacy (Plut. *Popl.* 11.1); 4. on taxes (*ibid.* 11.3; cf. Liv. 2.9.6); 5. on fines (Plut. *Popl.* 11.3—4); 6. on appointment of Quaestors (Plut. *Popl.* 12.2—3; Zon. 7.13; cf. Tac. *Ann.* 11.22; *Dig.* 1.2.2.22); 7. and was granted publicly a place for a dwelling on the Velia (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 16; Ascon. 13 C, from Varro) but responded to criticism by moving to the foot of the hill (Liv. 2.7; Dion. Hal. 5.19.1—2; Plut. *Popl.* 10.2—4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 15.3). After Brutus' death he presided over the election of Sp. Lucretius (see below). He celebrated a triumph for the victory over the Etruscans in which Brutus met his death (Liv. 2.7.3; Dion. Hal. 5.17.2; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64f., 535; Val. Max. 1.8.5; Plut. *Popl.* 9.5; *Rom.* 16). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 9ff.

**SP. LUCRETIVS T. ? f. — n. TRICIPITINUS** Pat. (30)

Elected as successor to Brutus, but died within a few days (Liv. 2.8.4—5, who notes that he was not named as Consul in early authors;

Dion. Hal. 5.19.2; Plut. *Popl.* 12.3; Eutrop. 1.10.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 15.2; Cassiod.; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.55; Val. Max. 4.1.1). See Degrassi 88, 348f.

M. HORATIUS M. f. - n. PULVILLUS Pat. (15) Cos. 507

Elected as successor to Lucretius (Liv. 2.8.4-5; Dion. Hal. 5.19.2; 11.5.1; Plut. *Popl.* 12.4; Flor. 1.3.4; Eutrop. 1.10.2; Zon. 7.13), known however to Polybius (3.22.1, cf. 26.1) as Brutus' colleague and one of the first Consuls of the Republic. He dedicated the temple of the Capitoline Triad (Liv. 2.8.6-8; 7.3.8; Dion. Hal. 5.35.3, who mentions his name on the inscription; Tac. *Hist.* 3.72, iterum consul; Plut. *Popl.* 14; Dio fr. 13; cf. Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.8 and 11.2; Cic. *Dom.* 139). See below, Pontifices.

### Quaestors

M. MINUCIUS (AUGURINUS?) Pat. (17, cf. 32) Cos. 497, 491

P. VETURIUS (CICURINUS GEMINUS?)<sup>a</sup> Pat. (\*1) Cos. 499

Named by Plutarch (*Popl.* 12.3; cf. Zon. 7.13) as the Quaestors designated under a Law of Valerius Poplicola. On the origin of the quaestorship, see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.573ff.; Latte, *TAPhA* 67 (1936) 24-33. On Veturius, see Lübker no. 3.

### Interrex

SP. LUCRETIVS TRICIPITINUS Pat. (30) Cos. Suff. 509

To provide a constitutional bridge from the monarchy to the republic, one tradition assigns Lucretius the role of Interrex, named by Brutus as Tribunus Celerum (Dion. Hal. 4.76.1, and 84.5). See Praefectus Urbi.

### Praefectus Urbi

SP. LUCRETIVS TRICIPITINUS Pat. (30) Cos. Suff. 509

Similarly, in another tradition it is supposed that Lucretius had been appointed Praef. Urb. by the king, and as such held the consular election (Liv. 1.59.12, and 60.4; Tac. *Ann.* 6.11). See Interrex.

### Pontifices

M. HORATIUS PULVILLUS<sup>a</sup> Pat. (15) Cos. 509, 507

According to Cicero (*Dom.* 139; fr. 15 of *Consol.*, ed Müller 4.3.336f.) and Valerius Maximus (5.10.1), Horatius dedicated the temple of the

Capitoline Triad as Pontifex (cf. Senec. *Cons. ad Marc.* 13.1; Symmach. *Ep.* 3.6.3).

C. PAPIRIUS Pat. (10)

Pontifex Maximus (Dion. Hal. 3.36.4). Münzer (*RE*) associates this Papirius with the Sex. Papirius named in Pomponius, *Dig.* 1.2.2.2, as the author of the *Ius Papirianum*, and P. Papirius (*RE* 23; *Dig.* 1.2.2.36), who collected the laws of the kings.

### Rex Sacrorum

M'. PAPIRIUS Pat. (20, cf. 1-5)

Chosen to continue the religious functions of the king (Dion. Hal. 5.1.4; cf. Liv. 2.2.1-2; 3.39.4; Fest. 422 L).

<sup>1</sup> The other Iunii prominent in the Roman Republic appeared late in the record and were all plebeian, even though they claimed descent from the Liberator (Nepos, *Att.* 18; Cic. *Phil.* 1.2; 4.7; 10.14; 11.6; *Att.* 13.40; Plut. *Brut.* 1). Brutus' claim to historicity depends in the main on the mention of his name by Polybius in connection with the first treaty between Carthage and Rome and the year of the dedication of the Capitoline temple, and on the unanimity with which Roman tradition names him as the liberator and a member of the first college of Consuls. Beloch (*RG* 230) holds that the limitation of the royal office was gradual and not necessarily to be dated in 509 or 507, while De Sanctis (1.397ff.) considers the revolution legendary, and most recently, Hanell, *Das altrömische Eponyme Amt* (Lund, 1946), holds that until the Decemviri there was only one eponymous officer each year in an era that began with the dedication of the Capitoline temple and had no necessary connection with the decline of the royal office. He would therefore exclude Brutus, along with other figures like Collatinus and Lucretius, who were probably worked into the developed form of the consular list for 509 because of their part in the story of the expulsion of the Tarquins. There is however no real cause to doubt so deep-rooted and enduring a tradition which was set so early in its main outlines and so profoundly affected Roman feeling (see my review of Hanell, *CW* 43 [1949-50] 25-27). Moreover there are clear cases of families, like the Claudii, with both patrician and plebeian branches, and like the Papirii, where the patrician branch died out leaving only the plebeian one in later times.

<sup>2</sup> Since Minucius appears to be a name imported from the consular lists for 497 and 491 and used both here and in the legend of Horatius Cocles (cf. Dio fr. 24.5), it is probable that the P. Veturius of Plutarch's text should be identified with the C. Veturius (Liv. 2.19.1; L. in Cassiod.) who was Consul in 499.

<sup>3</sup> Cicero apparently has Horatius perform the dedication not as Consul but as Pontifex, while Dionysius and Tacitus date it in his second consulship with Valerius in 507 (5.35.3; cf. 3.69.2; 4.61.3; Tac. *Hist.* 3.72), the year which Livy has omitted from his record. Polybius however (3.22.1, cf. 26.1) names Brutus and Horatius as the first Consuls and says that the dedication took place through them (ὅφ' ὧν), and dates the first treaty with Carthage by them,

though he does not specifically say that their names were on it. See the literature referred to in *RE* above; *CAH* 7.859–862 and 914; and most recently, Hanell, *Das altrömische Eponyme Amt*, who holds that Horatius was simply the first eponym in a system that began with the dedication of the temple and was connected with the expulsion of the kings only in a later tradition.

508 B.C. A.U.C. 246

### Consuls

**P. VALERIUS VOLUSI f. – n. POPLICOLA** Pat. (302) Cos. Suff. 509, Cos. 507, 504

**T. LUCRETIVS T. f. – n. TRICIPITINUS** Pat. (31) Cos. 504

Liv. 2.8.9; Dion. Hal. 5.20; Plut. *Popl.* 16.2; Chr. 354 (Publicola II et Tricipitino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Publicola et Lucretio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.12–13; Degrassi 88, 348f. Valerius led in resisting Porsenna and (perhaps in the following year<sup>1</sup>) in making peace with him (Liv. 2.8.9–14.9; Dion. Hal. 5.21.1–35.3; Plut. *Popl.* 16.2–19.5; *Comp. Sol. et Popl.* 4; Dio fr. 12–13; Zon. 7.12). A war-tax, the census, and the founding of Signuria (Signia?) are attributed to these Consuls (Dion. Hal. 5.20.1; Plut. *Popl.* 16.2). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 9ff.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers<sup>a</sup>

? **T. HERMINIUS** Pat. (2) Cos. 506

? **SP. LARCIUS (FLAVUS?)** Pat. (4) Cos. 506

? **T. LUCRETIVS TRICIPITINUS<sup>b</sup>** Pat. (31) Cos. 508, 504

? **M. VALERIUS (VOLUSI f. – n. VOLUSUS)** Pat. (74) Cos. 505

Commanded sections of the Roman forces against Porsenna, either before the episode of Horatius (Dion. Hal. 5.22.5; cf. Plut. *Popl.* 16.3), or against raiders afterwards (Liv. 2.11.7–10).

### Legates, Ambassadors

**T. HERMINIUS** Pat. (2) Cos. 506

**SP. LARCIUS (FLAVUS?)** Pat. (4) Cos. 506

Sent to bring grain from the Pomptine plain to relieve famine in Rome during the siege by Porsenna (Dion. Hal. 5.26.3–5 who dates them in 507 with the rest of the Porsenna episode).

## Pontifices

M. HORATIUS PULVILLUS Pat. (15) Cos. Suff. 509, Cos. 507  
Senec. *Ad Marc.* 13.1; cf. Val. Max. 5.10.1; see 509, 507.

<sup>1</sup> Dionysius places the whole story of Porsenna, with the episodes of Horatius, Mucius Scaevola, and Cloelia, in 507; while Plutarch seems to place those of Mucius, and Cloelia, and the conclusion of peace in that year. Livy omits 507 altogether, and dates these events in 508.

<sup>2</sup> They receive no title in our sources, but this is the most suitable classification, on account of the admitted antiquity of the office (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.185ff.).

<sup>3</sup> The position of Lucretius, Consul in this year, is treated by our sources according to the date they assign to his part in the campaign against Porsenna (see note 1).

507 B.C. A.U.C. 247

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

P. VALERIUS VOLUSI f. — n. POPLICOLA Pat. (302) Cos. Suff. 509,  
Cos. 508, 504

M. HORATIUS M. f. — n. PULVILLUS Pat. (15) Cos. Suff. 509

Dion. Hal. 5.21; Chr. 354 (Publicola III et Pulbillio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Publicola II et Publilio); so also *Chr. Pasc.* (Πουπλίου for Publilio); Cassiod.; and on Horatius, Tac. *Hist.* 3.72. See Degrassi 88, 348f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 9ff.

<sup>1</sup> Livy omits both Consuls (but see 2.16.2, Valerius quartum; and the crit. app. to 2.15.1). Dionysius places Porsenna's attack in this year, and also the dedication of the Capitoline temple by Horatius (see 509, 508, and Dion. Hal. 2.35.3; Tac. *Hist.* 3.72). See below, 506.

506 B.C. A.U.C. 248

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

SP. LARCIUS — f. — n. RUFUS (or FLAVUS?) Pat. (4) Cos. 490?

T. HERMINIUS — f. — n. AQUILINUS Pat. (2)

Dion. Hal. 5.36.1; Liv. 2.15.1 (as emended, ed. Conway and Walters); Cassiod. (Spurius Largus et Titus Herannius); cf. Chr. 354 (Rufo et Aquilino). See Degrassi, 88, 348f.

? P. LUCRETIVS Pat. (11)

? P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA Pat. (302) Cos. Suff. 509, Cos. 508, 507, 504  
Liv. 2.15.1.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently both the consular lists for this year and the text of Livy alike became confused, though it is clear that two colleges of Consuls were once

named in Livy. If Valerius and Lucretius are referred to the college of 507 which Livy omits (see 507) the total number of consulships of Valerius as reported in Livy will accord with the general tradition, but P. Lucretius is either a corruption of Sp. Larcus or is inserted instead of Horatius through confusion with Valerius' colleague in 508 and 504, T. Lucretius.

505 B.C. A.U.C. 249

### Consuls

M. VALERIUS VOLUSI f. — n. (VOLUSUS?) Pat. (74)

P. POSTUMIUS Q. f. — n. TUBERTUS Pat. (\*1) Cos. 503

Dion. Hal. 5.37.1; 6.12.1; Liv. 2.16.1; Chr. 354 (Voleto et Tuberto); Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 348f. Both Consuls celebrated triumphs over the Sabines (Liv. 2.16.1; Dion. Hal. 5.37.1—39.4; 6.12.1; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64f., 535; Plut. *Popl.* 20.1–3; Eutrop. 1.11; and Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 15.1, L. Valerius; Zon. 7.13). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 18ff., on Postumius, Lübker no. 24.

### Legates, Lieutenants

SP. LARCIUS RUFUS (or FLAVUS?) Pat. (4) Cos. 506?

Served under Postumius against the Sabines (Dion. Hal. 5.39.2).

504 B.C. A.U.C. 250

### Consuls

P. VALERIUS VOLUSI f. — n. POPLICOLA Pat. (302) Cos. Suff. 509, Cos. 508, 507

T. LUCRETIUS T. f. — n. TRICIPITINUS Pat. (31) Cos. 508

Liv. 2.16.2; Dion. Hal. 5.40.1; Plut. *Popl.* 21.1; Chr. 354 (Publicola III et Tribiclitino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Publicola III et Lucretio II), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 88, 350f. Both Consuls celebrated triumphs for victories over the Sabines and the Veientanes which resulted in the capture of Fidenae (Liv. 2.16.2–9; Dion. Hal. 5.40.1—43.2; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64, 536, Valerius only; Plut. *Popl.* 21.1—23.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 15; Zon. 7.13). They also welcomed Attus Clausus to Rome and enrolled him in the Senate (Liv., Dion. Hal., Plut., Zon.). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 9ff.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

POSTUMIUS BALBUS (REGILLUS?) Pat. (\*3?)

Served under Valerius (Plut. *Popl.* 22.2).



## Legates, Lieutenants

SP. (or T.) LARCIUS Pat. (2 or 4) Cos. 501 or 506, 490  
Served under Valerius (Dion. Hal. 5.41.5).

503 B.C. A.U.C. 251

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

AGRIPPA MENENIUS C. f. — n. LANATUS Pat. (12)

P. POSTUMIUS Q. f. — n. TUBERTUS Pat. (\*1) Cos. 505

Liv. 2.16.7; Dion. Hal. 5.44.1; 6.69.1; Chr. 354 (Tuberto II et Lanato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Menenio Agrippa et Postumio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μενενίου καὶ Ποστουμίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 348f. According to Livy (2.16.8–9), Cora and Pometia seceded to the Aurunci, whose defeat led to the celebration of a triumph by one of the Consuls, we are not told which. According to Dionysius, Postumius was defeated by the Sabines, and saved by Menenius, so that Menenius celebrated the triumph and Postumius an ovatio (Dion. Hal. 5.44.1—48.4; 6.96.1; Plin. *NH* 15.125; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 18.1; Zon. 7.13; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64f., 536). Jerome (*Chr. ad ann.* 504, p. 107 Helm) places a census in this period. On Postumius, see Lübker no. 24.

<sup>1</sup> The name of Menenius precedes in Liv., *Fast. Hyd.*, *Chr. Pasc.*, and Cassiod., that of Postumius in Dion. Hal. and Chr. 354.

502 B.C. A.U.C. 252

## Consuls

OPITER VERGINIUS OPIT. f. — n. TRICOSTUS Pat. (\*2)

SP. CASSIUS — f. — n. VECCELLINUS Pat. (91) Cos. 493, 486

Liv. 2.17.1; Dion. Hal. 5.49.1; 8.69.3, and 70.2; Chr. 354 (Tricosto et Bigellino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tricasto et Vitellino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Τρικώστου καὶ Βιτελλίνου); Cassiod.; Zon. 7.13; on Verginius, Auct. *De Praenom.* 2; and on Cassius, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64f., 536; Val. Max. 6.3.1. See Degrassi 88, 350f.; and on Verginius, Lübker no. 5.

According to Livy, the Consuls fought the Aurunci. One of them was wounded, but the other captured and destroyed Pometia and both celebrated triumphs (2.17.1–7; cf. 2.25.5–6). According to Dion. Hal., Cassius defeated the Sabines and won a triumph (5.49.1–3; 8.70.2; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64f., 536; Val. Max. 6.3.1; Zon. 7.13), while Verginius captured Cameraia (Dion. Hal. 5.49.3–5; cf. Zon. 7.13).

501 B.C. A.U.C. 253

### Consuls

POSTUMUS COMINIUS - f. - n. AURUNCUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (16) Cos. 493

T. LARCIUS - f. - n. FLAVUS (or RUFUS)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (2) Cos. 498

Liv. 2.18.1; Dion. Hal. 5.50.1, cf. 59.1 (Φλάβος); Chr. 354 (Aurunco et Rufo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aurunco et Flavo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.13; on Cominius, Auct. *De Praenom.* 2. See Degrassi 88, 350f.

According to Livy, fear of a Latin war led to the appointment of Larcus as the first Dictator (2.18.2-8; see below), while Dion. Hal. recounts the beginning of a hostile movement among the Latins (5.50.1-51.2), and a slave conspiracy (5.51.3; cf. Zon. 7.13).

### Dictator<sup>3</sup>

T. LARCIUS - f. - n. FLAVUS Pat. (2) Cos. 501, 498

Rei gerundae causa, Liv. 2.18.3-11; Dion. Hal. 5.70.4, and 73.1 (in 498 B.C.), cf. 75.1, and 77.1; Varro in Macrob. *Sat.* 1.8.1; Cic. *Rep.* 2.56; Liv. 2.21.1, Larcus Consul; Eutrop. 1.12; Jerome, *Chr.* p. 107 Helm; Ioann. Malalas, fr. 45 in *FHG* 4.555; Oros. 2.5.4; Cassiod.; Lydus *Magg.* 1.37; Syncell. p. 472; Suidas s. v. Ἰππαρχος and Δικτάτωρ; Dig. 1.2.2.18; Zon. 7.13-14. See Degrassi 88, 350 f.

?M'. VALERIUS M. f. VOLESII n. Pat. (65)

His name is rejected by Livy in virtue of Larcus' law that only consulars should be appointed to a dictatorship. He is named in Festus (216 L). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 18ff., and 25; Degrassi 88, 350f.

### Master of Horse

SP. CASSIUS VECCELLINUS Pat. (91) Cos. 502, 493, 486

Liv. 2.18.5; Dion. Hal. 5.75.2 and 4; Eutrop. 1.12; Jerome, *Chr.* p. 107 Helm; Cassiod.; Lydus *Magg.* 1.37; Suidas s. v. Ἰππαρχος.

### Legates, Ambassadors

M. VALERIUS VOLESII f. Pat. (74) Cos. 505

Sent to the assembly of the Latins at Ferentinum to dissuade them from war (Dion. Hal. 5.50.3-51.2).

<sup>1</sup> Cited in full, Auct. *De Praenom.* 2, on Postumus; Cic. *Balb.* 53; *Rep.* 2.57; Postumius, Liv. 2.18.1; 2.33.4; Dion. Hal. 5.50.1, cf. 6.49.2; Zon. 7.13. The Conway-Walters edition of Livy accepts both Postumus (2.18.1) and Postumius (2.33.4).

<sup>1</sup> On the names Largius, Lartius, Larcus, see the note to Liv. 2.10.6 in the Conway-Walters edition. Greek sources read Λάρκιος (Dion. Hal. and Zon.), so too Cic. *Rep.* 2.56.

<sup>2</sup> Authorities are agreed that Larcus was the first Dictator but disagree regarding his date. Livy follows the "most ancient authors" in choosing 501, but finds few events to tell in that year. Cicero gives only round numbers, "about ten years." Dion. Hal. in a long account (5.70.1—77.6) places the dictatorship in Larcus' second consulship in 498, and accordingly dates the battle of Lake Regillus in 496 (cf. Liv. 2.21.3—4). Varro (in Macrob. 1.8.1) stated that Larcus as Dictator dedicated the temple of Saturn, an event which Livy dates in 497 (2.21.1; cf. Wissowa 205), while Dion. Hal. (6.1.4) shows that one tradition connected Larcus with the founding, and another connected Cominius with the dedication. Livy's scheme is followed here. On the law creating the dictatorship, see Rotondi, p. 191.

500 B.C.    A.U.C. 254

### Consuls

SER. SULPICIUS P. f. - n. CAMERINUS<sup>1</sup> CORNUTUS Pat. (35)

M'. TULLIUS - f. - n. LONGUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (41)

Liv. 2.19.1 (M. Manlius Tullus); Cic. *Brut.* 62; Dion. Hal. 5.52.1, and 57; 6.69.3; Chr. 354 (Cornuto et Longo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Camerino et Longo); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.13; Degrassi 88, 350f. Dion. Hal. records a war with Fidenae, and the suppression of a conspiracy in the city (as in 63 B.C.); and has Longus die at the Ludi Romani (5.52.1—57.5; Zon. 7.13).

<sup>1</sup> The forms of the names used by Cicero (*Brut.* 62) explain the variations in the MSS of Livy and Dionysius (*Fasti Cons.*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 99; Conway-Walters on Livy 2.19.1).

<sup>2</sup> Note Fest. 180 L: . . .llius Tolerinus (*RE* no. 53).

499 B.C.    A.U.C. 255

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

T. AEBUTIUS T. f. - n. HELVA Pat. (15)

C. (or P.) VETURIUS - f. - n. GEMINUS CICURINUS Pat. (\*1?)

Liv. 2.19.1; Dion. Hal. 5.58.1—4; 6.69.4; Chr. 354 (Helva et Cicurino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Helva et Geminio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (T. Aebutius et L. Vetustus); see Degrassi 88, 352f. On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 3.

### Dictator

A. POSTUMIUS P. f. - n. ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 496

Livy dated this dictatorship and the battle of Lake Regillus in 499 (2.19.3—20.13), but was uncertain in view of a rival version which dated

them in 496 (2.21.3—4). This is followed by Dion. Hal. (6.2.3—22.3, and 33). Cf. Fab. Pict. fr. 16 Peter; Piso fr. 21 Peter; Cic. *ND* 2.6; 3.11; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.10; Val. Max. 1.8.1; Plin. *NH* 33.38; Frontin. *Str.* 1.11.8; Plut. *Cor.* 3; Flor. 1.5.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 16; see Degrassi 88, 352f. All sources agree regarding the name of the Dictator. He celebrated a triumph over the Latins (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 66f., 536, in 499 or 496; Liv. 2.20.13; Dion. Hal. 6.17.2); and vowed a temple to Ceres, Liber and Libera (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.10; Dion. Hal. 6.17.2, and 94.3; Tac. *Ann.* 2.49; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.509; 2.309f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 143ff.). See 496, Dictator; Lübker, no. 15.

### Master of Horse

**T. AEBUTIUS T. f. - n. HELVA** Pat. (15) Cos. 499

Served under the Dictator Postumius at Lake Regillus (Liv. 2.19.3 and 7—9; 2.20.13; Dion. Hal. 6.2.3, 4.4, 5.5, and 11.3). See Degrassi 88, 352f.; and 496, Master of Horse.

### Legates, Lieutenants

**T. HERMINIUS** Pat. (2) Cos. 506

Killed while serving under Postumius at Lake Regillus (Liv. 2.20.8—9; Dion. Hal. 6.12.3—4).

**M. VALERIUS VOLESII** f. Pat. (74) Cos. 505

Killed while serving under Postumius at Lake Regillus (Liv. 2.20.1—3; Dion. Hal. 6.12.1). See 496, Legates; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 18ff.

### Praefectus Urbi

**A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS** Pat. (20) Cos. 497, 491

Dion. Hal. 6.2.3. See also under 496.

<sup>1</sup> In Dion. Hal. the names of the Consuls appear as Πόπλιος Ουετούριος Γεμῖνος καὶ Πόπλιος Ἐβούτιος Ἐλαέλβας. In Livy the praenomen of Veturius is C., in Cassiod. L., while the Quaestor of 509, who is probably named from the Consul, bears the praenomen P.

498 B.C.      A.U.C. 256

### Consuls

**Q. CLOELIUS - f. - n. SICULUS** Pat. (10)

**T. LARCIUS - f. - n. FLAVUS (or RUFUS)** Pat. (2) Cos. 501

Liv. 2.21.1; Dion. Hal. 5.59.1—60.4; cf. 5.71—76; 6.81; Chr. 354 (Rufo et Vocula); *Fast. Hyd.* (Flavo et Sifulo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 88, 352f.

### Dictator

? T. LABCIUS - f. - n. FLAVUS (or RUFUS) Pat. (2) Cos. 501, 498

According to Dion. Hal. (5.61.1—77.6, esp. 72), Cloelius in this year appointed him the first Dictator. See 501, Dictator and Master of Horse.

497 B.C. A.U.C. 257

### Consuls

A. SEMPRONIUS - f. - n. ATRATINUS Pat. (20) Cos. 491

M. MINUCIUS - f. - n. AUGURINUS Pat. (32) Cos. 491

Liv. 2.21.1; Dion. Hal. 6.1.1—4; cf. 7.20.1; Chr. 354 (Atratino et Augurino), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 88, 352f.

496 B.C. A.U.C. 258

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

A. POSTUMIUS P. f. - n. ALBUS (REGILLENSIS) Pat. (\*3) Dict. 499 or 496

T. VERGINIUS A. f. - n. TRICOSTUS CAELIOMONTANUS Pat. (\*3)

Liv. 2.21.2; Dion. Hal. 6.2.1; Chr. 354 (Regellese et Tricostro); *Fast. Hyd.* (Albo et Caelimontano), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 352f.; and on Postumius, Lübker, no. 15; on Verginius, *ib.*, no. 6.

Dictator: see under 499.

Master of Horse: see under 499.

### Quaestor

? AP. CLAUDIUS SABINUS INREGILLENSIS Pat. (321) Cos. 495

Q. Urb., Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>, p. 199; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.65. The date should probably precede that of his consulship (Sobeck, *Quaestoren* 1), but the office is hardly authentic (*CIL loc. cit.*).

Praefectus Urbi: see under 499.

<sup>1</sup> For the name Caeliomontanus, see *Fast. Cap.* for 456; and cf. Dion. Hal. 6.69.4.

495 B.C. A.U.C. 259

### Consuls

AP. CLAUDIUS M. f. — n. SABINUS INREGILLENSIS Pat. (321)

P. SERVILIUS P. f. — n. PRISCUS STRUCTUS Pat. (76)

Liv. 2.21.5—27.13; Dion. Hal. 6.23.1—33.3, 40.1, and on Servilius, 69.3; Elogium of Claudius, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>, p. 199 — *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.67; Val. Max. 9.3.6; Plin. *NH* 35.12; Chr. 354 (Inregillense et Structo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sabino et Prisco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (reading T. Servilius); Degrassi 88, 352f. Livy and Dion. Hal. represent Claudius as opposed and Servilius as mildly favorable to the distressed plebeians in their agitation against the debt laws. Servilius was also victorious over the Aurunci and the Sabines, and is credited with a triumph by Dion. Hal. (6.30.2–3).

### Legates, Lieutenants

? A. POSTUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 496

Served under Servilius against the Sabines (Liv. 2.26.2; Dion. Hal. 6.33.1–3, against the Aurunci).

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

? M. LAETORIUS (8)

Dedicated the first temple of Mercury, being elected by the people for this purpose while primipilus to express their dislike of the Consuls (Liv. 2.27.6; Val. Max. 9.3.6). Münzer suggests that he may have been a Decemvir sacris faciundis (*APF* 89f.; cf. Wissowa 304).

494 B.C. A.U.C. 260

### Consuls

A. VERGINIUS A. f. — n. TRICOSTUS CAELIOMONTANUS Pat. (\*4)

T. VETURIUS — f. — n. GEMINUS CICURINUS Pat. (\*2)

Liv. 2.28.1; Dion. Hal. 6.34.1, and 69.3, on Verginius; Ascon. 76 C, with reading L. Veturius; Chr. 354 (Caelimontano et Cicurino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Caelimontano II et Vitellino III); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κελεμοντανου το β' καὶ Γεμινου το β'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 352f.

In this, the year of the first secession of the Plebs, a conciliatory Dictator (see below) induced them to serve against invaders. Veturius fought the Aequi and Verginius the Volscians (Liv. 2.30.8–15; Dion.

Hal. 6.42.1–2; Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.7). On Verginius, see Lübker no. 7, and on Veturius, *ib.* no. 4.

### Dictator

M'. VALERIUS VOLESII f. – n. MAXIMUS Pat. (243)

Induced the Plebs, who had seceded, to serve against invaders and won a triumph over the Sabines and the Medullini; resigned when the patricians refused to fulfill his pledge of relief to the Plebs (Val. Ant. fr. 17 Peter; Cic. *Brut.* 54; Liv. 2.30.4–31.11; Dion. Hal. 6.38–45; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 66f., 536f.; Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>, p. 189ff. — *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.78 and 60; Plut. *Cor.* 5.2; *Pomp.* 13.7; Dio fr. 17.6; Oros. 2.5.5; Fest. 464 L; Zon. 7.14). Appointed Princeps Senatus, perhaps in the census attributed to 493 (Elogium). See Degrassi 88, 352f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 18–25.

### Master of Horse

Q. SERVILIUS – f. – n. PRISCUS STRUCTUS Pat. (27)

Dion. Hal. 6.40.1.

### Praefectus Urbi

? T. LARCIUS FLAVUS Pat. (2) Cos. 501, 498

Dion. Hal. 6.42.1.

### Augurs

M'. VALERIUS VOLESII f. MAXIMUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (243)

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>, p. 189ff. — *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.78 and 60; cf. Liv. 3.7.6.

<sup>1</sup> The praenomen is M'. in the Elogium, in *Act. Tr.*, and Dion. Hal., but M. in other sources. Mommsen distinguishes him from the Consul of 505, and identifies him with the Augur who died in 463 (Liv. 3.7.6), neglecting the statement in Dion. Hal. (6.39.2) that he was a brother of Poplicola and already an old man. Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 18ff.) identifies him with the Consul of 505. According to Degrassi (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.78), Mommsen's view is preferable since M' is easily corrupted to M., and the Elogium definitely states that he had held no office previous to his dictatorship. See Bardt, *Priester* 17, no. 1.

493 B.C. A.U.C. 261

### Consuls

POSTUMUS COMINIUS – f. – n. AURUNCUS Pat. (16) Cos. 501

SP. CASSIUS – f. – n. VECCELLINUS Pat. (91) Cos. 502, 486

Cic. *Balb.* 53; *Rep.* 2.57; Liv. 2.33.4; Dion. Hal. 6.49.1; Chr. 354 (Aurunco et Vigellino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aurunco II et Vitellino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 88, 352f. Cominius defeated the Volscians at Antium and through the bravery of Coriolanus captured Corioli (Liv. 2.33.4-9; Dion. Hal. 6.91.1-94.2; Val. Max. 4.3.4; Plut. *Cor.* 8.1-11.1). Cassius was Consul when the secession of the Plebs was ended by the foundation of the Tribune under the *leges sacratae* (Cic. *Rep.* 2.57; Liv. 2.32-33; Dion. Hal. 6.49-90, esp. 89-90; cf. Cic. *Sest.* 16; *Prov. Cons.* 46; Ascon. 77 C; Gell. 17.21.11; *Dig.* 1.2.2.20; Fest. 422 L), and dedicated the temple of Ceres (Dion. Hal. 6.94.3; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.387ff.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 145f.), but was most famous for his treaty with the Latins (Cic. *Balb.* 53; Liv. 2.33.4 and 9; Dion. Hal. 6.95.1-2). The Consuls also carried through a census (Dion. Hal. 6.96.1).

### Tribunes of the Plebs<sup>1</sup>

- L. ALBINUS C. f. PATERCULUS (4)
- L. IUNIUS BRUTUS (47)
- C. LICINIUS (11)
- P. LICINIUS (25)
- L. SICINIUS L. f. VELLUTUS (BELLUTUS) (4)
- C. VISCELLIUS ? (ICILIUS) RUGA (cf. Icilius, 5)

### Legates, Envoys<sup>2</sup>

- a. AGRIPPA MENENIUS C. f. LANATUS Pat. (12) Cos. 503
  - M'. VALERIUS VOLUSI f. (MAXIMUS) Pat. (243) Dict. 494
  - P. SERVILIUS P. f. (PRISCUS STRUCTUS) Pat. (76) Cos. 495
  - P. POSTUMIUS Q. f. TUBERTUS Pat. (\*1) Cos. 505, 503
  - T. AEBUTIUS T. f. FLAVUS ? (HELVA ?) Pat. (15) Cos. 499
  - SER. SULPICIUS P. f. CAMERINUS Pat. (35) Cos. 500
  - A. POSTUMIUS P. f. BALBUS ? (ALBUS REGILLENSIS) Pat. (\*3) Cos. 496
  - A. VERGINIUS A. f. (TRICOSTUS) CAELIOMONTANUS Pat. (\*4) Cos. 494
  - (T. LARCIUS FLAVUS Pat. (2) Cos. 501, 498)
- List by Dion. Hal. (6.69.3 and 81.1-82.1) of a group of ten envoys, all consulars but one, sent to treat with the leaders of the secession of the Plebs.

- b. M. DECIUS (7)
- SP. ICILIUS (5)
- L. IUNIUS BRUTUS (47)



Sent at Menenius' request by the Plebs to the Senate to conclude the agreement (Dion. Hal. 6.88.4).

### Legates, Lieutenants

T. LARCIUS FLAVUS Pat. (2) Cos. 501, 498

Left in command before Corioli by the Consul Cominius (Dion. Hal. 6.92.3).

<sup>1</sup> One tradition, followed by Piso (fr. 23, Peter), Sempronius Tuditanus, Atticus, and Cicero (Ascon. 77 C), and quoted by Livy (2.33.3, and 58.1) claimed that only two Tribunes were elected at first. Tuditanus, Atticus, and Cicero name Albinus and Sicinius, while Livy names Albinus (probably the same as Albinus) and C. Licinius as the first but has three more appointed immediately after them, of whom one was Sicinius. Dion. Hal. (6.89) names the five given above after Albinus, whom he omits, and agrees with Plutarch (*Cor.* 7.1) and Suidas (s. v. Δήμαρχοι), who give the leadership in the secession and the first election to Brutus and Sicinius. Sicinius is connected with all branches of the tradition (Liv. 2.32.2 and 33.2; 3.54.12; Dion. Hal. 6.45.3—89.1 *passim*; Plut. *Cor.* 7.1; Ascon. 77 C; Dio fr. 17.9; and on his identification with Siccus in 471 B. C., see 471), Albinus with that which reached through Tuditanus to Atticus, Cicero and probably Livy. The rest are less well attested names, and bear the additional burden of the doubt that there were more than two Tribunes elected annually before 471 (see *CAH* 7.453ff.). Brutus appears only in the tradition of Dion. Hal. (6.70.1—89.1; Plut. *Cor.* 7.1; Suidas), though as prominent as Sicinius there. C. Licinius is named only in Livy and Dion. Hal., P. Licinius only in the latter (Liv. 2.33.2; Dion. Hal. 6.89.1). The MS tradition of the remaining name in Dion. Hal. is uncertain: Ἰουσελλίος A and Οὔσελλίος B. Jacoby accepts the emendation Οὔσελλίος which is supported also by Münzer (*RE*). Niccolini (*FTP* 2) follows Pais in accepting the emendation Ἰελλίος, both here and at 7.26.3, on the strength of a passage (11.28.2) which refers to the Tribune of 456 as "the son of Icilius who first established and possessed the tribunician power" (cf. Dion. Hal. 8.31.4).

<sup>2</sup> Dion. Hal. lists only eight, but Jacoby notes evidence of lacunae before and after the name of Servilius, but it is not sure whether more than the cognomina have been lost. One of the missing names is Larcus, who took an active part in the discussions (6.81.1—82.1), and whose name may have followed that of Aebutius since the latter's cognomen Helva has apparently been replaced by that of Larcus Flavius. Valerius is represented as the senior member in both Dion. Hal. (6.71.1), and possibly in the Elogium (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 189; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.60 and 78), a version which minimizes the part otherwise assigned to Menenius Agrippa (Liv. 2.32.8 and 33.10—11; Dion. Hal. 6.83.1—88.2). For the many later references to Agrippa's parable, see *RE*.

492 B.C. A.U.C. 262

### Consuls

T. GEGANIUS - f. - n. MACERINUS Pat. (7)

P. MINUCIUS - f. - n. AUGURINUS Pat. (33)

Liv. 2.34.1; Dion. Hal. 7.1.1; Chr. 354 (Macerino et Augurino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Macrino et Augurino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μακρίνου καὶ Αὐγουρίνου τὸ β'); Oros. 2.5.6; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 88, 352f.

### Aediles of the Plebs

L. IUNIUS BRUTUS (47)

L. SICINIUS (BELLUTUS) (4)

Dion. Hal. 7.14.2—17.6.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

SP. SICINIUS (not in *RE*)

Credited by Dion. Hal. with the proposal of a law against interference with a Tribune's freedom on the platform (7.14.2, and 17.2–6; cf. Cic. *Sest.* 79; Liv. 3.14.5; Plin. *Ep.* 1.23.2). See Rotondi 193f., under the name Icilius.

### Legates, Ambassadors

P. VALERIUS (POPLICOLAE f.) Pat. (301) Cos. 475, 460

L. GEGANIUS Pat. (1)

Sent to Sicily for grain to relieve famine in Rome (Dion. Hal. 7.1.3, and 2.1; cf. Gellius fr. 20, and Licinius, fr. 12, Peter; Liv. 2.34.3). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 34, no. 2.

491 B.C. A.U.C. 263

### Consuls

M. MINUCIUS – f. – n. AUGURINUS Pat. (32) Cos. 497

A. SEMPRONIUS – f. – n. ATRATINUS Pat. (20) Cos. 497

Liv. 2.34.7; Dion. Hal. 7.20.1; Chr. 354 (Augurino II et Atratino II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Augurino II et Atratino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αὐγουρίνου τὸ γ' καὶ Ἀτρατίνου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 352f. See Tribunes of the Plebs, on Coriolanus.

### Aediles of the Plebs

T. IUNIUS BRUTUS (55)

C. VISELLIUS<sup>1</sup> (VISCCELLIUS?) RUGA (see Icilius 5)

Arrested Coriolanus at the order of the Tribunes (Dion. Hal. 7.26.3, and 27.2, and 35.3).

<sup>2</sup> Broughton

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. DECIUS (7)

L. SICINIUS VELLUTUS (4)

Leaders of the Plebs against Coriolanus (Liv. 2.33—35; Dion. Hal. 7.33.1—66.3; 8.31.4, Icilius; Plut. *Cor.* 13.1—21.4; cf. Fab. Piet. fr. 17, Peter; Gell. 17.21.11; Dio fr. 18; Eutrop. 1.15; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 19; Zon. 7.16).

### Legates, Ambassadors

See under 492. They returned from Sicily with large supplies (Dion. Hal. 7.20.2—3, and 37.3; cf. Liv. 2.34.7; Plut. *Cor.* 16.1).

<sup>1</sup> σουκέλλιος AB, Dion. Hal. 7.26.3. See under 493, Tribunes of the Plebs.

490 B.C.      A.U.C. 264

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

Q. SULPICIUS - f. - n. CAMERINUS CORNUTUS Pat. (33)

SP. LARCIUS - f. - n. FLAVUS (*or* RUFUS) Pat. (4) Cos. 506

Dion. Hal. 7.68.1; Chr. 354 (Cornuto et Labo II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Camerino et Fabio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Καμερίνου καὶ Φαύου); omitted by Livy; Degrassi 88, 354f. On this year, see Dion. Hal. 7.68.1—73.5; Liv. 2.36.1—37.9; Plut. *Cor.* 24.1—26.3.

<sup>1</sup> The notices in Dion. Hal. and Chr. 354 that this was Larcus' second consulship are important in establishing his name, which appears in Dion. Hal. as Σέργιος Λάρκιος Φλαύιος τὸ δεύτερον. To this year Dionysius attributes the celebration of the Ludi Magni and the episode of Latinus, which is described in Livy 2.36—37 and Plutarch *Cor.* 24—26.

489 B.C.      A.U.C. 265

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. IULIUS C. f. - n. IULLUS Pat. (293)

P. PINARIUS - f. - n. MAMERTINUS RUFUS Pat. (\*4)

Dion. Hal. 8.1.1; Chr. 354 (Iulo et Mamertino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tullo et Rufo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Τούλλου καὶ Ρούφου); omitted by Livy. See Degrassi 88, 354f. Incidents at the celebration of the ludi caused the outbreak of hostilities with the Volscians and Coriolanus (Liv. 2.37—39; Dion. Hal. 8.1—15; Plut. *Cor.* 26—28).

<sup>1</sup> The text tradition of Dion. Hal. (above, Ἰούλλου) and of Diod. (11.65, on 473, Ἰοῦλλος) supports the spelling Iullus. In Livy moreover the forms Tullus and Tullius frequently appear (2.43.1; 4.56.2) and indicate that Iullus was the earlier form of the cognomen. In *Fast. Cap.* however, which was probably completed after Vergil's *Aeneid* had become generally known, the form Iulus was regular; see *Fast. Cap.* on 482, 473, 451, and 408 (Degrassi 354f., 358f., 364f., 378f.). See L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 41 (1946) 1ff.

488 B.C.      A.U.C. 266

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

SP. NAUTIUS SP. ? f. — n. RUTILUS Pat. (8)

SEX. FURIUS — f. — n. MEDULLINUS ? FUSUS ? Pat. (26)

Liv. 2.39.9; Dion. Hal. 8.16.1; Chr. 354 (Rutilo et Vigellino II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Nautio et Rufo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ναυτίτου καὶ Ρούφου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 354f. Credited with normal duties in connection with the drama of Coriolanus, and a raid on the Volscians after his withdrawal (Liv. 2.39.1—40.13; Dion. Hal. 8.16.1—63.4; Plut. *Cor.* 28.3—39.6; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.1).

### Legates, Envoys

M. MINUCIUS (AUGURINUS) Pat. (32) Cos. 497, 491

POSTUMUS COMINIUS (AURUNCUS) Pat. (16) Cos. 501, 493

SP. LARCIUS (FLAVUS) Pat. (4) Cos. 506, 490

P. PINARIUS (MAMERTINUS RUFUS) Pat. (\*4) Cos. 489

Q. SULPICIUS (CAMERINUS CORNUTUS) Pat. (33) Cos. 490

Listed by Dion. Hal. (8.22.4—5) in the first embassy, composed entirely of consulars, to Coriolanus.

### Priestess

VALERIA Pat. (385)

First priestess of Fortuna Muliebris (Dion. Hal. 8.55.4; cf. 8.39—55).

<sup>1</sup> The cognomen Rutilus is frequent in the Nautian gens. Vigellinus in Chr. 354 indicates some confusion with Sp. Cassius Vecellinus (see 502, 493, 486). On the use of these cognomina in the Nautian and Furian families, see Degrassi, *Indices*, on Fusus, *Fast. Cap.* 481 and 472, on Medullinus, *ib.* 474, 420, 409, 405, on Rutilus, *ib.* 475, 458.

487 B.C.      A.U.C. 267

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

T. SICINIUS — f. — n. SABINUS ? Pat. (13, cf. Siccus 2)

C. AQUILLIUS — f. — n. TUSCUS ? Pat. (8)

Liv. 2.40.14; Dion. Hal. 8.64.1, and 67.9; 10.36.4 and 9; Fest. 180 L (reading T. Sicinius); Chr. 354 (Tusco et Sabino), so also *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.* (Λούσκου καὶ Σαβίνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 89, 354f. Sicinius fought the Volsci and Aquillius the Hernici (Liv. 2.40.14; Dion. Hal. 8.65.1—87.9). Sicinius celebrated a triumph and Aquillius an ovatio (Dion. Hal. 6.67.9; Degrassi 536f.).

### Legates, Lieutenants

? A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS Pat. (20) Cos. 497, 491  
In charge of the elders in the city (Dion. Hal. 8.64.3).

### Praefectus Urbi

SP. LARCIUS (FLAVUS) Pat. (4) Cos. 506, 490  
Dion. Hal. 8.64.3 (ἐπαρχος).

<sup>1</sup> The cognomina of these Consuls are known only from the late chronographers who nearly always follow the tradition of the *Fast. Cap.* I have tentatively assigned Sabinus to Sicinius and Tuscus to Aquillius as above because the order of the Consuls in other passages of Dion. Hal. agrees more frequently with that in *Fast. Cap.* Livy places Sicinius first. Dion. Hal. and Cassiod. give the name as Siccus, but Sicinius is clear in Livy and Festus. It is probable however that Siccus stood in *Fast. Cap.* (Degrassi 89, 537; Klotz, *Klio* 33 [1940] 176).

486 B.C.      A.U.C. 268

### Consuls

SP. CASSIUS — f. — n. VICELLINUS Pat. (91) Cos. 502, 493  
PROCLUS VERGINIUS (OPET. ? f. OPET. n.) TRICOSTUS RUTILUS Pat. (\*5)

Liv. 2.41.1; Diod. 11.1.2, and 37.7; Dion. Hal. 8.68.1; 9.51.1; Chr. 354 (Rutilo et Vigellino III); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rutilio et Vitellino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ρουτιλλίου καὶ Βιτελλίνου); Cassiod.; see Degrassi 89, 354f. Cassius fought the Hernici, made a treaty with them, and celebrated a second triumph (Dion. Hal. 8.68.1—69.4; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 16f., 537; Val. Max. 6.3.1b; cf. Liv. 2.41.1), while Verginius fought the Aequi (Dion. Hal. 8.68.1). All traditions agree that Cassius plotted for royal power, but disagree regarding his agrarian and other proposals in favor of the Plebs, which were vetoed by his colleague. He was condemned and put to death the next year (Liv. 2.41.1—12; Dion. Hal. 8.69.1—80.4; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.60; Diod. 11.37.7; Val. Max. 5.8.2; Plin. *NH* 34.4; Flor. 1.17.7; see under 485, Quaestors). On Verginius, see Lübker, no. 9.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. RABULEIUS (1)

Dion. Hal. 8.72.1–4.

? P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (7)

See Tribunes of the Soldiers.

?? SP. CASSIUS (see Consuls)

Val. Max. 5.8.2 has him introduce the first agrarian law as Tr. Pl.

Tribunes of the Soldiers?<sup>1</sup>

OPITER VERGINIUS (TRICOSTUS) Pat. (\*2) Cos. 502

(MP. VALERIUS) LAEVINUS Pat. (cf. 65)

POSTUMUS CO(MINIUS AURUNCUS) Pat. (16) Cos. 501, 493

(MP. TU ?)LLIUS TOLERINUS Pat. (53, cf. 41) Cos. 500

P. VE(TURIUS CICURINUS ?) Pat. (\*1) Cos. 499

(A. SEMPR ?)ONIUS ATRATINUS Pat. (20) Cos. 497, 491

(A. or T. ?) VER(GINIUS TRICOSTUS) Pat. (\*4 or \*26) Cos. 494 or 496

(P. MU ?)TIUS SCAEVOLA (7)

SEX. FUSI(US FUSUS ?) Pat. (8) Cos. 488

Festus 180 L.

<sup>1</sup> A curious and broken notice in Festus (180 L) mentions a wide stone paving and the burning near the Circus of a number of persons, whose names, partially preserved, for the most part agree with names in the consular Fasti. Val. Max. (6.3.2) mentions a P. Mucius, Tr. Pl., who burned his nine colleagues for conspiring with Sp. Cassius (cf. Dio fr. 22; Zon. 7.17), but no authority places the number of Tribunes of the Plebs at ten so early. As the names are almost all patrician and consular, it remains uncertain to what incident or what losses in the Volscian Wars the passage of Festus refers.

485 B.C. A.U.C. 269

## Consuls

SER. CORNELIUS - f. - n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (253)

Q. FABIUS K. f. - n. VIBULANUS Pat. (164, cf. 159) Cos. 482

Liv. 2.41.12; Diod. 11.27.1 (with the cognomina Tricostus and Silvanus, resp.); Dion. Hal. 8.77.1; Chr. 354 (Vivulano et Malucinense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Fabio et Maluginense), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 89, 354f. C. raided Veientane territory (Dion. Hal. 8.82.1); Fabius attacked the Volsci and Aequi (8.82.1–3), and became unpopular for refusing to distribute plunder (Liv. 2.42.1–2; Dion. Hal. 8.82.1–3, and 90.6, a differing version).

## Quaestors

K. FABIVS VIBVLANVS Pat. (159) Cos. 484, 481, 479

L. VALERIUS (POTITVS) Pat. (380) Cos. 483, 470

Prosecuted Sp. Cassius for perduellio, and secured his condemnation (Liv. 2.41.11; Dion. Hal. 8.77.2—80.1; cf. 82.3, and 87.2; Piso, fr. 37, Peter; Cic. *Dom.* 101; *Rep.* 2.49 and 60; *Lael.* 28 and 36; *Phil.* 2.114; Liv. 4.15.4; Diod. 11.37.7; Val. Max. 5.8.2; 6.3.1; Flor. 1.17.7; Dio fr. 19; Zon. 7.17). On these Quaestors, see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.537ff.; Latte, *TAPhA* 67 (1936) 24ff. On Valerius, see *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 190; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 44.

484 B.C. A.U.C. 270

## Consuls

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. — n. MAMERCVS Pat. (96) Cos. 478, 473

K. FABIVS K. f. — n. VIBVLANVS Pat. (159) Cos. 481, 479

Liv. 2.42.2; Diod. 11.38.1; Dion. Hal. 8.83.1, who records the filiations; Chr. 354 (Mamerco et Vivulano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mamerco et Fabio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 89, 354f. Aemilius fought Volscians and Aequi (Liv. 2.42.3; Dion. Hal. 8.84.1—87.1), and Fabius was sent to aid the Latins and Hernicans (Dion. Hal. 8.84.1). Diod. (11.40.5) mentions a treaty with Tusculum.

## Special Commissions

*Duumviri aedi dedicandae*

A. (or SP.) POSTUMIVS ALBVS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*4 or \*5) Cos. 464 or 466

Appointed to dedicate the temple of Castor (Liv. 2.42.5; cf. Jordan, *Topogr.* 1.2.370). See Lübker, no. 16 or 17.

483 B.C. A.U.C. 271

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M. FABIVS K. f. — n. VIBVLANVS Pat. (160, cf. 159) Cos. 480

L. VALERIUS M. f. VOLVSI n. POTITVS Pat. (380) Cos. 470

Liv. 2.42.7; Diod. 11.41.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---] Potitus); Dion. Hal. 8.87.2, with filiation, and 88.1; Chr. 354 (Vivulano et Potito); *Fast. Hyd.* (Fabio et Volesio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Φαβίου τὸ γ' καὶ Βολισίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 89, 354f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 3.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. MAENIUS (8)

Dion. Hal. 8.87.4.

## Vestal Virgins

OPPIA<sup>2</sup> Pat. (36; cf. Opimia 13)

Convicted of misconduct and executed (Liv. 2.42.11; Dion. Hal. 8.89.4).

<sup>1</sup> In Dion. Hal. Fabius' cognomen is Silanus or Silvanus. On Valerius, see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 190. Diod. reads Πούπλιος for Potitus. Degrassi (89) rearranges the family tree, and drops the cognomen Volusus, which however is retained in *RE* (see col. 2318).

<sup>2</sup> Her name is Oppia in Livy, Opimia in Dion. Hal., (Op)illia in Liv. *Per.* 2, Popillia in Oros. 2.8.13; Pompilia in Euseb. and Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 486 B. C., 1.108f. ed. Helm, and Syncell. 483.7. See Klose, 34, no. 1; Münzer, *Philologus* 92 (1937–38) 211f.

482 B.C. A.U.C. 272

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

Q. FABIUS K. f. – n. VIBULANUS Pat. (164, cf. 159) Cos. 485

C. IULIUS C. f. L. n. IULLUS Pat. (294)

Liv. 2.43.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Vibulanus II); Dion. Hal. 8.90.5, cf. 10.56.2; Chr. 354 (Pelos et Vibulano II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tertullo et Fabio II), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38; on Iulius, Ascon. 76 C. See Degrassi 24f., 89, 354f. Livy and Dion. Hal. mention fighting with Aequi and Veientani.

## Interreges

A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS Pat. (20) Cos. 497, 491

First Interrex (Dion. Hal. 8.90.4–5; cf. Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38, where he is misnamed Dictator). See 486, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

SP. LARCIUS FLAVUS Pat. (4) Cos. 506, 490

Second Interrex, who completed the election (Dion. Hal. 8.90.5). See 486, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

<sup>1</sup> These Consuls are omitted in Diodorus. Livy (2.43.1, see apparatus in Conway and Walters edition) has the reading C. Tullius, but Dion. Hal., Cassiod., and *Fast. Cap.* under 451 furnish the correct forms. On his filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* under 451, Degrassi 27, and on the cognomen Iullus, see 489, note 2.



481 B.C. A.U.C. 273

## Consuls

K. FABIVS K. f. - n. VIBVLANVS Pat. (159) Cos. 484, 479

SP. FVRIVS - f. - n.<sup>1</sup> FVSVS Pat. (70)

Liv. 2.43.2, and 46.6; Diod. 11.48.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] n. Fvsus); Dion. Hal. 9.1.1; Chr. 354 (Vivulano III et Pelos); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sabino et Fugo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σαβίνου καὶ Φούβου); Cassiod.; Zon. 7.17; Degrassi 24f., 89, 356f. According to Livy (2.43.5-11), Fabius fought the Aequi and Furius the Veientani; according to Dion. Hal. (9.2.3-4.3), the reverse. Cf. Val. Max. 9.3.5; Zon. 7.17.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

SP. LICINIUS<sup>2</sup> (31, cf. Icilius 5)

Sought to force a distribution of land by impeding the levy, but was prevented by his colleagues (Liv. 2.43.3-4, and 44.1; Dion. Hal. 9.1.3-2.2).

<sup>1</sup> The corrupt cognomen in Diod. (Μενέλλατος) provides a basis for the suggestion in *CIL* I<sup>2</sup>, p. 16, that the fragment of the letter N preserved on the stone is part of Medullinus (see *Fast. Cap.* for 405), a cognomen frequent among the early Furii, but Degrassi (89) affirms that there was no space for [Medulli]n(us) on the stone.

<sup>2</sup> Dion. Hal. gives the name Sicilius, emended to Icilius by Sydburg and Jacoby.

480 B.C. A.U.C. 274

## Consuls

M. FABIVS K. f. - n. VIBVLANVS Pat. (160, cf. 159) Cos. 483

CN. MANLIUS<sup>1</sup> P. f. - n. CINCINNATVS Pat. (19)

Liv. 2.43.11; Diod. 11.50.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---] Vibulanus II); Dion. Hal. 9.5.1; Chr. 354 (Cincinnato et Vivulano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cincinnato et Fabio III); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κηκιννάτου καὶ Φαβίου τὸ ε'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 89, 356f. Manlius and Q. Fabius (Cos. 485, 482), brother of the Consul, were killed in a campaign against Veii (Liv. 2.44.1-47.12; Dion. Hal. 9.5.1-13.4; cf. Val. Max. 5.5.2; Frontin. *Str.* 1.11.1; 2.6.7, and 7.11; Oros. 2.5.7; Zon. 7.17). Fabius abdicated before the end of the year (Dion. Hal. 9.13.4).

## Tribunes of the Plebs

TI. PONTIFICIVS (\*5.1891)

Liv. 2.44.1-6; Dion. Hal. 9.5.1; Zon. 7.17. Proposed an agrarian law.

## Legates, Lieutenants

T. SICCIUS Pat. ? (2; cf. Sicinius 13) Cos. 487 ?

Served, according to Dion. Hal. (9.12.5), as Legatus pro praetore under Manlius against Veii.

<sup>1</sup> The cognomen Cincinnatus, which appears in the three late chronographers, is otherwise found only in the family of the Quinctii, while Münzer (*RE*) believes that this Manlius should be a Vulso. Münzer's suggestion that a Consul Suffectus with the cognomen Cincinnatus appeared in the *Fasti Cap.* seems unlikely in view of the lack of space on the stone and the absence of any such notice in Dion. Hal. See Degrassi 89. On Manlius, see the variant readings Manilius, Mamilius and Manlius in Livy 2.43.11, and 47.1, ed. Conway-Walters.

479 B.C. A.U.C. 275

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

K. FABIVS K. f. — n. VIBULANVS Pat. (159) Cos. 484, 481

T. VERGINIVS OPET. f. OPET. n. TRICOSTVS RUTILVS Pat. (\*6)

Liv. 2.48.1; Diod. 11.51.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----- Op]et. n. Tricost(us) Ruti[l(us)]; Dion. Hal. 9.14.1; Eutrop. 1.16; Chr. 354 (Vivulano IIII et Trutillo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rutilio et Fabio IIII); *Chr. Pasc.* (‘Ρουτηλλίου καὶ Φαβίου τὸ ζ’); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 89, 356f. Fabius fought against the Aequi, and when his colleague was defeated by the Veientani led the Fabian clan against them (Liv. 2.48.1—49.8; Dion. Hal. 9.14.1—15.7; cf. Zon. 7.17).

## Legates, Lieutenants

T. SICCIUS Pat. (2, cf. Sicinius 13) Cos. 487 ?

According to Dion. Hal. (9.14.3), his actions saved the army of Verginius from destruction.

<sup>1</sup> Fabius' praenomen as given in Livy (C. or G.) and that of Verginius in Eutrop. (L.) are corrected by the other sources. On Verginius' filiation, see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, pp. 16 and 30; Degrassi 89. Zonaras adds a third name, Μάλιος.

478 B.C. A.U.C. 276

## Consuls

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. — n. MAMERCUS Pat. (96) Cos. 484, 473

C. SERVILIUS — f. — n. STRUCTUS AHALA<sup>1</sup> Pat. (87)

Liv. 2.49.9; Diod. 11.52.1 (see note 1); *Fast. Cap.* ([--- Stru]ctus Ahala); Dion. Hal. 9.16.1 (see notes 1 and 2); Chr. 354 (Mamerco II et Structo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aemilio II et Aesculino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αἰμιλίου καὶ Ἐρκουλίνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 89f., 356f. Aemilius defeated the Veientanes and made them sue for peace, while Servilius faced the Volscians (Liv. 2.49.9–12; Dion. Hal. 9.16.1–17.4). According to *Fast. Cap.*, Servilius died in office (Degrassi 24f., 89).

### Consul Suffectus

(OPET. VERGINIUS – f. – n.) ESQUILINUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (\*8)

*Fast. Cap.* ([----- E]squlinus), Degrassi 24f., 89, 356f. Cf. *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*, above.

### Promagistrates

K. FABIUS (K. f. VIBULANUS) Pat. (159) Cos. 484, 481, 479

In command of the Fabii at the Cremera (Dion. Hal. 9.16.3; ἐξουσίᾳ κοσμηθεὶς ἀνθυπάτω).

SER. (SP. ?) FURIUS (MEDULLINUS FUSUS) Pat. (26, cf. 70) Cos. 481

In command against the Aequi (Dion. Hal. 9.16.4; ἀνθύπατος; 9.17.5).

<sup>1</sup> On the name Ahala, see Degrassi 90; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, pp. 30 and 100, note 2. Münzer (*RE* nos. 85 and 87) has apparently interchanged the praenomina C. and Sp. Sergius, named in Dion. Hal. as the ordinary Consul with Aemilius, is probably a corruption of Servilius. Diodorus is in error in naming C. Cornelius Lentulus since the praenomen is foreign to the patrician Lentuli and the cognomen does not appear until much later.

<sup>2</sup> On the identification of the Consul Suffectus, see Degrassi 90. Borghese's suggestion, Verginius, is preferable to that of Cichorius, Sergius, the name that appears in Dion. Hal. (see note 1) as the ordinary Consul with Aemilius, because the names Sergius and Servilius are frequently confused and Dion. Hal. is not likely to list a suffect Consul thus. The space on the stone, as Cichorius pointed out, is insufficient for the full name as Borghese restored it (Opet. Verginius Opet. f. – n. Tricostus Esquilinus), but might, Degrassi believes, fit if there were shorter names in the filiation and only one cognomen. His suggestion is followed here. See *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, pp. 30 and 100, note 2.

477 B.C. A.U.C. 277

### Consuls

C. (or M. ?)<sup>1</sup> HORATIUS M. f. M. n. PULVILLUS Pat. (13) Cos. 457

T. MENENIUS AGRIPPAE f.<sup>2</sup> C. n. LANATUS Pat. (17)

Liv. 2.51.1; Diod. 11.53.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---] Lanatus); Dion. Hal. 9.18.1; Chr. 354 (Pulvillo et Lanato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Laenate et Publilio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λενατίου καὶ Πουβλικίου); Cassiod.; cf. Gell. 17.21.13; Dio fr. 21. See Degrassi 24f., 90, 356. Menenius was defeated by the Etruscans after the disaster to the Fabii at the Cremera, and Horatius, who had been sent against the Volscians, returned to protect the city (Liv. 2.51.1–3; Dion. Hal. 9.18—24; Dio fr. 20.3).

<sup>1</sup> The praenomen C. appears in the literary sources except Gellius, who has M., and evidently stood in *Fast. Cap.*, where the Consuls of 477 and 457 are identified as the same person. In 457 however Diod. and Livy have M., while Dion. Hal. and *Fast. Cap.* have C.

<sup>2</sup> See Liv. 2.52.5, and Dion. Hal. 9.27.2, for the filiation.

476 B.C.      A.U.C. 278

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

A. VERGINIUS (OPET. ? f. OPET. n.) TRICOSTUS RUTILUS Pat. (\*7)  
SP. SERVILIUS (P. ? f. — n.) STRUCTUS Pat. (85)

Liv. 2.51.4; Diod. 11.54.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--St]ructus); Dion. Hal. 9.25.1, and 28.1; Chr. 354 (Rutilo et Structo); *Chr. Pasc.* (‘Ρουτιλλίου τὸ β’ καὶ Στρούκτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 90, 356f. They fought Etruscans at the Janiculum (Liv. 2.51.4–9; Dion. Hal. 9.26.4–9).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. CONSIDIUS (6)

T. GENUCIUS (8)

Proposed an agrarian law and fined the ex-Consul Menenius for failure to support the Fabii at the Cremera (Liv. 2.52.3–5; Dion. Hal. 9.27.1–5; cf. Dio fr. 20.3).

<sup>1</sup> In Liv. Servilius' praenomen is Sp., in Dion. Hal., Servius, and in Diod., Gaius. Sp. however is clear in the filiations of the consul of 463, who was probably his son, and the Dictator of 418 in *Fast. Cap.* Diodorus supplies the respective cognomina Tricostus and Structus.

475 B.C.      A.U.C. 279

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

P. VALERIUS P. f. VOLUSI n. POPLICOLA Pat. (301) Cos. 460

C. NAUTIUS SP. f. SP. n. RUTILUS Pat. (5) Cos. 458

Liv. 2.52.6; Diod. 1.60.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----R]utilus); Dion. Hal. 9.28.1; Chr. 354 (Publicola et Rutillo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Nautio et Publicola), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 90, 356f. Nautius carried on the war with the Volscians, while Valerius defeated the Veientanes and the Sabines and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 2.53.1–6; Dion. Hal. 9.34.1—35.6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 66f., 537). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 34, no. 2.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. CAEDICIUS (3)

T. STATIUS (4)

Prosecuted Sp. Servilius (Cos. 476) unsuccessfully for his defeat at the Janiculum (Liv. 2.52.6–8; Dion. Hal. 9.28.1—33.3).

### Legates, Lieutenants

SP. SERVILIUS (PRISCUS STRUCTUS) Pat. (85) Cos. 476

Served under the Consul Valerius (Dion. Hal. 9.35.4).

<sup>1</sup> The full name of Valerius is preserved in *Fast. Cap.* on 460, that of Nautius *ib.* on 458, Degrassi 24f. I follow here the order of Diod., Dion. Hal., and *Fast. Cap.* Livy and Cassiod. put Nautius first.

474 B.C.      A.U.C. 280

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. FURIUS - f. - n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (64)

A. MANLIUS (CN. f. P. n.) VULSO Pat. (89)

Liv. 2.54.1; Diod. 11.63.1; Dion. Hal. 9.36.1; Chr. 354 (Vulso et Medullino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mallio et Furio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαλλίου καὶ Φουρίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 90, 356f. Manlius held command against Veii, which asked for a forty year truce (Liv. 2.54.1; Dion. Hal. 9.36.1–3), and celebrated an ovatio (Dion. Hal. 9.36.3; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 66f., 537). The Consuls took the census (Dion. Hal. 9.36; *Fast. Cap.*).

<sup>1</sup> These names appear in the order followed by Liv. and Diod.; the reverse appears in Dion. Hal. and the Chronographers. The cognomen Medullinus in Chr. 354 is supported by Μεδουλανός in Diod. Since A. Manlius the Decemvir of 451, was a consular and advanced in years (Dion. Hal. 10.56.2; cf. Liv. 3.33.6), he is to be identified with the Consul of 474. The full name is given in *Fast. Cap.* on 451. Under 474 however Liv. has the praenomen C., Diod., Μάρκος, and Dion. Hal., Αὔλος. The cognomen Οὐάσω in Diod. supports the cognomen Vulso given by Chr. 354.

473 B.C. A.U.C. 281

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. - n. MAMERCUS Pat. (96) Cos. 484, 478  
 VOPISCUS IULIUS C. f. L. n. IULLUS Pat. (301)

Liv. 2.54.3; Diod. 11.65.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Iulus); Dion. Hal. 9.37.1, and 41.1; Chr. 354 (Mamerco III et Volsco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aemilio et Iulio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αἰμιλίου τὸ β' καὶ Ἰουλίου); and on Aemilius, Cassiod.; see Degrassi 24f., 90, 358f.

OPET. VERGINIUS (OPET. f. - n.)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (\*8)

Liv. 2.54.3; Cassiod.; Degrassi 359.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

CN. GENUCIUS<sup>3</sup> (4)

Accused the Consuls of 474 of ignoring the agrarian law of Cassius but died in office just before the trial (Liv. 2.54.2—55.2; Dion. Hal. 9.37.1—38.3, cf. 10.38.4; Zon. 7.17).

<sup>1</sup> Iulius' praenomen Vopiscus appears in Liv., Dion. Hal., and *Lib. de Praenominibus* 2; the cognomen Iulus is preserved in *Fast. Cap.* In Diod. the name appears as Αεύκιος Στούδιος Ἰοῦλλος.

<sup>2</sup> Verginius is favored by Livy and hence accepted by Cassiod. *Fast. Cap.* and Dion. Hal. apparently followed the other tradition mentioned by Livy.

<sup>3</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 13f.) would date Genucius in 474, on the ground that the new Consuls presumably took office on Sept. 1, 474, and the old ones were therefore prosecuted that autumn before the new Tribunes took office.

472 B.C. A.U.C. 282

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. PINARIUS - f. - n. MAMERCINUS RUFUS Pat. (\*5)

P. FURIUS - f. - n. MEDULLINUS FUSUS Pat. (69)

Liv. 2.56.1; Diod. 11.66.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----F]usus); Dion. Hal. 9.40.1; Chr. 354 (Ruto et Volsco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pinario et Fusco); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πινάρῳ καὶ Φούσσῳ); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 90, 356f. A law mentioning intercalation is dated by Varro under this consulship (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.13.21; Gaius 4.15; but by Hanell, *Altrömische Eponyme Amt* [102f., 202] to 432). On Pinarius, see Lübker no. 3.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

VOLERO<sup>2</sup> PUBLILIUS (\*1)

Proposed a bill to transfer the election of Tribunes from the Comitia Curiata to the Comitia Tributa (Liv. 2.56.1—5, cf. 55; Dion. Hal. 9.41—42.3).

## Vestal Virgins

ORBINIA (*RE* 18.1.877)

Put to death for misconduct (Dion. Hal. 9.40.3–4; cf. Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 470, p. 109 Helm; and Syncell. 483, 2, both with the name Sunia; see Münzer, *Philologus* 92 [1937–38] 214).

<sup>1</sup> In Pinarius' name above are combined the indications given in Liv. and Dion. Hal., Diod. (Μαμερτίνος), and Chr. 354 (Rutus-Rufus; cf. 489). That of Furius is partially preserved in *Fast. Cap.* and *Chr. Pasc.*, while Medullinus is inserted on the analogy of the names of the Consuls of 480 and 474. In Diod. is found Πούπλιος Φρούριος Φιλοσόφας (or Φίφρων).

<sup>2</sup> A praenomen, cf. *Fast. Cap.* for 400 and 399.

471 B.C. A.U.C. 283

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. M. n. CRASSINUS INREGILLENSIS SABINUS Pat. (123) Cos. 451

T. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n.) CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (\*1) Cos. 468, 465, 446, 443, 439

Liv. 2.56.5; Diod. 11.67.1; Dion. Hal. 9.42.3, and 43.1; Chr. 354 (Inreligiense et Barbatus); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sabino et Capitolino); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi (91, 358). Claudius opposed, while Quinctius played the role of peace-maker, in the struggle leading to the passage of the Publilian law (see Tribunes of the Plebs). Claudius, in command against the Volscians, enforced discipline by using the punishment of decimation (Liv. 2.58.4—59.11; Dion. Hal. 9.50.3–7; cf. Val. Max. 9.3.5; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.34; Flor. 1.17.2; App. *Ital.* 7; Zon. 7.17); Quinctius held command against the Aequi (Liv. 2.58.3–4, and 60.1–3; Dion. Hal. 9.50.1–2; Frontin. *Str.* 2.7.10). On Quinctius, see Lübker, no. 1.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LAETORIUS (1)

VOLERO PUBLILIUS (\*1)

Secured passage of the bill to transfer elections of Tribunes to the Comitia Tributa and to increase their number to five (Liv. 2.55.10—58.2; Dion. Hal. 9.43—49; cf. Zon. 7.17; Rotondi 197). According to Diod. (11.68.7), the number was increased to four.

<sup>1</sup> The name of Claudius appears in full in *Fast. Cap.* on 451; that of Quinctius, based on the notices given above, is confirmed by those given under his other consular years. On his filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* on 460, since Cincinnatus was perhaps a brother.

470 B.C.      A.U.C. 284

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. VALERIUS M. f. VOLUSI n. POTITUS Pat. (380) Cos. 483

TI. AEMILIUS L. f. MAM. n. MAMERCUS Pat. (99) Cos. 467

Liv. 2.61.1; Diod. 11.69.1; Dion. Hal. 9.51.1; Chr. 354 (Potito II et Mamercus); *Fast. Hyd.* (Emilio et Valerio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αἰμιλίου τὸ γ' καὶ Βαλερίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 91, 358f. Valerius fought the Aequi and Aemilius the Sabines (Liv. 2.62.1–4; Dion. Hal. 9.55.1–4). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 3.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

M. DULLIUS (6)

SP. ICILIUS (5)

L. MECILIUS (*RE* 15.17)

L. NUMITORIUS (3)

CN. SICCIUS<sup>2</sup> (1, cf. Sicinius 4)

Diod. (11.68.7) and Piso (in Liv. 2.58.2) agree on four names to which Piso adds Mecilius as a fifth. Duillius and Siccius prosecuted Ap. Claudius, Consul 471, who died before the proceedings ended (Liv. 2.61.1–9; Dion. Hal. 9.52.1–54.6). Note, however that according to *Fast. Cap.* he became Consul in 451 and Decemvir in 451 and 450.

<sup>1</sup> On the name Valerius, see 483. Diodorus has the cognomen Poplicola. Aemilius' cognomen Mamercus is preserved in Diod. and Chr. 354 on both 470 and 467. Dion. Hal. (9.51.4) calls the Consul's father Lucius but the Consul Tiberius (9.51.1, and 59.1). Livy has Tiberius both years, but Diod. has Titus in 470 and Tiberius in 467.

<sup>2</sup> C. Sicinius in Diod. almost certainly refers to the same person as Livy's Siccius. See 493, Tribunes of the Plebs.

469 B.C.      A.U.C. 285

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

T. NUMICIUS – f. – n. PRISCUS Pat. (4)

A. VERGINIUS – f. – n. CAELIOMONTANUS Pat. (\*9)

Liv. 2.63.1; Diod. 11.70.1; Dion. Hal. 9.56.1; Chr. 354 (Caelimontiano et Prisco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Caelimontano et Prisco II); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κελεμοντάνου καὶ Πρίσκου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 91, 358f. Numicius campaigned against the Volscians, and Verginius against the Aequi (Liv. 2.63.5–7; Dion. Hal. 9.56.1–6).

<sup>1</sup> Caeliomontanus was more probably the cognomen in *Fast. Cap.* than Nomentanus as reported by Dion. Hal. (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, pp. 102–103; Degrassi 91). Diodorus has Μινούκιος for Νουμίκιος; see *RE* s. v. "Minucius" no. 29.



468 B.C. A.U.C. 286

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

T. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n. ?) CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. \*1) Cos. 471, 465, 446, 443, 439

Q. SERVILIUS — f. — n. STRUCTUS PRISCUS Pat. (77) Cos. 466

Liv. 2.64.1; Diod. 11.71.1; Dion. Hal. 9.57.1; Chr. 354 (Barbato II et Volsco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Capitolino II et Prisco); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κελεμον-  
τάνου τὸ β' καὶ Πρίσκου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 91, 358 f. Servilius held command against the Sabines, Quinctius against the Volscians, and captured Antium (Liv. 2.64.3—65.7; Dion. Hal. 9.57.2—58.8; Frontin. *Str.* 2.7.10; 2.12.1; 3.1.1); and celebrated a triumph (Dion. Hal. 9.58.8; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 66 f., 537). On Quinctius, see Lübker, no. 1.

<sup>1</sup> On Quinctius' name see 471, Consuls; on that of Servilius, see above. Diod. preserves the cognomen Structus, which may not have appeared in *Fast. Cap.* at all (Degrassi 91).

467 B.C. A.U.C. 287

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

Ti. AEMILIUS L. f. MAM. n. MAMERCUS Pat. (99) Cos. 470

Q. FABIUS M. f. K. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 465, 459

Liv. 3.1.1; Diod. 11.74.1; Dion. Hal. 9.59.1; Chr. 354 (Mamerco II et Vivulano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aemilio II et Bibulano); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αἰμιλίου τὸ δ' καὶ Βιβουλάνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 91, 358 f. Fabius held command against the Aequi (Liv. 3.1.8; Dion. Hal. 9.59.3–5); while Aemilius fought the Sabines and proposed the founding of the citizen colony at Antium (Liv. 3.1.2–5; Dion. Hal. 9.59.1–3).

## Special Commissions

*Triumviri agro dando*

T. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (\*1) Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 443, 439

A. VERGINIUS (TRICOSTUS ? CAELIOMONTANUS) Pat. (\*9) Cos. 469

P. FURIUS (MEDULLINUS ? FUSUS) Pat. (69) Cos. 472

Assigned the land to the colonists at Antium (Liv. 3.1.6; Dion. Hal. 9.59.2).

<sup>1</sup> On Aemilius' name, see 470, note 1; that of Fabius is preserved in full in *Fast. Cap.* for 465. On the filiation, see also Dion. Hal. 9.22.5, and 59.1.

466 B.C.      A.U.C. 288

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

Q. SERVILIUS — f. — n. PRISCUS Pat. (77) Cos. 468

SP. POSTUMIUS A. f. P. n. ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*4)

Liv. 3.2.1; Diod. 11.75.1; *Fast. Cap.* (Sp. Postumius A. f. P. n. Albus Regi [---]); Dion. Hal. 9.60.1; Chr. 354 (Rigillienne et Prisco II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Regilliano et Fusco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 91, 358f. Servilius held command against the Aequi (Liv. 3.2.1; Dion. Hal. 9.60.7), while Postumius dedicated the temple of the Dios Fidius (Dion. Hal. 9.60.8; cf. Ovid *Fasti* 6.213–8; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 319). On Postumius, see Lübker, no. 17.

## Legates, Ambassadors

? Q. FABIVS VIBVLANVS Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 465, 459

Sent to the Aequi to demand restitution (Dion. Hal. 9.60.3–6; cf. Liv. 3.2.3; see 465 and 458).

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Servilius, see 468. The cognomen Structus may not have appeared in *Fast. Cap.* for 468 or 466 (Degrassi 91). The name of Postumius is preserved almost in full in *Fast. Cap.* I have listed them in the order given by Liv. and Diod.; the reverse order appears in Dion. Hal. and *Fast. Cap.*

465 B.C.      A.U.C. 289

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

Q. FABIVS M. f. K. n. VIBVLANVS Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 459

T. QVINCTIVS (L. f. L. n. ?) CAPITOLINVS BARBATIVS Pat. (Cap. \*1)  
Cos. 471, 468, 446, 443, 439

Liv. 3.2.2; Diod. 11.77.1; *Fast. Cap.* (F.'s name entire except Vibulanu[s II]); Dion. Hal. 9.61.1; Chr. 354 (Vivulano II et Capitolino); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 91, 360f. Fabius sent an embassy to propose peace to the Aequi (Liv. 3.2.3–6). Both Consuls fought them at Algidus, then Quinctius returned to face the Aequi and hold a census (Liv. 3.2.6–3.9; Dion. Hal. 9.61.2–6). On Quinctius, see Lübker, no. 1.

## Praefectus Urbi

Q. SERVILIUS (STRUCTUS? PRISCUS) Pat. (77) Cos. 468

Liv. 3.3.6–7.

<sup>1</sup> Diod. and Dion. Hal. both preserve the cognomen Capitolinus, and in Dion. Hal. Fabius' cognomen has been corrupted to Ἰουλιανός.

464 B.C. A.U.C. 290

## Consuls

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. P. n. ALBUS REGILLENIS Pat. (\*5)

SP. FURIUS — f. — n. MEDULLINUS FUSUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (71)

Liv. 3.4.1; Diod. 11.78.1; *Fast. Cap.* (P.'s name entire except Regill[ens.]); Dion. Hal. 9.62.1; Chr. 354 (Religiense et Medullino III); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 91, 360f. The Consuls carried on separate operations against the Aequi, Furius in Hernican territory (Liv. 3.4.7—5.13; Dion. Hal. 9.62.2—66.4). On Postumius, see Lübker, no. 16.

## Promagistrates

[T. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. \*1) Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 443, 439

Pro consul (Liv. 3.4.10; Dion. Hal. 9.63.2). Sent with Allied forces to relieve the Consul Furius (Liv. 3.4.10—11, and 5.8—13; Dion. Hal. 9.64.3—4). See Lübker, no. 1.]

## Legates, Lieutenants

P. FURIUS (MEDULLINUS FUSUS) Pat. (69) Cos. 472

Killed in battle while serving under his brother the Consul (Liv. 3.5.6—11; Dion. Hal. 9.63.5—6).

## Praefectus Urbi

L. VALERIUS (M. f. VOLUSI n. POTITUS) Pat. (380) Cos. 483, 470

Liv. 3.5.3; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 3.

<sup>1</sup> The cognomina of both Sp. Furius and his brother P. Furius, Cos. 472, have been restored by combining the notices regarding both (see *RE*, no. 71, and *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, pp. 102—3; Degrassi 91). Spurius has been corrupted to Servius in Dion. Hal.

463 B.C. A.U.C. 291

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

P. SERVILIUS SP. f. P. n. PRISCUS Pat. (73)

L. AEBUTIUS T. f. T. n. HELVA Pat. (11)

Liv. 3.6.1; Diod. 11.79.1; *Fast. Cap.* (S.'s name entire except Prisc[us]); Dion. Hal. 9.67.1; 10.7.5; Chr. 354 (Prisco et Helva); *Fast. Hyd.* (Prisco et Albo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πρίσκου καὶ Φλάβου); Cassiod.; De-

grassi 24 f., 91, 360 f. Both died in office during a pestilence (Liv. 3.6.8, and 7.6; Dion. Hal. 9.67.4, and 68.2; Oros. 2.12.3).

### Dictator (or Interrex?)<sup>2</sup>

[C. (AEMILIUS) MAMERCUS Pat.

Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38.]

### Augurs

?–463: T. VERGINIUS (TRICOSTUS) RUTILUS Pat. (\*6) Cos. 479

?–463: M'. VALERIUS (MAXIMUS)<sup>3</sup> Pat. (67, cf. 243)

Liv. 3.7.6. On Verginius, see Lübker no. 3; on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 18 ff.

### Curio Maximus

?–463: SER. SULPICIUS (CAMERINUS CORNUTUS) Pat. (35) Cos. 500  
Liv. 3.7.6.

<sup>1</sup> In Diod. Servilius is given the paternal cognomen of Structus, which does not appear in *Fast. Cap.*; cf. Liv. 4.21.9; Degrassi 91. The cognomen of Aebutius appears as Albus in *Fast. Hyd.* and Ἄλβας in Diod. In Dion. Hal. 9.67.1 the name given is Αεὐκίος Φάβιος, but the correct one is given at 10.7.5. Note also Φάβου in *Chr. Pasc.*

<sup>2</sup> Bandel (*Dict.* 14) suggests that, since a Dictator was appointed during a pestilence in 363 *clavi figendi causa*, the pestilence of a century before (Liv. 3.6) explains the one which Lydus places in the 48th year of the Republic. This Dictator is named in no other source, and no C. Aemilius is mentioned in this period. Possibly Lydus, as in 482, has again confused an Interrex with a Dictator. On the ancient law *de clavo pangendo*, see Rotondi 198; Hanell, *Altörmische Eponyme Amt* 125 ff.

<sup>3</sup> See 494, note 1.

462 B.C.      A.U.C. 292

### Consuls

L. LUCRETIVS T. f. T. n. TRICIPITINUS Pat. (28)

T. VETURIUS T. f. – n. GEMINUS CICURINUS Pat. (\*4)

Liv. 3.8.2; Diod. 11.81.1; *Fast. Cap.* (L.'s name entire); *Act. Tr.* ([---] Gemin[us---]); *ILS* 9338, 2 ([L. L]ucretio T. f. Tricipitino, T. V[---]); Dion. Hal. 9.69.1; 10.7.5; Chr. 354 (Tricipitino et Cicurino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tricipitino et Veturio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24 f., 91, 360 f. Lucretius celebrated a triumph for victories

over the Volscians and the Aequi, and Veturius an ovatio (Liv. 3.8.4–11, and 10.1–4; Dion. Hal. 9.69.2—71.4; *Act. Tr.*; Degrassi 66 f., 537). On Veturius, see Lübker no. 5.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. TERENTILIUS HARSA (*RE* 5A.591f.)

Agitated for a commission of five to draft laws regulating the consular imperium (Liv. 3.9.1–13; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.1, Terentius).

SEX. TITIUS (23)

Proposed agrarian legislation (Dion. Hal. 9.69.1).

### Interrex

P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA Pat. (301) Cos. 475, 460

Liv. 3.8.2. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 34, no. 2.

### Praefectus Urbi

Q. FABIVS (VIBULANUS) Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 465, 459

Liv. 3.8.7, and 9.6–13; Dion. Hal. 9.69.2, with Furius for Fabius.

### Augur or Pontifex

SP. POSTUMIVS ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*4) Cos. 466

or

A. POSTUMIVS ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*5) Cos. 464

*ILS* 9338, 2 ([– Postu]mivus A. f. P. nepos Albus [---]); coopted this year. See 439, note 4; Degrassi 91; Lübker nos. 17 and 16, respectively.

461 B.C. A.U.C. 293

### Consuls

P. VOLUMNIUS M. f. M. n. AMINTINUS GALLUS Pat. (\*2)

SER. SLPICIIVS – f. SER. n. CAMERINUS CORNUTUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (36)

Liv. 3.10.5, and 18.8; Diod. 11.84.1; *Fast. Cap.* (V.'s name entire); Dion. Hal. 10.1.1; Val. Max. 1.6.5; Plin. *NH* 2.147; Chr. 354 (Amentino et Cornuto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Gallo et Camerio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Γάλλου καὶ Καμερ(ν)ου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 92, 360f. On Volumnius, see Lübker no. 2.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

## A. VERGINIUS (\*12)

Prosecuted K. Quinctius and drove him into exile (Liv. 3.11.9—14.6, and 19.6; Dion. Hal. 10.2.1, and 6.1—8.5; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 17.1 for a different version). See Lübker no. 1.

## M. VOLSCIUS FICTOR (\*6.2.2739)

According to Dion. Hal. (10.7.1), a member of the college of this year, but according to Livy (3.13.1), of one of several years earlier, his testimony did most to send Quinctius into exile (Liv. 3.13.1—3, and 24.3; Dion. Hal. 10.7.1—5).

<sup>1</sup> For the cognomen Camerinus, see *Chr. Pasc.* and note the corrupt form Macerinus in Dion. Hal.; for the filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* on 451. In Chr. 354 is preserved the cognomen Cornutus for which there is no room in *Fast. Cap.* for 461 or 451 (Degrassi 92). See 500, 490 and 402.

460 B.C.      A.U.C. 294

## Consuls

P. VALERIUS P. f. VOLUSI n. POPLICOLA Pat. (301) Cos. 475

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. M. n. (CRASSUS?) INRIGILLENSIS SABINUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (322)

Liv. 3.15.1; Diod. 11.85.1; *Fast. Cap.* (V.'s name entire); Dion. Hal. 10.9.1; Chr. 354 (Publicola II et Inreligiense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Publicola II et Sabino); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; John Ant. 47, *FHG* 4.556; Degrassi 24 f., 92, 340 f. Valerius is represented as using his ancestral favor with the Plebs to win united support against Ap. Hordeonius, the Sabine who had seized the Capitol, while Claudius maintained a strong anti-popular stand (Liv. 3.17.1—19.2; Dion. Hal. 10.9.1—17.1). Valerius was killed while fighting Hordeonius (Liv. 3.18.8; Dion. Hal. 10.17.1). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 34, no. 2.

## Consul Suffectus

L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CININNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*1)

Liv. 3.19.2; Dion. Hal. 10.17.3—18.1; Degrassi 24 f., 92, 360 f. Carried on the anti-plebeian attitude of his son (Liv. 3.19.2—21.8; Dion. Hal. 10.18.1—19.4; Val. Max. 4.1.4). See 461, Tribunes of the Plebs; Lübker no. 2.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

A. VERGINIUS (\*12)

M. VOLSCIUS FICTOR (\*6.2.2739)

The Tribunes of 461 were re-elected (Liv. 3.14.6, and 19.6; Dion. Hal. 10.8.5—13.7).

<sup>1</sup> On the cognomina of Claudius, see those of his brother in *Fast. Cap.* on 451 and 450, and the evidence regarding Ap. Claudius, Consul in 471. Degrassi (92, 360f.) suggests Crassus from this source.

459 B.C.      A.U.C. 295

## Consuls

Q. FABIUS M. f. K. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 465

L. CORNELIUS SER. f. P. n. MALUGINENSIS URITINUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (256)

Liv. 3.22.1, and 40.8, on Cornelius; Diod. 11.86.1; *Fast. Cap.* (F.'s name entire; [----] Maluginensis Ur[----]); Dion. Hal. 10.20.1; 11.16, and 63; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24 f., 92, 360f. According to Livy, both Consuls fought against the Aequi and the Volsci, brought relief to Tusculum and celebrated triumphs (Liv. 3.22.1—23.7, and 24.8; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.20—21; *Act. Tr.*; Degrassi 66f., 537). According to Dion. Hal. (10.21.4—8), Antium rebelled and was subdued by Cornelius whose triumph, according to *Act. Tr.*, was celebrated over the Antiatic Volscians.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

A. VERGINIUS (\*12)

M. VOLSCIUS FICTOR (\*6.2.2739)

The Tribunes of 460 were re-elected (Liv. 3.21.3; Dion. Hal. 10.19.3; cf. Val. Max. 4.1.4).

## Quaestors

A. CORNELIUS (12)

Q. SERVILIUS (STRUCTUS PRISCUS?) Pat. (28, cf. 77) Cos. 468, 466

Attempted to prosecute Volscius Fictor for false witness against K. Quinctius (Liv. 3.24.3—7, and 29.6; see 461). This version of the story assumes that Volscius was no longer a Tribune (cf. Val. Max. 4.1.4).

## Praefectus Urbi

L. LUCRETIVS (TRICIPITINVS) Pat. (28) Cos. 462

<sup>1</sup> In the name of Cornelius, Uritinus was supplied by Borghese, and may be connected with the reading κορυητινος in Diod. The filiation is given by *Act. Tr.*

458 B.C. A.U.C. 296

## Consuls

C. NAUTIUS SP. f. SP. n. RUTILVS Pat. (5) Cos. 475

Liv. 3.25.1; Diod. 11.88.1; *Fast. Cap.* (name entire); Dion. Hal. 10.22.1; 11.20.1; Val. Max. 5.2.2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f. Held command against the Sabines and named Cincinnatus Dictator (Liv. 3.26.2 and 6; 3.29.7; Dion. Hal. 10.22.2; 10.23.4–5, and 25.3; 11.20.1; Val. Max. 5.2.2).

----- CARVE[TUS ?]<sup>1</sup> Pat. (*RE* 3.2.1628)

*Fast. Cap.*; cf. Chr. 354 (Carbeto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Atrantino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; and the cognomen Καρποντιανός with the name of Minucius in Diod. Died in office (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f.).

## Consul Suffectus

L. MINUCIVS P. f. M. n. ESQUILINVS AVGVRIIVS Pat. (40)

Listed as the ordinary Consul in Liv. 3.25.1; Diod. 11.88.1; Dion. Hal. 10.22.1; 11.20.1; but Suffect in *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f. (name entire). Trapped by the Aequi at Algidus until relieved by the Dictator Cincinnatus, he then abdicated his office (Liv. 3.25.9–29.3; Dion. Hal. 10.22.1–25.2; 11.20.1–4; Val. Max. 2.7.7; 5.5.2; Flor. 1.5.12; Dio fr. 23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 17.1; Oros. 2.12.7–8; Zon. 7.17). See Dictator.

## Dictator

L. QVINCTIVS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATVS Pat. (Cin. \*1) Cos. Suff. 460

*Fast. Cap.* (name entire); *Act. Tr.*; Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f., and on the triumph, 67, 537. Called from the plow to rescue the army trapped by the Aequi at Algidus, he won a brilliant victory and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 3.26.6–29.7; Dion. Hal. 10.23.4–25.3, and 27.1; cf. Cic. *Fin.* 2.12; *Rep.* 2.63; *Sen.* 56; *Act. Tr.*; Val. Max. 2.7.7; 4.4.7; 5.2.2; Pers. 1.73–75; Colum. 1, pref. 14; Plin. *NH* 18.19; Flor. 1.5.12; Dio fr. 23; Eutrop. 1.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 17; Veget. *RM* 1.3; Ampel. 18.4; Oros. 2.12.7–8; Zon. 7.17; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38). See Lübker, no. 2.



### Master of Horse

L. TARQUITIUS L. f. FLACCUS Pat. (6, cf. Tarquinius 10)

Liv. 3.27.1-2; Dion. Hal. 10.24.3, Tarquinius; *Fast. Cap.*; Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f., name entire.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

A. VERGINIUS (\*12)

M. VOLSCIUS FICTOR<sup>2</sup> (\*6.2.2739)

Re-elected (Liv. 3.24.9, and 25.4; Dion. Hal. 10.22.1). See note 2.

### Quaestors

T. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. \*1) Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 443, 439

M. VALERIUS M' f. VOLUSI n. MAXIMUS (LACTUCA) Pat. (246) Cos. 456

Continued the prosecution of M. Volscius Fictor<sup>2</sup> for false witness against K. Quinctius (Liv. 3.25.2-3, and 29.6; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.23.4, and 24.3). On T. Quinctius, see Lübker no. 1, on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 45.

### Legates, Ambassadors<sup>3</sup>

Q. FABIVS VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 487, 465, 459

P. VOLUMNIUS AMINTINUS GALLUS Pat. (\*2) Cos. 461

A. POSTUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*5) Cos. 464

Demanded redress from the Aequi for invading Latin territory contrary to the treaty (Liv. 3.25.6-9; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.22.4-6). On Volumnius, see Lübker no. 2, and on Postumius, no. 16.

### Praefectus Urbi

Q. FABIVS VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 465, 459

Liv. 3.29.4; Dion. Hal. 10.22.2, and 23.5-24.1. Received command of Minucius' army when he abdicated his consulship (Liv. 3.29.7).

<sup>1</sup> The cognomen Atratinus in *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* might suggest that in *Fast. Cap.* Carvetus (?) had the nomen Sempronius. This however is exceedingly dubious since on the stone a considerable space is left between the filiation and the part of the cognomen preserved, and there is room only for a name of six or seven letters (Degrassi 24f.). The cognomen does not reappear in the *Fasti*. For previous discussions, see Degrassi 92.

<sup>2</sup> Another tradition keeps Volscius continuously in office from 461 to 457. See these years.

<sup>3</sup> Possibly the same as Dion. Hal. reports in 466 (9.60.3-68; see *RE* s. v. "Fabius" no. 165).

457 B.C. A.U.C. 297

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

- a. C. (or M.) HORATIUS M. f. M. n. PULVILLUS Pat. (13) Cos. 477  
Q. MINUCIUS P. f. M. n. ESQUILINUS Pat. (41)

Liv. 3.30.1; Diod. 11.91.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Dion. Hal. 10.26.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f. Horatius held command against the Aequi and Minucius against the Sabines (Liv. 3.30.8; Dion. Hal. 10.30.7–8). One tradition gave Horatius a leading part in having the number of Tribunes raised to ten (see Tribunes of the Plebs).

- b.<sup>2</sup> L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (\*1) Cos. Suff. 460  
M. FABIVS VIBULANUS Pat. (161)  
Diod. 12.3.1. See Degrassi 92, 362.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

A. VERGINIUS (\*12)

M. VOLSCIUS FICTOR (\*6.2.2739)

Re-elected for the fifth time (Liv. 3.29.8; Dion. Hal. 10.26.4). Secured passage of a bill to increase the number of the Tribunes to ten (Liv. 3.30.5–7; Dion. Hal. 10.26.4–30.6; cf. Zon. 7.17).

<sup>1</sup> On Horatius' praenomen (M. in Liv., Diod., and Cassiod.), see 477, note 1. His cognomen has been corrupted to Publilius in *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* In the case of Minucius the cognomen Augurinus (Chr. 354) may have been carried over from the Cos. Suff. of 458, but Hilarius (*Fast. Hyd.*) and Hilarianus (*Chr. Pasc.*) remain unexplained. In Diod. Minucius is replaced by L. Postumius, a name not otherwise attested in this generation.

<sup>2</sup> These two names appear only in Diod. between the consular colleges of 457 and 456. Mommsen (*RF* 2.261) accepted them as belonging to the good tradition and omitted because it was thought that all the Fabii but one had perished at the Cremera. Clearly Dion. Hal. did not know them since he did not use them in his criticism of the story (9.22).

456 B.C. A.U.C. 298

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

- M. VALERIUS M' f. VOLUSI n. MAXUMUS LACTUCA Pat. (246)  
SP. VERGINIUS A. f. A. n. TRICOSTUS CAELIOMONTANUS Pat. (\*10)  
Liv. 3.31.1; Diod. 12.4.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Dion. Hal. 10.31.1; Censorin. *DN* 17,10; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. *CIL* 6.32326, line 14; Degrassi 24f., 93, 362f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 45.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

#### L. ICILIUS (2)

Secured passage of the Lex Icilia de Aventino publicando (Liv. 3.31.1, and 32.7; cf. 3.44.3, and 46.2; Dion. Hal. 10.31.1—32.5; on the name, cf. 10.33.1). See Rotondi 199.

#### L. ALIENUS (2)

Liv. 3.31.1; Dion. Hal. 10.33.1. See 455, Tribunes, and 454, Aediles.

<sup>1</sup> In Diod. Valerius receives the cognomen Lactuca, but in Pliny (*NH* 19.59) and in *Fast. Cap.* on 356 the form is Lactucinus.

455 B.C.      A.U.C. 299

### Consuls

T. ROMILIUS T. f. T. n. ROCUS VATICANUS Pat. (4)

C. VETURIUS P. f. — n. CICURINUS Pat. (\*5)

Liv. 3.31.2; Diod. 12.5.1; *Fast. Cap.* (R.'s name entire, C. Veturius P.[f. — n.] Cicurinus); Dion. Hal. 10.33.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Romilius, Plin. *NH* 7.103. See Degrassi 24f., 93, 362f. Both Consuls proceeded against the Aequi on Algidus (Liv. 3.31.2—4; Dion. Hal. 10.43.1—47.6). On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 1.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

#### L. ICILIUS (2)

#### L. ALIENUS (2)

The Tribunes of 456 were reelected (Liv. 3.31.1; Dion. Hal. 10.33.1). Dion. Hal. names Icilius (10.33.1, and 40.1); and Livy, Alienus (3.31.5; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.48.3; see 454, Aediles).

### Legates, Lieutenants

A. VERGINIUS (TRICOSTUS CAELIOMONTANUS) Pat. (\*9)

Served, presumably under Romilius, against the Aequi (Dion. Hal. 10.49.2).

454 B.C.      A.U.C. 300

### Consuls

SP. TARPEIUS M. f. M. n. MONTANUS CAPITOLINUS Pat. (4)

A. ATERNIUS — f. — n. VARUS FONTINALIS Pat. (*RE* 2.1923)

Cic. *Rep.* 2.60; Liv. 3.31.5; Diod. 12.6.1; *Fast. Cap.*<sup>1</sup>; Dion. Hal. 10.48.1; Plin. *NH* 7.101; Gell. 2.11.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 93, 364f. The Lex Aternia Tarpeia regulating payment of fines is dated to this consulship (Cic. *Rep.* 2.60; Gell. 11.1.2; Fest. 270 L; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.50.2; Plin. *NH* 18.11; 33.1.1; Rotondi 200).

### Aediles of the Plebs

#### L. ALIENUS (2)

Prosecuted Veturius (Cos. 455) and condemned him to a fine (Liv. 3.31.5–6; Dion. Hal. 10.48.3–4).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

#### C. CALVIUS CICERO (2)

Prosecuted Romilius (Cos. 455; Liv. 3.31.5–6).

#### L. SICCIUS DENTATUS (3)

According to Dion. Hal. (10.48.2—52.2), he secured the conviction of Romilius but gave up his enmity when the latter proposed an embassy to the Greek cities (see below, Legates; Liv. 3.31.7–8; Plin. *NH* 7.101; Gell. 2.11.1).

### Legates, Ambassadors

SP. POSTUMIUS ALBUS (REGILLENSIS) Pat. (\*4) Cos. 466

A. MANLIUS (VULSO ?) Pat. (89) Cos. 474

P. (or SER. ?) SULPICIUS CAMERINUS (CORNUTUS ?)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (32, cf. 36) Cos. 461 ?

Sent to Athens and other Greek cities to study their laws (Liv. 3.31.7–8; Dion. Hal. 10.52.3, cf. 51.1–6; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.34; Zon. 7.18; cf. Jerome *Chr.* on 452 B.C., p. 112 Helm).

<sup>1</sup> In *Fast. Cap.* the names are preserved entire except Ca[p]itolin(us), and the filiation of Aternius.

<sup>2</sup> In Dion. Hal. the praenomen is Ser. (corrupted to Servilius), but Livy here, in 451, in 449, and in 446 introduces a Sulpicius with the praenomen P. The correct form remains uncertain; one would expect the Legate here and the Decemvir in 451 to be the Consul of 461 (Ser.), along with the other consuls (Dion. Hal. 10.56) in the first college of Decemviri.

453 B.C. A.U.C. 301

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

SEX. QUINCTILIUS SEX. f. P. n. Pat. (\*1)

P. CURIATIUS – f. – n. FISTUS TRIGEMINUS Pat. (6)

Liv. 3.32.1; Diod. 12.7.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Dion. Hal. 10.53.1; Chr. 354 (Varo et Trigemino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Festo et Quintillo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 93, 364f. Quinctilius died in the pestilence of this year (Liv. 3.32.4; Dion. Hal. 10.53.3).

### Consul Suffectus

SP. FURIUS (MEDULLINUS FUSUS?) Pat. (71) Cos. 464  
Named only in Dion. Hal. (10.53.3). Died in the pestilence.

### Legates, Ambassadors

See 454, Legates.

### Augurs

?—453: C. HORATIUS PULVILLUS Pat. (13) Cos. 477, 457  
Successor: C. VETURIUS (CICURINUS) Pat. (\*5) Cos. 455  
Liv. 3.32.3. See Lübker no. 1.

### Flamen Quirinalis

?—453: SER. CORNELIUS (MALUGINENSIS TRICOSTUS?) Pat. (253)  
Cos. 485  
Liv. 3.32.3.

<sup>1</sup> The names are preserved entire in *Fast. Cap.* except the filiation of Curiatius. His name appears as Horatius in Dion. Hal., while Diod. has only the cognomen Trigeminus. The cognomen Varus in Chr. 354 arises because it was frequent among the patrician Quinctilii.

452 B.C.      A.U.C. 302

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

T. MENENIUS AGRIPP. f. AGRIPP. n. LANATUS Pat. (18)  
P. SESTIUS Q. f. VIBI n. CAPITO(LINUS?) VATICANUS Pat. (9)  
Liv. 3.32.5; Diod. 12.22.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Dion. Hal. 10.54.1; Chr. 354 (Vaticano et Lanato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lenatae et Capitolino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 93, 364f. Livy represents Menenius as opposed to the creation of the Decemvirate (3.33.4), Dion. Hal. as ill (10.54—55), thus affording his colleague an excuse for delay. Festus records a law regarding fines in this consulship (270 L).

## Legates, Ambassadors

See 454, Legates. Their return this year led to the creation of the Decemvirate in 451 (Liv. 3.32.6–7, and 33.5; Dion. Hal. 10.54.2–56.1; Zon. 7.18).

<sup>1</sup> Menenius' praenomen in Livy is C., but in Diod., Cassiod., and Fest., it is T., while Dion. Hal. has Lucius. The form Sextius appears in Livy 3.32.5, but Sestius in 3.33.3 and 10, in Diod., *Fast. Cap.*, and Festus. It is Siccus in Dion. Hal. In *Fast. Cap.* Sestius' cognomina appear as Capito V[aticanus], the latter word carefully erased, but the rest entire. Vaticanus appears in Chr. 354, but Capitolinus in Liv., Diod., *Fast. Hyd.*, *Chr. Pasc.* and Fest. See Degrassi 93, who is inclined to accept Capito. Menenius' filiation (T. Menen[ius Agripp.] f., etc., *Fast. Cap.*), is indicated by the space on the stone.

451 B.C.      A.U.C. 303

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. M. n. CRASSUS INRIGILLENSIS SABINUS Pat.  
(123) Cos. 471

T. GENUCIUS L. f. L. n. AUGURINUS Pat. (12)

Named as Consuls in *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 26f., 94, 364f.; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.61; Chr. 354 (Sabino II et Augurino); but in other sources are listed as Consuls-elect, and then placed at the head of the board of Decemviri (Liv. 3.33.4; Dion. Hal. 10.54.4, and 56.1; Zon. 7.18). See also *Dig.* 1.2.2.4 and 24.

Decemviri Consulari Imperio Legibus Scribundis<sup>2</sup>

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. M. n. CRASSUS INRIGILLENSIS SABINUS Pat.  
(123) Cos. 471, 451

T. GENUCIUS L. f. L. n. AUGURINUS Pat. (12) Cos. 451

T. (or SP. or L.)<sup>3</sup> VETURIUS SP. f. P. n. CRASSUS CICURINUS Pat.  
(\*4 or \*5) Cos. 462?

C. IULIUS C. f. L. n. IULLUS Pat. (294) Cos. 482

A. MANLIUS CN. f. P. n. VULSO Pat. (89) Cos. 474

SER.<sup>4</sup> (or P.) SULPICIUS SER. f. SER. n. CAMERINUS (CORNUTUS) Pat.  
(36) Cos. 461

P. SESTIUS<sup>5</sup> Q. f. VIBI n. CAPITO (VATICANUS?) Pat. (9) Cos. 452

P. CURIATIUS<sup>6</sup> – f. – n. FISTUS TRIGEMINUS Pat. (6) Cos. 453

T. ROMILIUS T. f. T. n. ROCUS VATICANUS Pat. (4) Cos. 455

SP.<sup>7</sup> POSTUMIUS A. f. P. n. ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*4) Cos. 466

Prepared and caused the enactment of ten tables of laws (Cic. *Rep.* 2.61; Liv. 3.33.1—36.2; Diod. 12.23.1; Dion. Hal. 10.56.1—2; Tac. *Ann.* 3.27; Gell. 11.18.6; 17.21.15; 20.1; Dig. 1.2.2.3—4 and 24; Zon. 7.18).

<sup>1</sup> The authenticity of patrician Genucii is doubted (*RE* no. 12, and 7.1206). The name appears in Diod. (12.23) as Μινούχιος, while in Dion. Hal. it is Τίτος Γενούχιος Λεύχιος (10.54.2; cf. 10.56.2). On Claudius and his reported death in 470, see *RE* no. 123; and 470, Tribunes of the Plebs. On his Decemvirate, see also Suet. *Tib.* 2 (Claudius Regillianus).

<sup>2</sup> Diod. preserves all or part of eight names, omitting Sestius and Curiatius, *Fast. Cap.* all or part of six with space for the rest, those of Sestius, Curiatius, Romilius and Postumius, which are supplied from the information on their consulships (Degrassi 26f., 94, 364f.). According to Dion. Hal. (10.56.2) they were all consulars, but this principle was not applied consistently in Livy or *Fast. Cap.* See notes 3 and 4.

<sup>3</sup> In *Fast. Cap.* and Diod. (12.23.1) Veturius' praenomen is Sp., in Livy (3.33.3) it is L., and in Dion. Hal. (10.56.3) it is T. If all were consulars, only T. (Cos. 462) and C. (Cos. 455) can be considered, and the filiation of C. disagrees with that in *Fast. Cap.* (P.[f.—]). So also does that of T., if the suggestion of Henzen (T. f.; see 462) be kept. See Degrassi 94.

<sup>4</sup> See 454, note 2; and 461. Livy is probably the source of the praenomen P. in Ascon. 77 C and Lyd., *Magg.* 1.34. The consular however was Ser. Sulpicius.

<sup>5</sup> He must be distinguished from the P. (or L., Cic. *Rep.* 2.61) Sestius whom C. Iulius Iullus accused of murder (Liv. 3.33.9—10; *RE* s. v. "Sestius" 1).

<sup>6</sup> As in 453, Dion. Hal. has Horatius for Curiatius.

<sup>7</sup> Πόπλιος Mss. AB, Dion. Hal. 10.56.2.

450 B.C.      A.U.C. 304

### Decemviri Consulari Imperio Legibus Scribundis<sup>1</sup>

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. M. n. CRASSUS INREGILLENIS SABINUS Pat. (123) Cos. 471, 451

M. CORNELIUS — f. SER. n. MALUGINENSIS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (246)

M. ? SERGIUS — f. — n. ESQUILINUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (24)

L. MINUCIUS P. f. M. n. ESQUILINUS AUGURINUS Pat. (40) Cos. 458

Q. FABIUS M. f. M. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 465, 459

Q. POETELIUS — f. — n. LIBO VISOLUS (not in \**RE*)

T. ANTONIUS — f. — n. MERENDA (78)

K. DUILIUS — f. — n. LONGUS ? (4)

SP. OPIIUS — f. — n. CORNICEN (27)

M'. RABULEIUS — f. — n. (2)

Liv. 3.35.9—11; Diod. 12.24.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 26f., 94, 366f.; Dion. Hal. 10.58.4—5; 11.23. They administered the government and

courts while preparing two more tables of laws,<sup>4</sup> and refused to elect Consuls or successors (Cic. *Rep.* 2.61, and 63; Liv. 3.36.3—37.8; Dion. Hal. 10.59.1—60.6; Zon. 7.18).

<sup>1</sup> Livy and Dion. Hal. each preserve ten names. Diod. mentions ten and preserves seven with Πόπλιος for Poetelius and omission of Fabius, Antonius and Duillius. In *Fast. Cap.* there was space for ten; preserved are Ap. Claudius A[p. f. M. n.] Crass. Inrigill. Sabi[n. II]; M. Corn[eli]us — f. Se[r.] n. Maluginens[is]; [— — — — —] Esquilin.; [— — — — —] Esqui[l]inus Auguri[n.]; [— — — — —] Meren[da]. According to Dion. Hal., Poetelius, Duillius, and Oppius (with praenomen Servius in Zon. 7.18) were plebeians, and by implication the rest patricians. Antonius however and Rabuleius are names known only in plebeian connections, so probably the second board of Decemviri was composed equally of patricians and plebeians. See *RE*, s. vv. “Decemviri,” “Antonius” 78, “Rabuleius” 2.

<sup>2</sup> Livy (3.40.9) and Dion. Hal. (11.16) call Cornelius a brother of the Consul of 459, whose filiation is given in *Act. Tr.* as Ser. f. P. n. Borghese believed him to be a son, but Degrassi (94) reads [Se]r. n., and leaves the question of identification open, citing similar cases of short intervals between offices of father and son.

<sup>3</sup> Sergius' praenomen is not preserved in *Fast. Cap.* Diod. has Γάιος, and Livy M. (or L., 3.41.10), while Dion. Hal. (11.23) has Μάρκος.

<sup>4</sup> According to Diod. (12.26.1), these laws were issued by the Consuls of 449, but Cicero (*Rep.* 2.63) has them added by the Decemviri.

449 B.C.      A.U.C. 305

### Consuls

L. VALERIUS P. f. P. n. POTITUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (304)

M. HORATIUS M. f. L. (or P.) n. . . RRIN. BARBATUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (8)

Cic. *Rep.* 2.54; Liv. 3.55.1; Diod. 12.26.1; Dion. Hal. 11.5.2, and 45.1; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 56 — Degrassi 146, 155; *Act. Tr.*; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 67, 537f., cf. 95, 366f. Both these men opposed the extension of the authority of the Decemvirs into a third year, and after its abrogation, as friends of both the plebeians and the patricians, brought the orders into agreement, were elected Consuls, and carried the Valerio-Horatian laws. Horatius held command against Sabines, and Valerius against Aequi, and both celebrated triumphs, given by popular vote against the wish of the Senate (Liv. 3.39—41, and 49—64; Dion. Hal. 11.4—6, 19—24, and 38—50; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.54; *Brut.* 54; Diod. 12.25, and 26.1; Dio fr. 23; Zon. 7.18—19; and on the triumphs, Liv. 3.63.8—11; 10.37.10; Dion. Hal. 11.50; *Act. Tr.*; Zon. 7.19). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 3.



### Decemviri Consulari Imperio Legibus Scribundis

See 450. Under the leadership of Ap. Claudius they continued illegally in office, against the wish of all classes. Invasions by Sabines and Aequi led to the dispatch of Fabius, Rabuleius, and Poetilius against the Sabines, and Cornelius, Minucius, Antonius and Sergius against the Aequi, where all were unsuccessful, while Claudius and Sp. Oppius remained in the city (Liv. 3.38.1—42.7; Dion. Hal. 11.2.1—23, 33.2, and 44.4; Zon. 7.18). In the schematic account given by our sources, the army was alienated by the murder of Siccius, and the Plebs by Claudius' attack on Verginia, and the Decemvirs were overthrown by a popular uprising. Claudius and Oppius escaped condemnation by suicide, the rest went into exile (Liv. 3.43—54, and 58; Diod. 12.24—25; Dion. Hal. 11.24—43, and 46; Zon. 7.18; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.63; *Fin.* 2.66; Val. Max. 6.1.2; Ascon. 77 C; Suet. *Tib.* 2.2; Flor. 1.17.24; Eutrop. 1.18; Ampel. 25.2; Pompon. in *Dig.* 1.2.2.24; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 21; Oros. 2.13.3—7; Jerome *Chr.* p. 112 Helm).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Liv. 3.54.11—13.

C. APRONIUS (1)

M. DUILLIUS (6)

See 470, Tribunes. Carried bills re-establishing Consuls and the right of appeal (Liv. 3.54.15), making mandatory the maintenance of the Tribunate and the right of appeal (3.55.14, cf. Cic. *Leg.* 3.9; and Liv. 3.64.4—11), and restricting prosecutions to the sinning Decemvirs (Liv. 3.59.1—5; Dion. Hal. 11.46; Rotondi 203).

L. ICILIUS (2)

See 456, 455, Tribunes; Liv. 3.63.8—11; Dion. Hal. 11.50.1; Zon. 7.19.

P. NUMITORIUS (4)

Prosecuted Sp. Oppius (Liv. 3.58.7—9; Dion. Hal. 11.46.4).

C. OPIIUS (7)

M. POMPONIUS (\*1)

C. SICINIUS (5)

Elected as a descendant of L. ? Sicinius, a Tribune in the first college (Liv. 3.54.12).

M. TITINIUS (10)

L. VERGINIUS (\*13, 14)

Father of Verginia; prosecuted Ap. Claudius, the Decemvir (Liv. 3.56.1—58.6; Dion. Hal. 11.28, and 46.3; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.63; *Fin.* 2.66; 5.64; see above, Decemviri). See Lübker no. 2.

AP. VILLIUS (\*1)

### Legates, Envoys

SP. TARPEIUS (MONTANUS CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (4) Cos. 454

C. IULIUS (IULLUS) Pat. (294) Cos. 482

SER. (or P.) SULPICIUS (CAMERINUS CORNUTUS)\* Pat. (36, cf. 32) Cos. 461

Sent to negotiate with the plebeians who had seceded to the Aventine (Liv. 3.50.15–16; Ascon. 77 C).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. SICCIIUS (DENTATUS) (3)

Murdered while serving under the Decemviri against the Sabines (Dion. Hal. 11.25.2; cf. 25—27, and 44.1; Liv. 3.43.1–7, and 51.7; Zon. 7.18).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

SEX. MANILIUS\* (15)

M. OPIIUS (13)

Chosen leaders of the group of 20 (ten from each army) elected by the soldiers after the death of Verginia (Liv. 3.51.2–10; Dion. Hal. 11.43.5, and 44.2–3).

### Pontifices

? Q. FURIUS (PACILUS FUSUS?) Pat. (24, cf. 76) Cos. 441?

? M. PAPIRIUS (CRASSUS?) Pat. (21, cf. 47) Cos. 441

The Pontifex Maximus, traditions agree, presided over the election of Tribunes of the Plebs, but Livy (3.54.5) names Q. Furius, while Ascon. (77 C) names M. Papirius. On the names, see 441, Consuls.

<sup>1</sup> The similarity of these names to those in the college of 509 has raised doubts regarding their authenticity (see *RE* under the numbers above). Their legislation, which included bills to give the force of law to plebiscites, restored the right of appeal, and the sacrosanctity of Tribunes, also rests on a tradition of some insecurity (see *RE*, nos. above; *CAH* 7.480ff.; Rotondi 204–206). The form and meaning of Horatius' cognomen [---]rrin. in *Fast. Fer. Lat.* remains obscure (Degraffi 147, 155), though probably connected with the word

Τουρπίνοϲ attached in Diod. to the name of Valerius. Note that in *Act. Tr.* Horatius' filiation is M. f. L. n., but in *Fast. Fer. Lat.* it is M. f. P. n.

<sup>2</sup> See 454, Legates and note 2. In Livy and Asconius Sulpicius' praenomen is P., but as all are stated to be consulars only Ser. Sulpicius, the Consul of 461, can be intended.

<sup>3</sup> Μέλιος in Dion. Hal.

448 B.C.      A.U.C. 306

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

LARS (or SP.) HERMINIUS — f. — n. CORITINESANUS Pat. (1)

T. VERGINIUS — f. — n. TRICOSTUS CAELIOMONTANUS Pat. (\*15)

Liv. 3.65.2; Diod. 12.27.1; Dion. Hal. 11.51.1; *Fast. Fer. Lat.* ([---- Herm]ini[o]), Degrassi 146f., 156; Chr. 354 (Coritinesano et Tricosto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Hermenio et Tricosto); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀρμενίου καὶ Τριχόστου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 366f.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? A. ATERNIUS (VARUS FONTINALIS) Pat. (1) Cos. 454

? SP. TARPEIUS (MONTANUS CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (4) Cos. 454

According to a doubtful story in Livy (3.65.1), these patrician consulars were coopted by the college of Tribunes.

L. TREBONIUS ASPER (9)

Carried the Lex Trebonia which provided that election of Tribunes should continue until the full number were elected (Liv. 3.65.3–4; 5.10.11–12; cf. Diod. 12.25.3).

<sup>1</sup> Herminius' praenomen is Sp. in Livy, but L. in Cassiod., while Diod. has Λαρπίνοϲ and Dion. Hal. Λάρροϲ. Verginius' cognomen, according to Livy, is Caelimontanus (see *Fast. Cap.* on 456), while Diod. gives his name variously as Τίτοϲ Σερετίνιοϲ Στρούκτωρ or Στρούκτων. The notice in Auct. *De Praenom.* (4) is "Consul Lar Herminius cum T. Verginio Costo." Degrassi prints Herminius' cognomen as Corinitesano (366f.).

447 B.C.      A.U.C. 307

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M. GEGANIUS M. f. — n. MACERINUS Pat. (4) Cos. 443, 437

C. IULIUS (— f. — n. IULLUS?) Pat. (13) Cos. 435, 434?

Liv. 3.65.5; Diod. 12.29.1; Dion. Hal. 11.51.1 (Μάρκος Γε<---->); Chr. 354 (Macrino et Iulio); so also *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 366f. Carried on war with the Volscians (Liv. 3.65.5–11).

<sup>1</sup> On the cognomen Macerinus, see Liv. 4. 8. 1, and 17.7, and *Fast. Cap.* on 367, Degrassi, p. 33. Iulius may possibly be considered a son of the Decemvir of 451. In Diod. his praenomen here is L., but C. in 12.49, on 435.

446 B.C.      A.U.C. 308

### Consuls

T. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n.) CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. \*1)  
Cos. 471, 468, 465, 443, 439

AGRIPPA FURIUS – f. – n. FUSUS Pat. (59)

Liv. 3.66.1; Diod. 12.30.1; Chr. 354 (Fuso et Barbato IIII); *Fast. Hyd.* (Furio et Capitolino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 368f. Repelled Volscian and Aequian invaders (Liv. 3.66.1—70.15; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.2 (Furius Agrippa); cf. Diod. 12.30.6); were compelled by the people to claim for Rome lands submitted to their arbitration by Ardea and Aricia (Liv. 3.71.1—72.7; Dion. Hal. 11.52). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 1.

### Quaestors

(L. ?) VALERIUS (POPPLICOLA ?) POTITUS Pat. (304) Cos. 449

MAM. AEMILIUS (MAMERCINUS) Pat. (16, 97) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438

The first elected Quaestors, the sixty-third year after the expulsion of the Tarquins (Tac. *Ann.* 11.22). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 3.

### Legates, Lieutenants

SP. POSTUMIUS ALBUS (REGILLENIS) Pat. (\*4) Cos. 466

P. SULPICIUS (CAMERINUS CORNUTUS ?)<sup>1</sup> Pat. (32, cf. 36) Xvir.  
451

Served under the Consuls against the Volscians (Liv. 3.70.2–5). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 17.

<sup>1</sup> On Sulpicius' name, see 454, note 2, and 451, note 4. As the fictitious Legates of this period are almost all consulars, the praenomen P. merely indicates the degree of consistency of Livy's sources.

445 B.C.      A.U.C. 309

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M. GENUCIUS — f. — n. AUGURINUS Pat. (11)

C. (or AGRIPP.) CURTIUS — f. — n. PHILO (or CHILO) Pat. (15)

Varro *LL* 5.150; Liv. 4.1.1, and 7.3; Diod. 12.31.1; Dion. Hal. 11.53.1; Chr. 354 (Augurino et Philo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Genucio et Curtio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.19; Degrassi 95, 368f. Under these Consuls were carried the Lex Canuleia (see Tribunes of the Plebs) and, as a compromise with the tribunician proposal to admit plebeians to the consulship, the creation of the office of Military Tribune with consular power (Liv. 4.1.1—7.1; Dion. Hal. 11.53.1—61.3; Zon. 7.19; cf. *Dig.* 1.2.2.25).

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. CANULEIUS (2)

Carried the measure to legalize intermarriage between the orders (Cic. *Rep.* 2.63; Liv. 4.1.1—6.4; Flor. 1.17; Ampel. 25.3).

C. FURNIUS (2)

Alone of the tribunician college, he opposed the proposal to admit plebeians to the consulship (Dion. Hal. 11.53.1; cf. above, Consuls; and Liv. 4.1.2).

<sup>1</sup> Curtius' praenomen is P. in Livy (emended to C. in Conway and Walters edition), T. in Cassiod., Ἀγρίππας in Diod., possibly from that of Furius in the previous year, and Γάιος in Zon., while Dion. Hal. gives the name as Γάιος Κόλντιος. The nomen is Curatius in Livy, Curiacius in Cassiod., and Curtius in *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* above; and Κόρτιος in Diod. The cognomen is Χίλων in Diod., and Philo in Chr. 354. Mommsen (*RF* 1.111) doubts the authenticity of these Consuls. On the view that Military Tribunes with consular power were instituted for military rather than political reasons, see Liv. 4.7.2; Nilsson, *JRS* 19 (1929) 1 ff.; Hanell, *Altrömische Eponyme Amt* 150ff.

444 B.C.      A.U.C. 310

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

A. SEMPRONIUS (A. f. — n.) ATRATINUS Pat. (21)

L. ATILIUS — f. — n. LUSCUS Pat. ? (41)

T. CLOELIUS — f. — n. SICULUS Pat. (12)

Liv. 4.6.6—12, and 7.1; Diod. 12.32.1; Dion. Hal. 11.61.3; Chr. 354 (Siculo et Luscino); Degrassi 95, 368f. The first college elected to this

office. But after three months they abdicated because of flaws in the auspices at their election (Liv. 4.7.2–3; Dion. Hal. 11.62.1–2; cf. Zon. 7.19).

### Consules Suffecti<sup>2</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. MUGILLANUS Pat. (65)

L. SEMPRONIUS (A. f. – n.) ATRATINUS Pat. (25)

Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; Liv. 4.7.10–12, and 8.7; Dion. Hal. 11.62.3; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.19; Degrassi 95, 368f. Renewed the treaty of alliance with Ardea. On Papirius, see Lübker no. 14.

### Interrex

T. QUINCTIUS (CAPITOLINUS) BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. \*1) Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 443, 439

Liv. 4.7.10; cf. Dion. Hal. 11.62.3. See Lübker no. 1.

<sup>1</sup> Diod. omits Sempronius' cognomen; his filiation is inferred from *Fast. Cap.* on 416. For Cloelius, Liv. has Caecilius (but cf. 4.11.5), Dion. Hal. Τίτος Κλωύλιος Σικελός, and Diod. Τίτος Κόιντος; while the cognomen Siculus is also preserved in Chr. 354. Atilius' cognomen appears as Λοῦσκοῦς in Dion. Hal. and Luscinius in Chr. 354.

<sup>2</sup> Livy (cf. Dion. Hal.) notes the fact that these Consuls appear neither in the early annalists nor the books of the magistrates but depend on Licinius Macer's reference to the treaty with Ardea and the *libri lintei ad Monetæ* (4.7.12). See Leuze, *Röm. Jahrzahlung* 190–193, 269–273.

443 B.C. A.U.C. 311

### Consuls

M. GEGANIUS M. f. – n. MACERINUS Pat. (4) Cos. 447, 437

T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (\*1) Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 439

Liv. 4.8.1, and 10.9; Diod. 12.33.1; Dion. Hal. 11.63.1; Chr. 354 (Macerino II et Barbato V); *Fast. Hyd.* (Macrino et Capitolino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.19; Degrassi 95, 368f. Geganius relieved Ardea from Volscian attacks and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 4.9–10; *Act. Tr.* ([----Gega]nius M. [f. – n. Mace]rinus), Degrassi 66f., 538). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 1.

### Censors<sup>1</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. MUGILLANUS Pat. (65) Cos. Suff. 444

L. SEMPRONIUS A. f. – n. ATRATINUS Pat. (25) Cos. Suff. 444

First holders of this magistracy, created, as no census had been held for seventeen years (Dion. Hal.), to leave the Consuls free for military duties (Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; Liv. 4.8.2–7; Dion. Hal. 11.63.1–3; *Dig.* 1.2.2.17; Zon. 7.19; Degrassi 95, 368f.). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 14.

<sup>1</sup> This censorship, doubted by Mommsen (*Str.* 2.335), Beloch (*RG* 80ff.), and most recently by R. V. Cram (*HSCP* 51 [1940] 73), is accepted by Leuze (*Gesch. röm. Censur* 95ff.) and Nilsson (*JRS* 19 [1929] 5), who connects the establishment of the censorship with the institution of the Military Tribunes with consular power.

442 B.C.      A.U.C. 312

### Consuls

M. FABIVS (Q. f. M. n.) VIBVLANVS Pat. (162) Mil. Tr. c. p. 433  
POST. AEBVTIVS – f. – n. HELVA CORNICEN<sup>1</sup> Pat. (14)

Liv. 4.11.1<sup>2</sup>, and 21.12; Diod. 12.34.1; Chr. 354 (Vivullano et Helva); *Fast. Hyd.* (Vibulano et Helva), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Auct. *De Praenom.* 3 (on Postumus); Degrassi 95, 368f. Enacted a measure to send a Latin colony to Ardea (Liv. 4.11.1–7; cf. Diod. 12.34.5).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? POETILIUS<sup>3</sup> (not in *RE*)  
Liv. 4.12.3.

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniae deducendae*

AGRIPPA MENENIVS (LANATVS) Pat. (4, 13) Cos. 439  
T. CLOELIVS SICVLVS Pat. (12) Mil. Tr. c. p. 444  
M. AEBVTIVS HELVA Pat. (12)  
Colonized Ardea (Liv. 4.11.5–7; cf. Diod. 12.34.5).

<sup>1</sup> Aebutius' cognomen in Diod. is Οὐλεκος.

<sup>2</sup> See Conway-Walters ed., *ad loc.*

<sup>3</sup> Poetilius' date is uncertain, but he is listed as reelected in 441 (Liv.).

441 B.C.      A.U.C. 313

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. FVRIVS – f. – n. PACIVS FVSVS Pat. (76) Mil. Tr. c. p. 426  
M'. (or M.) PAPIRIVS – f. – n. CRASSVS Pat. (47)

Liv. 4.12.1; Diod. 12.35.1; Chr. 354 (Fuso et Grasso); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pacilio et Crasso); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πακέλλου καὶ Κράσσου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f.

### Tribune of the Plebs

? POETILIUS (not in \**RE*)

Liv. 4.12.3–5 (iterum). Pressed for legislation to divide land among the Plebs (Liv.).

<sup>1</sup> In Diod. Furius' praenomen is Κόιντος, but Livy's C. is confirmed by 4.22.7, and 31.1. One cognomen appears as Pacilius in Liv. 4.12.1, cf. 22.7, and 52.1; but see *Fast. Cap.* on 251; Πάκελλος in *Chr. Pasc.*; the other as Fusus in Chr. 354, and Φόσος in Diod. Papirius' praenomen is M. in Liv. and Μάριος in Diod.

440 B.C. A.U.C. 314

### Consuls

PROCULUS GEGANIUS – f. – n. MACERINUS Pat. (6)

T. MENENIUS AGRIPP. f. AGRIPP. n. LANATUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (18) Cos. 452  
or

L. MENENIUS T. f. AGRIPP. n. LANATUS Pat. (10, 16)

Liv. 4.12.6; Diod. 12.36.1; Chr. 354 (Macerino et Lanato II); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μακρίνου τὸ γ' καὶ Λεγάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f.

### Aediles of the Plebs

M'. MARCIUS<sup>2</sup> (17)

The Aedile who first distributed grain to the Plebs at one as per modius (Plin. *NH* 18.15; see types on the coins of M. Marcius M'. f., Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.149f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 203).

### Praefectus Annonae

L. MINUCIUS (ESQUILINUS AUGURINUS)<sup>3</sup> Pat. (40) Cos. Suff. 458

Elected in an emergency caused by famine (Liv. 4.12.8, cf. 13.7–8; Dion. Hal. 12.1.1–10; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.135f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 147f.). See 149.

<sup>1</sup> The praenomen Titus in Diod. and the numeral II after Lanatus in Chr. 354 point to the Consul of 452, but L. is clear in the text tradition of Livy and Cassiod., and is accepted by Münzer (*RE*). Degrassi (95) identifies this Consul with that of 452, but if L. in Livy is correct he was a son of the Consul of 452 and a brother of that of 439.



<sup>2</sup> The date of Marcius is uncertain but is placed in Pliny before the affair of Sp. Maelius in 439. Grueber and Cesano favor a date about the middle of the second century B. C.

<sup>3</sup> Livy (4.13.7–8) asserts the authority of the *libri lintei* for this name in 440 and 439.

439 B.C.      A.U.C. 315

### Consuls

AGRIPPA MENENIUS T. f. AGRIPP. n. LANATUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (13)

T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. \*1)

Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 443

Liv. 4.13.6; Diod. 12.37.1; *ILS* 9338,2 ([A]grippa Menen. T. f. Lanato, T. Q[---]); Chr. 354 (Lanato II et Capitolino VI); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mallio et Capitolino); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f. On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 1.

### Dictator

L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*1) Cos. Suff. 460

Appointed to meet the threat from Sp. Maelius' ambition (Cic. *Sen.* 56; Liv. 4.13.12–16.1; Dion. Hal. 12.1–4; Zon. 7.20; cf. Cincius, fr. 6, and Piso, fr. 24, Peter; Val. Max. 5.3.2; 6.3.1; Flor. 1.17.26.7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 17.5; Augustin. *CD* 3.17; Ampel. 27; Degrassi 95, 370f.). See Lübker no. 2.

### Master of Horse

C. SERVILIUS – f. – n. AHALA Pat. (32)

According to the dominant tradition, he slew Sp. Maelius for resisting arrest when summoned by the Dictator Cincinnatus (Cic. *Sen.* 56; Liv. 4.13.14–14.7, 16.5, and 21.3–4; Dion. Hal. 12.2.2–8; Val. Max. 5.3.2g; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.13.24; Flor. 1.17.26.7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 17.5; Ampel. 27.2; Augustin. *CD* 3.17; Zon. 7.20; Degrassi 95, 370f.). Dion. Hal. preserves another tradition that he was a private citizen when he played the tyrannicide (12.4.2–5; cf. Cincius, fr. 6, and Piso fr. 24, Peter; Plut. *Brut.* 1.3). Ahala is also mentioned in Cic. *Cat.* 1.3; *Dom.* 86; *Mil.* 8; *Sest.* 143; *Phil.* 2.26f.; *Or.* 153; *Att.* 2.24.3; 13.40.1; *Rep.* 1.6; 2.49; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.480; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 138f.; Val. Max. 6.3.1.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. CAECILIUS (19)

Q. IUNIUS (29)

SEX. TITINIUS (18)

These opposed their colleagues who attacked the execution of Sp. Maelius (Liv. 4.16.5–6).

[? L. MINUCIUS (ESQUILINUS AUGURINUS) Pat. (40) Cos. Suff. 458 Liv. 4.16.2–4; Plin. *NH* 18.15; but cf. Dion. Hal. 12.4.2–4. As a reward for informing on Maelius he was transferred to the Plebs and became an eleventh Tribune. See below on Praefectus Annonae.]

### Praefectus Annonae

L. MINUCIUS (ESQUILINUS AUGURINUS)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (40) Cos. Suff. 458

See 440. Informed on Maelius and was rewarded with a statue (Liv. 4.13—16, and 21.3–4; Dion. Hal. 12.1—2, and 4.2–4; Plin. *NH* 18.15; 34.21; Zon. 7.20; cf. Grueber *CRRBM* 1.135f., 148). See Tribunes of the Plebs.

### Augur or Pontifex

462–439: SP. POSTUMIUS A. f. P. n. ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*4) Cos. 466

Successor: [Q. SER]VILIUS P. f. [SP. n. PRISCUS (or STRUCTUS) FIDENAS?] Pat. (75)

*ILS* 9338, 2—*CIL* 6.37161.<sup>3</sup> On Postumius, see Lübker no. 17.

<sup>1</sup> Menenius' praenomen is Μέντιος in Diod.; his nomen Mallius in *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* and Manlius in Cassiod. Degrassi (95f.) implies doubt of the filiation (T. f.) given in *ILS* 9338, 2—*CIL* 6.37161.

<sup>2</sup> On the Dictator, the Master of Horse, and the Praefectus Annonae, see Mommsen, *RF* 2.199ff. The latter is a very unlikely office at so early a date. Livy has based his account on the *libri lintei*. Dion. Hal. found Minucius in the early tradition of Cincius and Piso simply as an informer. Pliny used both traditions although they exclude each other (18.15; 34.21).

<sup>3</sup> It is uncertain whether the fragment (*ILS* 9338, 3) refers to Pontiffs or Augurs since no. 3 refers to Augurs (see 40 B.C.) and no. 4 to Pontiffs (see 89 and 88). If the above identification is correct the omission of his grandfather's praenomen and his own cognomina are surprising (Dessau, *loc. cit.*). For the name, see *Fast. Cap.* on 418.

438 B.C. A.U.C. 316

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

MAM. AEMILIUS (M. f. — n. MAMERCINUS?) Pat. (16,97)

L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 428b, Mil.

Tr. c. p. 425, 420

L. (or C.) IULIUS — f. — n. IULLUS Pat. (296, cf. 14) Cos. 430  
 Liv. 4.16.7—17.1; Diod. 12.38.1; Chr. 354 (Fidenato et Cincinnato);  
 Degrassi 95, 370f.

### Legates, Ambassadors<sup>2</sup>

C. FULCINIUS (1)  
 — CLOELIUS TULLUS Pat. (6)  
 SP. ANTIUS (6)  
 L. ROSCIUS (4)

Killed by the Fidenates at the command of Lars Tolumnius of Veii, and honored with statues on the Rostra (Cic. *Phil.* 9.4–5; Liv. 4.17.2–6; Plin. *NH* 34.23).

<sup>1</sup> In Diod. Aemilius' name appears as Μάνιος Αιμιλιανός (καὶ) Μάμερκος, and Iulius' praenomen as Γάιος. Degrassi (95) considers that in *Fast. Cap.* Iulius' praenomen was more probably C. than L. Either is possible, see 447 and 435, Consuls (C. Iulius), and 430, Consuls (L. Iulius).

<sup>2</sup> For Cloelius, Cicero has Cluvius; and for Antius, Pliny has Nautius, an early patrician name more likely to appear in accounts of this period; see *Fast. Cap.* on 458. Krug (5) places these under 426.

437 B.C. A.U.C. 317

### Consuls

M. GEGANIUS M. f. — n. MACERINUS Pat. (4) Cos. 447, 443  
 L. SERGIUS C. f. C. n. FIDENAS Pat. (25) Cos. 424, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433, 429, 418  
 Liv. 4.17.7–8; Diod. 12.43.1; Chr. 354 (Fidenato et Maximo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Macrino et Pidenate); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μακρίνου τὸ δ' καὶ Φιδενάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f. Sergius won the cognomen Fidenas in war this year (Liv.).

### Consul Suffectus

M. VALERIUS M. f. M'. n. LACTUCA (or LACTUCINUS) MAXIMUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (206)  
*Act. Tr.* ([-----]mus), Degrassi 95, 538, and Tab. 45.

### Dictator

MAM. AEMILIUS M. f. — n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (16, 97) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438

Credited with an important victory over Veii, Falerii, and Fidenae (Liv. 4.17.8—20.4, and 32.3; Eutrop. 1.19; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.36), and a triumph (Liv. 4.20.1—4; see above, Consul Suffectus, and Tribunes of the Soldiers).

### Master of Horse

L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*3) Cos. 428b, Mil. Tr. c. p. 438, 425, 420  
Liv. 4.17.9, and 18.5.

### Legates, Lieutenants

M. FABIUS VIBULANUS Pat. (162) Cos. 442, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433  
Liv. 4.17.10, and 19.8.  
(T.) QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS (BARBATUS) Pat. (\*1)  
Liv. 4.17.10, and 18.5.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

A. CORNELIUS COSSUS\* Pat. (112) Cos. 428, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426  
Livy follows the dominant literary tradition in placing Cossus' exploit, the winning and dedication of the *spolia opima*, in this year (Liv. 4.19.1—6, 20.5, and 32.4; Dion. Hal. 12.5 (χιλίαρχος); Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.841, consulari potestate), but Augustus claimed the discovery in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius of the corslet of Tolumnius with an inscription dating it to his consulship in 428 (Liv. 4.20.5—11; cf. Varro in Fest. 204 L). Other sources place the exploit in 426 (Val. Max. 3.2.4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 25). See also Plut. *Rom.* 16; *Mar.* 8; Propert. 4.10.23 ff.; Ovid fr. 3 in Priscian 5.13, *GLK* 2.149, *app. crit.*; Manil. 1.788; Flor. 1.6.9; Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.855; Ampel. 21. See 428 and 426, on Cossus.

<sup>1</sup> According to Degrassi (95) the broken letter preserved in *Act. Tr.* cannot be N and is clearly M. Accordingly the triumph listed there should not be attributed to the Dictator Mamercinus but to some other unnamed person. Degrassi (537) suggests the name given above, possibly a son of Maximus, Cos. 456 (Lactuca in Diod.) and father of Lactucinus Maximus, Mil. Tr. c. p. 398, and supposes that Geganius Macerinus abdicated. See also Degrassi, *Epigraphica* 1 (1939) 26 ff.

<sup>2</sup> See Dessau, *Hermes* 41 (1906) 143 ff.; Hirschfeld, *Kl. Schr.* 398 ff.; *CAH* 7.507 f.; 10.125 f.; Bishop, *Latomus* 7 (1948) 187 ff.

436 B.C.      A.U.C. 318

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS — f. — n. CRASSUS Pat. (10, 43) Cos. 430?

M. CORNELIUS (M. f. L. n.) MALUGINENSIS Pat. (247)

Liv. 4.21.1; Diod. 12.46.1; Chr. 354 (Maluginense et Grasso), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f. Raided Veientane and Faliscan territory (Liv. 4.21.1–2). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 5.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

SP. MAELIUS (3)

Proposed a bill to confiscate the property of Servilius Ahala, accusing Minucius of false accusation, and Servilius of *caedes civis indemnati* (Liv. 4.21.3–4; cf. Cic. *Dom.* 86; *Rep.* 1.6; Val. Max. 5.3.2g; Rotondi 210f.). See 439, on Servilius and Minucius.

<sup>1</sup> In Diod. the name is Ἀῖλος Κορνήλιος Μακέρβιος; on the filiation, see Münzer's table in *RE*, col. 1290. L. Papirius only is named in Cassiod.

435 B.C.      A.U.C. 319

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. IULIUS (— f. — n. IULLUS?) Pat. (13) Cos. 447, 434?

L. (or PROC.) VERGINIUS — f. — n. TRICOSTUS Pat. (\*16)

Liv. 4.21.6 and 10; Diod. 12.49.1; Chr. 354 (Iulio II et Tricoisto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Iulio et Verginio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f.

## Dictator

Q. SERVILIUS P. f. SP. n. PRISCUS FIDENAS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (75)

Captured Fidenae (Liv. 4.21.9–22.6; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.8; Degrassi 95, 370f.).

## Master of Horse

POSTUMUS AEBUTIUS — f. — n. HELVA CORNICEN Pat. (14) Cos. 442

Liv. 4.21.10. See Degrassi 95, 370f.

## Censors

C. FURIUS — f. — n. PACULUS FUSUS Pat. (76) Cos. 441, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426

M. GEGANIUS M. f. — n. MACERINUS Pat. (4) Cos. 447, 443, 437

Approved the Villa Publica in the Campus Martius and held the census there for the first time (Liv. 4.22.7).<sup>3</sup> Their term was limited to one and one-half years (Liv. 4.24.4–9; see 434). Cf. Liv. 9.33.7–9, and 34.9. See Degrassi 95, 370f.

<sup>1</sup> Iulius' filiation (C. f. C. n.) depends only on Münzer's suggestion that he was possibly a son of the Decemvir of 451. Diod. gives Verginius the praenomen Πρόκλος and the cognomen Τρίκοστος. See 434, Consuls.

<sup>2</sup> On Servilius' name, see *Fast. Cap.* on 418. Livy has the praenomen A. and is uncertain whether the cognomen should be Priscus or Structus; but cf. 4.26.7, and 46.4.

<sup>3</sup> Mommsen considers this to mean that this was the first authentic censorship (*Str.* 2.334f.). See 443, Censors.

434 B.C. A.U.C. 320

## Consuls

a.<sup>1</sup> C. IULIUS — f. — n. IULLUS Pat. (13) Cos. 447, 435

L. (or PROC.) VERGINIUS — f. — n. TRICOSTUS Pat. (\*16) Cos. 435

Livy (4.23.1–3) based on Licinius Macer (fr. 14 Peter), who cited the *libri lintei*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 372f. See below, Mil. Tr. c. p.

b. M. MANLIUS — f. — n. CAPITOLINUS (VULSO ?) Pat. (50)

Q. SULPICIUS SER. ? f. — n. CAMERINUS PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (37)

Livy (4.23.1–3) quotes Val. Ant. (fr. 20 Peter) and Aelius Tubero (fr. 6 Peter), the latter of whom also refers to the *libri lintei*; cf. *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*, in note 2. See Degrassi 95, 372f.; and below, Mil. Tr. c. p.

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>2</sup>

SER. CORNELIUS — f. — n. COSSUS Pat. (121)

M. MANLIUS P. f. — n. CAPITOLINUS (VULSO ?) Pat. (50)

Q. SULPICIUS SER. ? f. — n. CAMERINUS PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (37)

Diod. (12.53.1) lists these three, record of whom Livy says Macer and Tubero (see above) also found in early annalists. See note 2.

## Dictator

MAM. AEMILIUS M. f. – n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (16,97) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438

Appointed to face threats from Falerii and Etruria. Carried a measure to limit the censorship to one and one-half years (Liv. 4.23.5–24.9; 9.33.9, and 34.6–9; Degrassi 95, 372f.).

## Master of Horse

A. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. TUBERTUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (\*6)

Liv. 4.23.6. See Degrassi 95, 372f.; Lübker no. 25.

<sup>1</sup> Of the three possibilities listed above it seems least likely that the Consuls of 435 continued in office this year. The second pair of Consuls are repeated in the other tradition which reported Military Tribunes with consular power.

<sup>2</sup> Diod.: Μάρκον Μάνιον, Κόιντον Σουλπίκιον Πραιτεξίτατον, Σερούλιον Κορνήλιον Κέσσον; Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Cossio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Capitolino et Carino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Καπετολίνου τὸ ζ' καὶ Καμερίνου). Since Cossus was named in Chr. 354 the version in *Fast. Cap.* may well have been the third possibility above. Degrassi however makes no choice among them (95, 372f.). See Mommsen, *RF* 2. 222f.; Leuze, *Röm. Jahrzählung* 269f.; Beloch *RG* 257f. In *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, Index, p. 350, it is suggested that Manlius may also have been a Vulso. On Sulpicius' filiation, see Münzer, *RE* 749.

<sup>3</sup> On the name of Postumius, see Liv. 4.23.6, and app. crit. ed. Conway and Walters.

433 B.C. A.U.C. 321

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

M. FABIVS (Q. f. M. n.) VIBULANUS Pat. (162) Cos. 442

M. FOLIUS – f. – n. FLACCINATOR Pat. (2)

L. SERGIUS C. f. C. n. FIDENAS Pat. (25) Cos. 437, 429, Mil. Tr. c. p. 424, 418

Liv. 4.25.2; Diod. 12.58.1; Chr. 354 (Vivullano et Faccintore); Degrassi 95, 372f.

<sup>1</sup> On Fabius' filiation, see Münzer, *RE* nos. 162 and 165. On Folius' name, see *Fast. Cap.* on 318; Φαλλίσιος in Diod., who also has Σερούλιος for Sergius,

432 B.C. A.U.C. 322

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

L. PINARIUS – f. – n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (\*6)

L. FURIUS SP. f. – n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Mil. Tr. c. p. 425, 420

SP. POSTUMIUS (SP. ? f. A. ? n.) ALBUS (REGILLENSIS) Pat. (\*7)

Liv. 4.25.5; Diod. 12.60.1; Chr. 354 (Mamercino et Medullino); Degrassi 95, 372f.

<sup>1</sup> In Diod. the praenomen Σπόριος is followed, probably after omission of Postumius, by the name Pinarius. In Livy Pinarius' cognomen is Mamercus. Furius' filiation is suggested by *Fast. Cap.* on 405. He may have been the Consul of 413 and 409, but the lapse of time favors assigning these consulships to a son of the same name. Instead of Postumius, some Mss of Diod. have Γάιος Μέτελλος. Postumius' filiation is suggested by the name of the Consul of 466.

431 B.C. A.U.C. 323

### Consuls

T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. POENUS CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*4)

Cos. 428a, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426, 420?

C. (or CN.) IULIUS – f. – n. MENTO<sup>1</sup> Pat. (360)

Liv. 4.26.1; Diod. 12.65.1; Chr. 354 (Cincinnato et Mento); *Fast. Hyd.* (Poen et Melitono), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 372f. Quinctius served in command of one army, under the Dictator, against the Aequi and Volsci (Liv. 4.27–29, and 41.11), while Iulius protected the city and dedicated a temple of Apollo (Liv. 4.27.1, and 29.7). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 4.

### Dictator<sup>2</sup>

A. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. TUBERTUS Pat. (\*16)

Celebrated a triumph for a victory over the Aequi and Volsci at Algidus (Liv. 4.26–29, cf. 41.11; Ov. *Fast.* 6.723f.; Val. Max. 2.7.6; Plut. *Cam.* 2; Gell. 17.21.17; cf. *Act. Tr.*, and Diod. 12.64.1–3). See Degrassi 95, 372f.; Lübker no. 25.

### Master of Horse

L. IULIUS (VOPISCI f. C. ? n.) IULLUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (296, cf. 14) Cos. 430, Mil. Tr. c. p. 438

Liv. 4.26.11, and 27.1; Diod. 12.64.1; Degrassi 95, 372f.

### Legates, Lieutenants

M. FABIUS (VIBULANUS) Pat. (162) Cos. 442, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433

? M. GEGANIUS (MACERINUS) Pat. (4) Cos. 447, 443, 437

SP. POSTUMIUS ALBUS (REGILLENSIS) Pat. (\*7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 432



Q. SULPICIUS (CAMERINUS PRAETEXTATUS) Pat. (37) Cos. or Mil.  
Tr. c. p. 434

Served under the Dictator against Aequi and Volsci (Liv. 4.27—28); Geganius' title is not given.

### Pontifices

A. CORNELIUS (COSSUS?)<sup>4</sup> Pat. (13, cf. 112) Cos. 428, Mil. Tr. c.  
p. 426

Liv. 4.27.1. Mentioned as Pont. Max.

<sup>1</sup> In Diod. Iulius has the praenomen Gaius, but in Livy Gnaeus which is not found elsewhere in the Iulian gens.

<sup>2</sup> Bandel (*Dict.* 23) and Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Iulius", no. 360) are inclined to follow Diod. 12.64.1-3 and place the dictatorship of Tubertus in 432. The two Iulii appear to have little to do, and the election of Consuls rather than Military Tribunes was more probably the work of a Dictator.

<sup>3</sup> See 438 and 430.

<sup>4</sup> He may be the famous Cornelius Cossus (see Münzer, *RE*).

430 B.C. A.U.C. 324

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. (or C.) PAPIRIUS — f. — n. CRASSUS Pat. (10, 43) Cos. 436

L. IULIUS (VOP. f. C. n.?) IULLUS Pat. (296, cf. 14) Mil. Tr. c.  
p. 438

Cic. *Rep.* 2.60 (with praenomina P. and C., respectively); Liv. 4.30.1; Diod. 12.72.1; Chr. 354 (Crasso et Iulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Crasso et Iulio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κράσσου καὶ Τουλλίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 372f. Granted the Aequi a truce for eight years (Liv. 4.30.1-2), and carried a law commuting fines in live stock to cash (Cic. *Rep.* 2.60; Liv. 4.30.3; cf. Fest. 220 L).

### Censors

L. PAPIRIUS Pat. (13, cf. 65)

P. PINARIUS Pat. (\*7)

Cic. *Rep.* 2.60; cf. Liv. 4.30.3. Fines they levied led to the passage of the law noted above, see Consuls. See Degrassi 95, 372f.

<sup>1</sup> Diod. has under this year the names of C. Papirius and L. Iunius, Cassiod. those of L. Papirius and L. Iulius Iullus.

429 B.C. A.U.C. 325

## Consuls

HOSTUS<sup>1</sup> LUCRETIVS — f. — n. TRICIPITINUS Pat. (27)

L. SERGIUS C. f. C. n. FIDENAS Pat. (25) Cos. 437, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433, 424, 418

Liv. 4.30.4; Diod. 12.73.1; Chr. 354 (Tricipitino et Fidenas); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tricipitino et Fidenatui); *Chr. Pasc.* (Τρικιπιτίνου καὶ Φιδενάτου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 372f. The rearrangement of Livy's text proposed by Conway and Walters (Liv. 4.30.4 and 12) would place in this year Veientane raids, the investigation of Fidenae and removal of some of its people to Ostia, and a severe drouth. See 428, note 1.

<sup>1</sup> Ὁπίστερος, Diod.; Hostus, Livy; Hostus, Cassiod.; cf. Auct. *De Praenom.* 4.

428 B.C. A.U.C. 326

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

a. A. CORNELIVS M. f. L. n. COSSVS Pat. (112) Mil. Tr. c. p. 426  
T. QUINCTIVS L. f. L. n. POENVS CINCINNATVS Pat. (\*4) Cos. 431, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426, 420

Liv. 4.30.4, cf. 20.8–9; Diod. 12.75.1; Chr. 354 (Cosso et Cincinato II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cosso et Poeno); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Dion. Hal. 12.6. See Degrassi 95, 374f. Plutarch (*Rom.* 16) and Festus (204 L) place Cossus' triumph in this year (cf. Liv. 4.19–20). On Cossus' triumph and the *spolia opima*, see Degrassi 537f.; and above, 437, Tribunes of the Soldiers. On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 4.

b. L. QUINCTIVS (L. f. L. n. CINCINNATVS) Pat. (Cin. \*3) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438, 425, 420?

A. SEMPRONIUS (L. f. A. n. ATRATINVS) Pat. (222, cf. 2) Mil. Tr. c. p. 425, 420, 416

Diod. 12.77.1, listed between the colleges of 428 and 427.

## Special Commission

L. SERGIUS (FIDENAS) Pat. (25) Cos. 437, 429, Mil. Tr. c. p. 424, 418

Q. SERVILIUS (PRISCUS FIDENAS) Pat. (75)

MAM. AEMILIUS MAMERCINVS Pat. (16, 97) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438

Appointed to investigate the participation of Fidenates in Veientane raids (Liv. 4.30.5–6).

<sup>1</sup> The order of Consuls as given above follows the traditional text of Livy, which is supported by the evidence of Diodorus, who also lists another pair of Consuls (b. above) before the pair next listed in Livy, and by the Chronographers based on the *Fasti Capitolini*, but cannot be reconciled with Livy 4.30.15 and 4.31.1, which make Cossus and Quinctius Poenus the Consuls of 427. Conway and Walters, noting erasure in D of marks opposite 4.30.4 and 12, wish to transfer the passage "nihil dignum . . . iterum" from § 4 to § 12, after "dilatae sunt." This would make Livy consistent with himself but bring him into disagreement with the balance of evidence in Diod. and *Fast. Cap.*; and the Consuls now listed under 427 should be moved to 428. I follow here the traditional order but note an attractive suggestion. On Cossus, see 437, 426.

427 B.C.      A.U.C. 327

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. SERVILIUS - f. - n. STRUCTUS AHALA Pat. (37) Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 418, 417

L. PAPIRIUS (L. f. - n.) MUGILLANUS Pat. (cf. 65) Mil. Tr. c. p. 422  
Liv. 4.30.12; Diod. 12.78.1; Chr. 354 (Structo et Mugilliano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Achillo et Mugilano); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀχιλλὰς καὶ Μουγιλάνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 96, 374f. On Papirius, see Lübker no. 14.

<sup>1</sup> Livy gives Servilius the cognomen Ahala, and makes the Mil. Tr. of 418 (Axilla in *Fast. Cap.*) a son of Friscus, the Dictator who captured Fidenae in 435 and Labicum in 418. He is called Structus in Diod. and Chr. 354. See Münzer, *RE* no. 37, and Mommsen, *RF* 2.209f., who believe these variations to be due to annalistic interpolation and prefer to follow the *Fast. Cap.* See 419, note 1. Münzer (*RE*) notes the uncertainty whether Mugillanus is the Consul of 444 or his son. As the tradition provides no evidence of iteration Degrassi would distinguish two Consuls. It is reasonable to suppose that the Consul of 427 and the Military Tribune of 422 were the same person.

426 B.C.      A.U.C. 328

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power

T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. POENUS CINCINNATUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (Cin. \*4)  
Cos. 431, 428a, Mil. Tr. c. p. 420?

C. FURIUS - f. - n. PACILUS FUSUS Pat. (76) Cos. 441

M. POSTUMIUS A. ? f. A. ? n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS ? Pat. (\*8, \*11)  
Mil. Tr. c. p. 403 ?

A. CORNELIUS M. f. L. n. COSSUS Pat. (112) Cos. 428

Liv. 4.31.1; Diod. 12.80.1; Chr. 354 (Cosso et Fiso); Degrassi 96, 374f. Postumius and Quinctius served under the Dictator against Veii (Liv. 4.40.4, and 41.10). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 4.

## Dictator

MAM. AEMILIUS M. f. — n. MAMERCINUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (16, 97)

Defeated Veii and Fidenae, recaptured the latter, and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 4.31—34; Diod. 12.80.6—8; Val. Max. 3.2.4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.19; Flor. 1.6.7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 25; Oros. 2.13.10; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38; Degrassi 96, 374f., 539).

## Master of Horse

A. CORNELIUS M. f. L. n. COSSUS Pat. (112) Cos. 428a, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426

Liv. 4.31.5, 33.7—8, and 34.4—5; Diod. 12.80.7; Val. Max. 3.2.4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.9; Degrassi 96, 374f. See 437 and 428.

## Legates, Lieutenants

T. QUINCTIUS POENUS CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*4) Cos. 431, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426, 420?

Served under the Dictator (Liv. 4.32.9, 33.3 and 9—12, and 41.11).

<sup>1</sup> On Quinctius, who is described as coming into office this year "ex consulatu," see 428, note 1, on Liv. 4.31.1.

<sup>2</sup> Aemilius' praenomen is given in Livy as M., and his cognomen in Diod. as Ἀμίοϛ. Bandel (25) takes this to be the only authentic one among his three dictatorships. See 437 and 434.

425 B.C. A.U.C. 329

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

A. SEMPRONIUS L. f. A. n. ATRATINUS Pat. (22, cf. 2) Cos. 428b, Mil. Tr. c. p. 420, 416

L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*3) Cos. 428b, Mil. Tr. c. p. 438, 420?

L. FURIUS SP. f. — n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Mil. Tr. c. p. 432, 420

L. HORATIUS M. f. M. n. BARBATUS Pat. (7)

Liv. 4.35.1; Diod. 12.81.1; Chr. 354 (Arretino et Mevulliano); Degrassi 96, 374f. Under these Veii was granted a truce for twenty years, and the Aequi one for three (Liv. 4.35.2).

<sup>1</sup> Omission of Horatius' name by Diod. leads Mommsen (*RF* 2.228) and Münzer (*RE*) to conclude that his name is not authentic. On Furius' filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* on 405. For Quinctius Diodorus has Κορίντιος.

424 B.C. A.U.C. 330

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

(AP.) CLAUDIUS AP. f. AP. n. CRASSUS Pat. (121)

SP. NAUTIUS SP. f. — n. RUTILUS Pat. (9)

L. SERGIUS C. f. C. n. FIDENAS Pat. (25) Cos. 437, 429, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433, 418

SEX. IULIUS — f. — n. IULLUS Pat. (300)

Liv. 4.35.4, and 36.5; Diod. 12.82.1; Chr. 354 (Crasso et Fidenas); Degrassi 96, 374f. Claudius was left in charge of the city and held the elections (Liv. 4.36.5).

<sup>1</sup> Claudius, given the praenomen of Titus in Diod., was a son of the Decemvir. Livy calls him Ap. at 4.36.5. Degrassi (96) suggests Ti. in *Fast. Cap.* For Nautius (Diod.) Livy has Naevius Rutilius, but at 4.35.6 all are stated to be patricians, and at 4.44.13 the name appears as above. In Sergius' case the praenomen T. in Livy is corrected from Diod. (Λεύκιος Σέργιος), and from comparison with Liv. 4.25.2, and 45.5, and *Fast. Cap.* on 418. As to Iullus, the reading Tullus in Livy is changed in accordance with such cases as those in *Fast. Cap.* on 451 and the Chronographers on 489. See Conway and Walters on Liv. 4.35.4.

423 B.C. A.U.C. 331

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. SEMPRONIUS — f. — n. ATRATINUS Pat. (24)

Q. FABIUS Q. f. M. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (46, 166) Mil. Tr. c. p. 416, 414

Liv. 4.37.1, and 40.2; Chr. 354 (Arretino et Vivullano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Atratino et Vibulano), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Sempronius, Val. Max. 3.2.8. See Degrassi 96, 374f. For endangering his army in the war with the Volscians Sempronius was placed on trial in 422 and finally convicted and fined in 420 (Liv. 4.37—44; cf. Dion. Hal. 12.6.5; Val. Max. 3.2.8; 6.5.2).

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. IUNIUS (12)

Began the prosecution of Sempronius (Liv. 4.40.6).

## Prefects

SEX. TEMPANIUS (5A. 472)

Decurio of cavalry under the Consul Sempronius (Liv. 4.38.2; cf. 3.38—40; Val. Max. 3.2.8; 6.5.2).

<sup>1</sup> Münzer (*RE* no. 166) suggested that Q. Fabius Ambustus Vibulanus, Cos. 412, should be identified with Vibulanus. However there is no mark of iteration in any of our sources for 412. See the arguments of Degraasi (97) against Münzer's view.

422 B.C.      A.U.C. 332

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

L. MANLIUS - f. - n. CAPITOLINUS Pat. (49)

Q. ANTONIUS (T. f. - n.) MERENDA (77)

L. PAPIRIUS (L. ? f. - n.) MUGILLANUS Pat. (cf. 65) Cos. 427

Liv. 4.42.2; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Mugillan(us)); Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Mugilliano); Degraasi 26f., 96, 374f.

### Tribunes of the Plebs<sup>2</sup>

(Ti.) ANTISTILIUS (21)

(M.) ASELLIUS (not in *RE*)

(Ti.) SPURILLIUS (Col. 1888)

SEX. TEMPANIUS (Col. 472f.)

Cavalry commanders under Sempronius in 423, elected Tribunes to defend him against their colleague Hortensius (Liv. 4.42; Val. Max. 6.5.2; see 423, Consuls).

L. HORTENSIUS (3)

Prosecutor of Sempronius, Cos. 423 (see above).

<sup>1</sup> Antonius is a plebeian name, as Niebuhr saw (*RG* 2.480), but Livy (5.12.11–12) asserts that the first plebeian Mil. Tr. c. p. was elected in 400. Cf. Mommsen, *RF* 1.95. Papius was probably a son of the Consul of 443 and himself the Censor of 418, hence the filiation L. f.

<sup>2</sup> On the praenomina of Antistilius (et antistium, Liv.) and Spurillius (et Spurillium, Liv.) and Asellius (a. sellium, with m of the praenomen lost after the final m of Tempanium, Liv.), see Mommsen, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 55, and inscription published there.

421 B.C.      A.U.C. 333

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

CN. (or N.) FABIVS Q. f. M. n. VIBVLANVS Pat. (163) Mil. Tr. c. p. 415, 407

T. QVINCTIVS T. f. L. n. CAPITOLINVS BARBATVS Pat. (Cap. \*2) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405

Liv. 4.43.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- Capit]olin(us) Barbatus, N. Fabius [-----]); Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Vivullano), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Degrassi 26f., 96, 376f. Fabius celebrated an ovatio for a success over the Aequi (Liv. 4.43.2; Degrassi 539). A law of this year increased the number of the Quaestors from two to four (Liv. 4.43.12; Tac. *Ann.* 11.22).

<sup>1</sup> Cn., Liv. The praenomen N. is based on *Fast. Cap.*, and is substituted in Livy at 4.49.1, 57.12, and 58.6 by Sigonius (see Conway and Walters *ad locc.*). According to Auct. *De Praenom.* (6) and Festus (174 L), Numerius came into use in the Fabian Gens when the survivor of the Cremera disaster married a daughter of Num. Otacilius, a Samnite of Malventum. The date is doubted by many, including Münzer (*APF* 71), and lastly by Degrassi (96), who considers Cn. preferable to N. The praenomen otherwise appears mainly in the lines of the Pictores and the Buteones.

420 B.C.      A.U.C. 334

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*3) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438, 425

or

T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. POENUS CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*4) Cos. 431, 428a, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426

L. FURIUS Sp. f. — n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Mil. Tr. c. p. 432, 425

M. MANLIUS — f. — n. VULSO Pat. (96)

A. SEMPRONIUS L. f. A. n. ATRATINUS Pat. (22, cf. 2) Cos. 428 b, Mil. Tr. c. p. 428, 416

Liv. 4.44.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([—] Cincinnatus II; [— Me]dullinus III; M. Manl[ius —]; A. Sempro[nius —]); Chr. 354 (Cincinnato III et Vulso II); Degrassi 26f., 96, 376f. Sempronius presided over the election of Quaestors (Liv. 4.44.2–5). On T. Quinctius, see Lübker no. 4.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

A. ANTISTIUS (not in *RE*)

SEX. POMPILIUS (\*2)

M. CANULEIUS (9)

Antistius and Pompilius in anger at Sempronius' conduct of the election for Quaestors joined with C. to secure the conviction of his cousin, C. Sempronius, Cos. 423 (Liv. 4.44.6–10).

## Interrex

L. PAPIRIUS MUGILLANUS Pat. (65) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 422  
Liv. 4.43.9. See Lübker, no. 14.

## Pontifices

SP. MINUCIUS (28)

Mentioned as Pont. Max. (Plut. *Inim. util.* 6; cf. Liv. 4.44.11–12).

## Vestal Virgins

POSTUMIA (\*9)

Tried for misconduct and acquitted (Liv. 4.44.11–12; Plut. *Inim. util.* 6). See Münzer, *Philologus* 92 (1937–38) 57ff.

<sup>1</sup> Livy (4.44.1) has the name of L. Quinctius with the numeral *tertium*, while in *Fast. Cap.* only the cognomen Cincinnatus and the number II is preserved. The Chronographer has merely the cognomen and the number III. Evidently the two brothers have been confused. The numeral II in *Fast. Cap.* points to Titus. On the name of Medullinus (with the praenomen Sex. in the best Mss of Livy), see 432 and 425. The number III in *Fast. Cap.* and *iterum* in Livy mark either a mistake in Livy, or, if Livy is correct, possibly an interchange of numbers between Quinctius and Furius on the stone; see Degrassi 96.

419 B.C. A.U.C. 335

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

AGRIPPA MENENIUS T. f. AGRIPP. n. LANATUS Pat. (13, 14) Cos. 439, Mil. Tr. c. p. 417

P. LUCRETIUS HOSTI f. — n. TRICIPITINUS Pat. (29) Mil. Tr. c. p. 417

SP. NAUTIUS SP. f. SP. n. RUTILUS Pat. (10) Cos. 411, Mil. Tr. c. p. 416, 404

C. SERVILIUS Q. f. C. n. AXILLA Pat. (37) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 418, 417

Liv. 4.44.13; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- Ag]ripp. n. Lanatus; [----] Tricipitinus; Sp. Nautiu[s ----]; C. Serviliu[s ----]); Dion. Hal. 12.6.6; *Fast. Min.*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 55, no. 1 ([C---- Me]nenio Agrippa, Lucretio T[-----]); Chr. 354 (Lanato et Rufillo); Degrassi 26f., 96f., 376f.

<sup>1</sup> The filiation given in *ILS* 9338, 2 for Menenius, Cos. 439, and in *Fast. Cap.* for 417 for the Mil. Tr. c. p. of that year, makes it probable, despite the



doubts of Hülsen and Degrassi (references on p. 96), that they were one and the same person. Livy omits Servilius Axilla here, and in 418 lists a son of Priscus, and in 417 names L. (for C.) Servilius Structus *iterum*. In 418 moreover he records traditions that confuse a Priscus and an Ahala as Masters of Horse. All four cases are attributed in *Fast. Cap.* to the same person, namely, Axilla (see Degrassi 96f.). Servilius' filiation and cognomen as given above appear in *Fast. Cap.* for 418, the filiation of Lucretius in *Fast. Cap.* for 417. See 427, note 1.

418 B.C. A.U.C. 336

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

L. SERGIUS C. f. C. n. FIDENAS Pat. (25) Cos. 437, 429, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433, 424

M. PAPIRIUS L. f. — n. MUGILLANUS Pat. (68) Cos. 411, Mil. Tr. c. p. 416

C. SERVILIUS Q. f. C. n. AXILLA Pat. (37) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 417

Liv. 4.45.4; Diod. 13.2.1; *Fast. Cap.* (note 1); Chr. 354 (Structo II et Fidenas III); Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f. Sergius' defeat by the Aequi and Labicani led to the appointment of a Dictator (Liv. 4.46.5–12, cf. 47.6). On Papirius, see Lübker, no. 15.

### Dictator

Q. SERVILIUS P. f. SP. n. PRISCUS FIDENAS Pat. (75)

*Fast. Cap.*; Liv. 4.46.10; Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f. Defeated the Aequi and captured Labici (Liv. 4.46.10—47.7; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.8; cf. Diod. 13.6.7). See 435, Dictator.

### Master of Horse

C. SERVILIUS Q. f. C. n. AXILLA Pat. (37) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 418, 417

Liv. 4.46.10, Ahala; *Fast. Cap.*; Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f. See note 1.

### Censors

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. — n. MUGILLANUS<sup>2</sup>? Pat. (cf. 65) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 422

*Fast. Cap.*; Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f. See Lübker no. 14.

<sup>1</sup> Papirius is named first in *Fast. Cap.*, Sergius first in Livy and Diod. *Fast. Cap.* preserves only the cognomen of Papirius ([----] Mugillanus), the rest entire except [F]idenas. On Servilius, see 427, note 1, and 419, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> The name of Papirius' colleague is not preserved. The reading of *Fast. Cap.* is L. Papirius L. [----].

417 B.C. A.U.C. 337

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

P. LUCRETIVS HOSTI f. — n. TRICIPITINUS Pat. (29) Mil. Tr. c. p. 419

AGRIPPA MENENIVS T. f. AGRIPP. n. LANATVS Pat. (13, 14) Cos. 439, Mil. Tr. c. p. 419

C. SERVILIVS Q. f. C. n. AXILLA (or STRUCTVS) Pat. (37) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 418

SP. RVTILIVS CRASSVS (14)

or

SP. VETVRIVS SP. f. SP. n. CRASSVS CVCVRINVS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (\*7)

Liv. 4.47.7; Diod. 13.7.1; *Fast. Cap.* (note 1); Chr. 354; Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f.

<sup>1</sup> In *Fast. Cap.* is preserved P. Lucretius Hosti f. [-----], Agripp. Menenius T. f. A. [-----]; and Chr. 354 has Tricipitino et Structo III. Servilius has the praenomen Gaius in Diod., but L. (for C. ?) in Livy, the cognomen Structus and the office for the second time (Livy). See 427, note 1, and 419, note 1; and Degrassi 96f., on 419.

<sup>2</sup> Σπούριος Ούετούριος ('Πούλιος P), Diod.; Sp. Rutilius Crassus, Livy. Though plebeians appear as Military Tribunes before 400, when Livy notes the first one, no Rutilii appear in the *Fasti* for 250 years, nor do they use either the praenomen Sp. or the cognomen Crassus. It is probable that Diod. preserves the correct nomen. He may be a son of the Decemvir of 451. The confusion of names may possibly have arisen from the nearness of Rutulus, the cognomen of Nautius, Mil. Tr. c. p. 416.

416 B.C. A.U.C. 338

## Military Tribunes with Consular Power

A. SEMPRONIVS L. f. A. n. ATRATINVS Pat. (22, cf. 2) Cos. 428b, Mil. Tr. c. p. 425, 420

M. PAPIRIVS L. f. — n. MUGILLANVS Pat. (68) Cos. 411, Mil. Tr. c. p. 418

Q. FABIVS Q. f. M. n. VIBULANVS Pat. (46, 166) Cos. 423, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414

SP. NAUTIVS SP. f. SP. n. RVTILVS Pat. (10) Cos. 411, Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 404

Liv. 4.47.8 (who omits Fabius, but lists him as Mil. Tr. iterum at 4.49.7); Diod. 13.9.1; *Fast. Cap.* (A. Sempronius L. f. A. n. [--]; Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. [--]); Chr. 354 (Arratino III et Mugillano II); Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f. On Papirius, see Lübker no. 15.

Tribunes of the Plebs<sup>1</sup>

S. MAECILIUS (1)

(M.) METILIUS (7)

Proposed an agrarian law which was vetoed by their colleagues (Liv. 4.48.1–16).

<sup>1</sup> The fourth term for Maecilius and the third for Metilius (Liv. 4.48.1). The dates of the other years of office remain unknown.

415 B.C. A.U.C. 339

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

P. CORNELIUS A. f. P. n. COSSUS Pat. (118)

C. VALERIUS L. f. VOLUSI n. POTITUS VOLUSUS Pat. (309) Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 404

N. (or M.?) FABIVS Q. f. M. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (163) Cos. 421, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407

Q. QUINCTIVS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (\*Cin. 5) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405

Liv. 4.49.1; Diod. 13.34.1; *Fast. Cap.* (P. Cornelius [A. f.] P. n. [--]; C. Valerius L. f. Volusi n. [--]); Chr. 354 (Casso et Cincinnato); De-grassi 26f., 97, 378f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

L. DECIUS (not in *RE*)

Proposed to colonize Bolae but was vetoed (Liv. 4.49.6; cf. Diod. 13.42.6; Rotondi 213).

<sup>1</sup> Fabius has the praenomen Gaius in Diod., and M. in the Mss of Livy. See however 421, note 1; *Fast. Cap.* on 407, and Conway and Walters on Liv. 4.43.1, 49.1, 57.12, and 58.6. The filiation of Valerius, given in *Fast. Cap.* here, on 407, and 404, is doubted by Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5) who supplies P. n., as in that of L. Valerius, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406.

414 B.C. A.U.C. 340

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

CN. CORNELIVS A. f. M. n. COSSVS Pat. (116) Cos. 409

L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTITVS Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 406, 403, 401, 398

Q. FABIVS Q. f. M. n. VIBVLANVS Pat. (46, 166) Cos. 423, Mil. Tr. c. p. 416

P. POSTVMIVS A. f. A. n. ALBINVS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*10)

Liv. 4.49.7; Diod. 13.38.1; *Fast. Cap.* (note 1); Chr. 354 (Vivullano II et Potito); Degrassi 26f., 97, 378f. Postumius took Bolae from the Aequi, but was killed by mutinous soldiers (Liv. 4.49.7—50.5; Val. Max. 9.8.3; Flor. 1.17.7; Zon. 7.20; cf. Diod. 13.42.6). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. SEXTIVS (7)

Attacked Postumius, and proposed an agrarian law to colonize Bolae (Liv. 4.49.11; 4.49.8—50.6).

### Quaestors

P. SEXTIVS<sup>a</sup> (Sestius 5)

Served under Postumius and was killed by the soldiers (Liv. 4.50.2; Zon. 7.20).

<sup>1</sup> *Fast. Cap.*: Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. [----]; P. Postumius A. f. A. n. [-----]. In Diod. the praenomen of Cornelius is Gaius; on his filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* on 409. Valerius' name appears in full in *Fast. Cap.* on 406 and 403. He too has the praenomen Gaius in Diod. Livy and *Fast. Cap.* agree on Fabius' name, but Diod. has the praenomen Caeso. Postumius' praenomen appears as P. in *Fast. Cap.*, M. T. in Livy (M. is accepted by Conway and Walters), and Tiberius in Diod., possibly a corruption of II (Degrassi 97).

<sup>a</sup> Sestius, as given in the Mss of Livy, is corrected to the patrician form Sestius, since the first plebeian Quaestor was elected in 407 (Liv. 4.54.2).

413 B.C. A.U.C. 341

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

A. (or M.?) CORNELIVS - f. - n. COSSVS Pat. (113, cf. 112, 114)

L. FVRIVS (L. f. SP. n.?) MEDVLLINVS Pat. (65) Cos. 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 397, 395, 394, 391

Liv. 4.51.1; Diod. 13.43.1; Chr. 354 (Medulliano et Cosso); Cassiod.; Degrassi 98, 378f. Aided the Hernici against the Volscians (Liv. 4.51.7-8). Placed in charge of the *quaestio* on the death of Postumius (Liv. 4.51.2-4; Flor. 1.17.1-2; Zon. 7.20; see 414; Rotondi 213).

## Interrex

Q. FABIVS VIBVLANVS Pat. (166, cf. 46) Cos. 423, Mil. Tr. c. p. 416, 414  
Liv. 4.51.1.

<sup>1</sup> In Diod. and Cassiod. Cornelius has the praenomen Marcus, which is otherwise unattested in this branch of the Corneli. He may be identified with the Dictator of 385. It is uncertain whether to attribute the consulships of Furius to an elder L. Furius Medullinus, who was Mil. Tr. c. p. in 432, 425, and 420, or to a younger one, probably his son, who according to *Fast. Cap.*, held the Military Tribunates listed above. Livy appears to include one of the earlier occasions in the career of the Mil. Tr. of 407, but from 398 on his numbering appears to agree with that in *Fast. Cap.* The dates of these consulships tend to favor the younger man. See Münzer, *RE*, loc. cit. on both these men. Degrassi (98) leaves the question open.

412 B.C. A.U.C. 342

## Consuls

Q. FABIVS - f. - n. AMBUSTVS VIBVLANVS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (46, 166)

C. FURIVS - f. - n. PACILVS Pat. (74)

Liv. 4.52.1; Diod. 13.54.1; Chr. 354 (Vivullano et Filippo); Cassiod.; Degrassi 98, 378 f.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

L. ICILIVS (3)

Proposed an agrarian law (Liv. 4.52.2).

<sup>1</sup> Münzer (*RE* no. 166) identifies Fabius with the Consul of 423, but Degrassi (see 97, on 416) is unconvinced. See 423, note 1.

411 B.C. A.U.C. 343

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M. PAPIRIVS L. f. - n. MUGILLANVS (or ATRATINVS?) Pat. (30, 68)  
Mil. Tr. c. p. 418, 416

SP. (or C.) NAUTIVS SP. f. SP. n. RUTILVS Pat. (10, cf. 7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 416, 404

Liv. 4.52.4; Diod. 13.68.1; Chr. 354 (Mugiliano et Rutilio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mugilano et Rutilio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 98, 378 f. A period of famine and pestilence (Liv. 4.52.5-8).

<sup>1</sup> In Livy Papirius has the cognomen Atratinus, but the cognomen Muggillanus in the late *Fasti* indicates that it was the one in *Fast. Cap.* In Livy and Cassiod. Nautius bears the praenomen C., but Diod. has Spurius, which is supported by the praenomen in *Fast. Cap.* on 419 and 404, and that in Livy and Diod. in 416, when Papirius was his colleague. See Münzer, *RE*.

410 B.C.      A.U.C. 344

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M'. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (98) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 403, 401

C. VALERIUS (L. f. VOL. n.) POTITUS VOLUSUS Pat. (309) Mil. Tr. c. p. 415, 407, 404

Liv. 4.53.1; Diod. 13.76.1; Chr. 354 (Mamertino et Volusio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aemilio et Rustico); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αἰμιλίου καὶ 'Ρουστικίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 98, 378f. Celebrated an ovation for capturing Arx Carventana from the Aequi and the Volscians (Liv. 4.53; Degrassi 539). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. MENENIUS (8)

Vetoed the levy while attempting to carry an agrarian bill (Liv. 4.53; Rotondi 214).

<sup>1</sup> Aemilius' praenomen and cognomen are listed in the form given by *Fast. Cap.* on 405 and 401 (403 is not entire). Livy however has M. (Marcio E) while Diod. has Γάιος Μάριος, and Livy elsewhere the cognomen Mamercus. Similarly, Valerius is assumed to be the Mil. Tr. of 415, 407 and 404, and the full name is given from *Fast. Cap.* on these years. In his case Livy and Diod. appear to be in full agreement.

409 B.C.      A.U.C. 345

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

CN. CORNELIUS A. f. M. n. COSSUS Pat. (116) Mil. Tr. c. p. 414

L. FURIUS (L. f. SP. n. ?) MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 397, 395, 394, 391

Liv. 4.54.1; Diod. 13.80.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--]s A. f. M. n. Coss[u]s; [--] Medullin. II); Chr. 354 (Cosso et Medulliano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Casso et Mudillino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 28f., 98, 378f. That one or both Consuls made war on the Aequi and the Volscians

is variously stated in the tradition, but Arx Carventana was lost and Verrugo was taken (Liv. 4.55.1–8).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

(L. ?) ICILIUS (3)

? ICILIUS (*RE* 850f., and no. 3)

? ICILIUS (*RE* 850f. and no. 3)

Forced the election of plebeians to the quaestorship and return to the election of Military Tribunes c. p. (Liv. 4.54.4–9, and 56.1, three of one family at once).

### Quaestors

P. AELIUS (9)

K. FABIUS AMBUSTUS Pat. (42, cf. 39) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404, 401, 395, 390 ?

P. PAPIUS<sup>2</sup> (Pupius \*1)

Q. SILIUS (10)

The first plebeians to hold the office (Liv. 4.54.2–3).

<sup>1</sup> For Cornelius Diod. has Pompeius; on Furius' identification and consulships, see 413, note 1; Degrassi 98.

<sup>2</sup> Pupius, the emendation of Pighius, is accepted by Sobeek, *Quaestores* 4; see Conway and Walters, *loc. cit.*

408 B.C.      A.U.C. 346

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

C. IULIUS SP. f. VOPISCI n. IULLUS Pat. (295) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405

P. CORNELIUS A. f. M. n. COSSUS Pat. (119)

C. SERVILIUS P. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (33) Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 402

Liv. 4.56—57; Diod. 13.104.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Vopisc[i] n. Iulus; [--] A. f. M. n. Cossus; [--] f. Q. n. Ahala); Chr. 354 (Iulo et Cosso); Degrassi 28f., 98, 378f. Servilius named a Dictator against the opposition of his colleagues (Liv. 4.56.8—57.6).

### Dictator

P. CORNELIUS M. f. L. n. RUTILUS COSSUS Pat. (307) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406

Liv. 4.57.6; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] M. f. L. n. Rutilus Cossus); Degrassi 28f., 98, 378f. Credited with victories over Aequi and Volscians (Liv. 4.56.4—57.8; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38).

## Master of Horse

C. SERVILIUS P. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (33) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408, 407, 402

Liv. 4.57.6; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] f. Q. n. Ahala); Degrassi 28f., 98, 378f.

<sup>1</sup> Iulius' cognomen is given as Tullius or Tullus in Livy, Iulus in *Fast. Cap.*; see 489, note 1. The filiation is given in *Fast. Cap.* on 393, Censors.

407 B.C. A.U.C. 347

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

L. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 398, 397, 395, 394, 391?

C. VALERIUS L. f. VOLUSI n. POTITUS VOLUSUS Pat. (309) Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 415, 404

N. (or CN.) FABIVS Q. f. M. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (163) Cos. 421, Mil. Tr. c. p. 415

C. SERVILIUS P. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (33) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408, 402

Liv. 4.57.12; Diod. 14.3.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] n. Potit(us) Volusus II; [--] Medullinus; and the others entire, both with numeral II); Chr. 354 (Voluso II et Structo III); Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. They lost Verrugo to the Volscians (Liv. 4.58.3–5; Diod. 14.11.5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5.

<sup>1</sup> On Furius (Φλοῦιος, Diod.), who is stated by Livy to hold the office for the second time but has no mark of iteration in *Fast. Cap.*, see 413, note 1. For Valerius' name, combine *Fast. Cap.* on 415 and here. In Livy Fabius has the praenomen Cn.; see however 421, note 1, and 415, note 1; Degrassi 96.

406 B.C. A.U.C. 348

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

P. CORNELIVS M. f. L. n. RUTILVS COSSVS Pat. (307)

CN. CORNELIVS P. f. A. n. COSSVS Pat. (117) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404, 401

N. (or CN.) FABIVS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTVS Pat. (45) Mil. Tr. c. p. 390

L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTITVS Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 403, 401, 398

Liv. 4.58.6, and 59.1; Diod. 14.12.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--Ru]tilus Cossus; [--] Cossus; the rest entire, Valerius with numeral II); Chr. 354 (Cosso et Potito); Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. They warred upon the Volscians,



P. Cossus at Ecetrae (Liv. 4.59.3), Fabius taking Anxur (Liv. 4.59.3–10; Enn. *Ann.* 4.162 V; Diod. 14.16.5), and Valerius at Antium (Liv. 4.59.3). Under them began the war with Veii and the introduction of pay for the army (Liv. 4.58–60; Diod. 14.16.5; Flor. 1.6.8; Zon. 7.20). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

### Legates, Lieutenants

? C. SERVILIUS AHALA Pat. (33) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408, 407, 402  
Under Fabius at Anxur (Liv. 4.59.5–6, without specific title).

<sup>1</sup> On P. Cossus' name and filiation, see 408, Dictator; on that of Cn. Cossus see *Fast. Cap.* on 401. As in 407, Livy has Cn. for the praenomen N. in the case of a Fabius; see 421, note 1; Degrassi 96. Instead of Cn. Cornelius, Diod. has the quite different name Τερέντιος Μάξιμος (add. F).

405 B.C. A.U.C. 349

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

T. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. \*2)  
Cos. 421

Q. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n.) CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*5) Mil. Tr. c.  
p. 415

C. IULIUS SP. f. VOPISCI n. IULLUS Pat. (295) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408

A. MANLIUS A. f. CN. n. VULSO CAPITOLINUS Pat. (100) Mil. Tr.  
c. p. 402, 397

L. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil.  
Tr. c. p. 407, 398, 397, 395, 394, 391?

M'. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS (or MAMERCUS) Pat. (98)  
Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 403, 401

Liv. 4.61.1; Diod. 14.17.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Iulus II; [--Capit]olin. Barb[at.]; [--Cinc]innatus II; the others entire, Furius with numeral II); Chr. 354 (Iulo II et Mamertino); Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. These began the siege of Veii (Liv. 4.61.2).

<sup>1</sup> Diod. gives the number as six, but omits Cincinnatus, Furius, and Aemilius; and has Mamilius for Manlius. On T. Quinctius see 421; he was Capitolini f. (Liv. 4.43.1). For Iulius' cognomen, see 489, note 1 (Tullus, Liv.; Iulus, *Fast. Cap.*). On Furius, see 413, note 1; the numeral in Livy is *tertium*. Livy's praenomen for Aemilius, M., is corrected to M'. as in *Fast. Cap.*; for his cognomen Livy has Mamercus. These magistrates are differently ordered in each of our three chief sources. Livy's order is followed above.

404 B.C. A.U.C. 350

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

C. VALERIUS L. f. VOL. n. POTITUS VOLUSUS Pat. (309) Cos. 410,  
Mil. Tr. c. p. 415

M'. SERGIUS L. f. L. n. FIDENAS Pat. (27) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402

P. CORNELIUS (M. f. M. n.) MALUGINENSIS Pat. (250, cf. 39)

CN. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS Pat. (117) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406, 401

K. FABIUS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (42, cf. 39) Mil. Tr. c. p.  
401, 395, 390?

SP. NAUTIUS SP. f. SP. n. RUTILUS Pat. (10) Cos. 411, Mil. Tr. c.  
p. 419, 416

Liv. 4.61.4; Diod. 14.19.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--Mal]uginensis; [--Cos]sus II; [--Amb]ustus; Nautius entire, and Valerius also, except for [L.] f., with numeral III after each; M'. Serg[ius L. f. L. n.] Fidenas); Chr. 354 (Maluginense et Cicurino III); Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. They captured Artena from the Volscians and continued the siege of Veii (Liv. 4.61.5–11). Colonized Velitrae (Diod. 14.34.7). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5.

<sup>1</sup> On the filiation of Sergius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 402; his praenomen M. in Livy (Manlium ED) is corrected to M'. in Conway and Walters edition from *Fast. Cap.* The filiation of Cornelius Maluginensis is based on the assumption that the Mil. Tr. c. p. of 397 was his son, that of Cossus on *Fast. Cap.* on 401. In the case of Fabius, Livy probably follows a tradition different from that of *Fast. Cap.* and Diod., since he has the praenomen C. and treats Caeso's Military Tribunate in 401 as his first, while they have K. and Κάϊων, respectively, and *Fast. Cap.* treats the office in 401 as his second. In the name of Nautius, Livy's Rutilius is an error for Rutilus and the word "iterum" is equally an error since Livy lists him under 419 and 416. In Diod. the sixth name, instead of Cossus, is Ἰούνιος Λούκολος (add. F).

403 B.C. A.U.C. 351

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

M'. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS (or MAMERCUS) Pat. (98)  
Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 401

L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c.  
p. 414, 406, 401, 398

AP. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. CRASSUS INREGILLENSIS Pat. (122) Cos.  
349?

M. QUINCTILIUS L. f. L. n. VARUS Pat. (\*2)

L. IULIUS SP. ? f. VOPISCI ? n. IULLUS Pat. (297)

<sup>6</sup> Broughton

M. FURIUS - f. - n. FUSUS Pat. (60)

? M. POSTUMIUS Pat. (\*12)

? M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

? M. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*11) Mil. Tr. c. p. 426

Liv. 5.1.2; Diod. 14.35.1; *Fast. Cap.*, note 1; Chr. 354; Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. Claudius remained in charge at Rome while the rest were serving against Veii (Liv. 5.2.13—7.1). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

### Censors

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

M. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*11) Mil. Tr. c. p. 426

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire, except C[amillus], and [M.] Postumius, etc.); Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. They imposed taxes on bachelors, and on orphans (Val. Max. 2.9.1; Plut. *Cam.* 2.2).

<sup>1</sup> *Fast. Cap.* preserves the following names: [-----]ius Mam. f. M. n. M[amerc]in. II; [----] Clau[dius] P. f. Ap. n. [Crass]us; [--] Qui[nctilius] L. f. L. n. [Var]us; M. Fur[ius] - f. - n.] Fusus; L. Iuli[us] Sp. f. Vopisci n.] Iulus; Val. entire, numeral III. Chr. 354 has Mamertino et Fuso. *Fast. Cap.* and Diod. indicate only six (Diod. lists five) Military Tribunes, while Livy mentions eight. In his list five names agree with those in the other sources, but he has M. Postumius for Furius Fusus, and his final two, Camillus and Postumius Albinus, appear in *Fast. Cap.*, Val. Max. and Plutarch as Censors. Livy or his source has probably incorporated the Censors of this year in the list of Military Tribunes. Beloch thinks that they were Military Tribunes with censorial powers (*RG* 77ff.). Substitution of M. Postumius for M. Furius is probably only a slip (*RE*, no. 60).

As before (see 410), Livy's praenomen M. for Aemilius is corrected to M', and the cognomen is Mamercus. Manius Claudius in Diod. is probably a fusion of the two names. The readings in Livy for Iulius' cognomen (Rullus and Tullus) are corrected as in other cases to Iullus; see 489, note 1. Borghese and Henzen were inclined to identify Claudius Crassus with Claudius Crassus Inregillensis, Dict. 362 and Cos. 349, but Degrassi (98) notes that Inregillensis never stood in *Fast. Cap.* for 403 and doubts the probability of the same person holding these two offices after such a lapse of time.

402 B.C. A.U.C. 352

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

C. SERVILIUS P. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (33) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408, 407

- Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. P. n. FIDENAS Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 398, 395, 390, 388, 386  
 L. VERGINIUS L. f. OPETR. n. TRICOSTUS ESQUILINUS Pat. (\*17) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389?  
 Q. SULPICIUS SER. f. SER. n. CAMERINUS CORNUTUS Pat. (34) Mil. Tr. c. p. 398  
 A. MANLIUS A. f. CN. n. VULSO CAPITOLINUS Pat. (100) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 397  
 M'. SERGIUS L. f. L. n. FIDENAS Pat. (27) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404  
 [ ? CAPITOS CLODIUS  
 ? M. ANCUS]

Liv. 5.8.1; Diod. 14.38.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Structo III et Cornuto); Degrassi 28f., 98, 382f. When Sergius at Veii was defeated by Veientanes and Faliscans because his enemy, Verginius, refused him assistance, the Senate with Ahala's aid compelled the abdication of the college and the entrance of new Military Tribunes into office on October first (Liv. 5.8—9, and 11—12; cf. Diod. 14.43.5).

<sup>1</sup> The names in *Fast. Cap.* are preserved as follows: [C. Se]rvilius P. f. Q. n. Aha[la III]; [Q.] Servilius Q. f. P. n. Fiden[as]; [L. Ve]rginius L. f. Opetr. n. Tricost. Esqui[lin.]; the rest entire as above. Diod. omits the name of Q. Servilius. Manlius appears as Μαντίλιος in Diod., who has Μανίλιος καὶ Σέργιος (in P) for M'. Sergius. The praenomen M. in Livy is corrected to M'. as in *Fast. Cap.* The two additional names in Diod., Κάπιτος Κλώδιος and Μᾶρκος Ἄγκος (in F), are apocryphal.

401 B.C. A.U.C. 353

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

- L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 398  
 M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 398, 394, 386, 384, 381  
 M'. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS (or MAMERCUS) Pat. (98) Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 403  
 CN. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS Pat. (117) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406, 404  
 K. FABIUS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (42, cf. 39) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404, 395, 390  
 L. IULIUS L. f. VOPISCI n. IULLUS Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 397  
 [PAULUS SEXTUS]

Liv. 5.10.1; Diod. 14.44.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Camello et Iulo); Degrassi 28f., 98, 382f. Valerius held command against the

Volscians at Anxur (Liv. 5.10.2, and 12.6), Furius against Falerii (5.12.5), Aemilius at Veii (5.12.4), and Cornelius against Capena (5.12.5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ACUTIUS (1)  
 P. CURATIUS (4)  
 C. LACERIUS (col. 327)  
 M. METILIUS (8)  
 M. MINUCIUS (19)  
 CN. TREBONIUS (8)

Lacerius and Acutius were coopted contrary to the Trebonian law (see 448), and agitation by Trebonius at this led the other three as a diversion to prosecute and convict Verginius and Sergius (see 402) as responsible for the defeats of that year (Liv. 5.10.10—12.2). The Tribunes proposed an agrarian law (Liv. 5.12.3).

<sup>1</sup> The names are preserved entire as above in *Fast. Cap.* except [M. F]urius etc., [Cn. C]ornelius, etc., [L. Vale]rius, etc. On the mark of iteration after Camillus' name in Livy, see 403, note 1. M'. Aemilius, as usual, appears in Livy as M., and his cognomen as Mamercus (see 410). *Iterum* in Livy after Cossus' name is an error (see 406 and 404). As in 404, Livy has the praenomen C. for Fabius (see Conway and Walters *ad loc.*). In the name of Iulius the Iulus of *Fast. Cap.* and Livy's Tullus probably stand for an earlier Iullus (see 489, note 1). Diod. omits Valerius, but the following apocryphal name is found in F: Παῦλος Σέξτος.

400 B.C.      A.U.C. 354

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CALVUS ESQUILINUS (43) Mil. Tr. c. p. 396  
 P. MANLIUS M. f. CN. n. VULSO Pat. (97)  
 L. TITINIUS L. f. M'. n. PANSA SACCUS (25) Mil. Tr. c. p. 396  
 P. MAELIUS SP. f. C. n. CAPITOLINUS (4) Mil. Tr. c. p. 396  
 SP. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (68)  
 L. PUBLILIUS L. f. VOLER. n. PHILO VULSCUS (\*2)

Liv. 5.12.9–10; Diod. 14.47.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Volso et Capitolino); Degrassi 28f., 98, 382f.

<sup>1</sup> All three main sources indicate six Military Tribunes, but Diod. names only three. According to Livy (5.12.11–12; 6.37.8), Licinius was the first plebeian to hold the office, but Münzer (*RE* no. 43) and Mommsen (*RF* 1.95) point out that Atilius in 444 and Antonius in 422 were probably plebeians, and

so are four members of this college. The names are preserved in *Fast. Cap.* as follows: [P. Man]lius, etc., [P. Licin]ius, etc., [L. Titini]us, etc., the rest entire as above except Fu[r]lius. For Manlius, Livy has Manilius and Mamilius, Diod. Μάλλιος. Livy has P. Titinius, but in 396, where *Fast. Cap.* has the numeral II, Livy has the praenomen L. For Maelius Diod. has Πούπιος Μάνιος. Furius in Livy has the praenomen L. but without a mark of iteration, but Diod. and *Fast. Cap.* indicate Sp. For Publilius Diod. (P) has Λεύκιος Πούπιος, but Livy L. Popilius Volscus.

399 B.C.      A.U.C. 355

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

CN. GENUCIUS M. f. M. n. AUGURINUS (10) Mil. Tr. c. p. 396

L. ATILIUS L. f. L. n. PRISCUS (46) Mil. Tr. c. p. 396

M. POMPONIUS L. f. L. n. RUFUS (\*2)

C. DUILLIUS K. f. K. n. LONGUS (8)

M. VETURIUS TI. f. SP. n. CRASSUS CICURINUS Pat. (\*8)

VOLER. PUBLILIUS P. f. VOLER. n. PHILO (\*3)

Liv. 5.13.3; Diod. 14.54.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Augurino et Longo); Degraasi 28f., 99, 382f. According to Livy (5.13.3), Veturius was the only patrician in this college.

<sup>1</sup> The names are preserved as follows in *Fast. Cap.*: [Cn. Genu]cius, etc., [L. Atili]us, etc., [M. Pomp]onius, etc., the rest entire as above except Vetur[i]us, and Po[b]lilius. In Livy Duillius has the praenomen Cn., but C. is indicated in *Fast. Cap.* and Diod. (Γάιος Δύλιος). Livy's reading Publicius is corrected from 2.55.4, and *Fast. Cap.* Diod. has Ουαλέριος Ποπλίλιος, with the variants Πορπάλιος P and Πόπλιος F. Diod. and *Fast. Cap.* agree against Livy on the order of names given above.

398 B.C.      A.U.C. 356

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTTIUS Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. LACTUCINUS MAXIMUS Pat. (207) Mil. Tr. c. p. 395

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 394, 386, 384, 381

L. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 397, 395, 394, 391

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. P. n. FIDENAS Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. 402, 395, 390, 388, 386

Q. SULPICIUS SER. f. SER. n. CAMERINUS CORNUTUS Pat. (34)  
Mil. Tr. c. p. 402

Liv. 5.14.5; Diod. 14.82.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Potito et Medulliano); Degrassi 28f., 99, 384f. Valerius Potitus ravaged Faliscan territory (Liv. 5.14.7), while the rest, except Camillus, pressed the siege of Veii (Liv. 5.15; Dion. Hal. 12.11—13). On L. Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4; on M. Valerius, 49, no. 47.

[? CLAUDIUS UGO

? MARIUS APPIUS

Diod. 14.82.1, in F.]

### Legates, Ambassadors

(CN. CORNELIUS) COSSUS Pat. (117) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406, 404, 401  
(P.) LICINIUS (CALVUS ESQUILINUS) (43) Mil. Tr. c. p. 400, 396  
(L.) VALERIUS POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406,  
403, 401, 398

or

(C.) VALERIUS POTITUS (VOLUSUS) Pat. (309) Cos. 410, Mil. Tr.  
c. p. 415, 404

(K.) FABIUS AMBUSTUS Pat. (42, cf. 39) Mil. Tr. c. p. 410, 404,  
401, 395, 390 ?

or

(NUM.) FABIUS AMBUSTUS Pat. (45) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406

Sent to Delphi to consult Apollo regarding the portentous rise in the Alban lake (Plut. *Cam.* 4.4, who gives the names; cf. Liv. 5.15—16; Dion. Hal. 12.10 (11)). On L. Valerius, see above; on C. Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5.

<sup>1</sup> Diod. gives the total number as six, but makes no mention of Valerius Maximus and Furius Medullinus, while in F are added the apocryphal names listed above (Κλαύδιος Ούγων, Μάρκιος Ἀππίος). In *Fast. Cap.* the names are preserved as follows: [L. Valeriu]s L. f. P. Potitus V; [M. Valerius] M. f. M. n. Lactucin. Maxum.; [-- Camillu]s II; L. Furiu[s L.] f. Sp. n. Medullin. III; Q. Servilius [Q. f. P. n. Fi]denas II; Q. Sulpicius Ser. [f—]. On the cognomen Lactucinus, see Pliny *NH* 19.59.

397 B.C. A.U.C. 357

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

L. IULIUS L. f. VOPISCI n. IULLUS Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401

L. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil.  
Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 395, 394, 391

- L. SERGIUS M'. f. L. n. FIDENAS Pat. (26)  
 A. POSTUMIUS — f. — n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*13)  
 P. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (252) Cos. 393?  
 Mil. Tr. c. p. 390  
 A. MANLIUS A. f. CN. n. VULSO CAPITOLINUS Pat. (100) Mil. Tr.  
 c. p. 405, 402  
 Liv. 5.16.1 and 5, and 17.1; Diod. 14.85.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1);  
 Chr. 354 (Iulo II et Fidenas); Degrassi 28f., 99, 384f. There was war  
 this year with Volscians, Aequi, Veientanes, Faliscans, Capenates, and  
 raiders from Tarquinii (Liv. 5.16.2–8). The whole college was com-  
 pelled to abdicate before the end of the year because of a faulty  
 election (Liv. 5.17.2–3; not noted in *Fast. Cap.*).

### Legates, Ambassadors

Liv. 5.16.8–11. See 398.

<sup>1</sup> The names are preserved in *Fast. Cap.* as follows: [----- Iulu]s II;  
 [----- Medulli]nus IV; [----- Regille]nsis; L. Sergius M'. f. L. n. [-----]; P.  
 Cornelius P. f. [-----]; A. Manlius A. f. C[n. n. - - -]. Diod. indicates a total  
 of six names but omits Furius and Iulius, while in F are added the unidenti-  
 fiable names Σέξτος Κένσιος and Ἀντίος Κάμηλος. On the name of Iulius  
 see *Fast. Cap.* 401, and 489, note 1, and note the readings Tullus and Silius  
 Tullus in Mss of Livy 5.16.1 (ed. Conway and Walters). On the filiation of  
 Cornelius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 396, Master of Horse.

396 B.C. A.U.C. 358

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

- L. TITINIUS L. f. M'. n. PANSA SACCUS (25) Mil. Tr. c. p. 400  
 P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CALVUS ESQUILINUS (43) Mil. Tr. c. p. 400  
 P. MAELIUS SP. f. C. n. CAPITOLINUS (4) Mil. Tr. c. p. 400  
 Q. MANLIUS A. f. CN. n. VULSO CAPITOLINUS? Pat. (99)  
 CN. GENUCIUS M. f. M. n. AUGURINUS (10) Mil. Tr. c. p. 399  
 L. ATILIUS L. f. L. n. PRISCUS (46) Mil. Tr. c. p. 399  
 Liv. 5.18.2; Diod. 14.90.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Pansa II  
 et Volso); Degrassi 30f., 99, 384f. Titinius and Genucius were in  
 command at Falerii and Capena, where Genucius was killed (Liv.  
 5.18.7–12).

### Dictator

- M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398,  
 394, 386, 384, 381



Liv. 5.19.2; *Fast. Cap.* ([---]n. Camillus); *Fast. Fer. Lat.* ([--- Ca]millo), Degrassi 146; see Degrassi 30f., 99, 384f. He defeated the Faliscans and the Capenates, and carried the siege of Veii to completion with the capture and destruction of the city, celebrated a brilliant triumph, marked the site of a temple of Juno on the Aventine and dedicated that of Mater Matuta (Liv. 5.19—23, and 28.1; Diod. 14.93.2—3; Dion. Hal. 12.14—15; 13.3 and 5; Val. Max. 4.1.2; cf. 1.8.3; 5.3.2; Plin. *NH* 33.111; Plut. *Cam.* 5—8; App. *Ital.* 8; Flor. 1.6.10; Gell. 17.21.10; Eutrop. 1.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23; Augustin. *CD* 2.17; Oros. 2.19.1—3; Zon. 7.21; cf. Val. Max. 1.5.2). On his triumph, see Degrassi 539.

### Master of Horse

P. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (252) Mil. Tr. c. p. 397, 390

*Fast. Cap.* ([---P.] f. M. n. Malug[i]nensis); Diod. 14.93.2, without cognomen; cf. Liv. 5.19.2, and Plut. *Cam.* 5.1, both with the cognomen Scipio;<sup>2</sup> Degrassi 30f., 99, 384f.

### Interreges

L. VALERIUS (POTITUS) Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

Q. SERVILIUS FIDENAS Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402, 398, 395, 390, 388, 386

M. FURIUS CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Liv. 5.17.4. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

<sup>1</sup> The names are preserved in *Fast. Cap.* as follows: [--- S]accus II; [---- E]squilius II; [----]Capitolinus II; Q. Manlius A. f. [----]; Cn. Genuciu[s ----]; L. Atilius L. [f. ----]. *Fast. Cap.* and Diod. agree regarding these names, though Maelius appears in Diod. as Μελαϊός, and it is not clear whether Diod. had the elder Licinius (Mil. Tr. in 400) like *Fast. Cap.*, or his son, like Livy. In Livy the name is P. Maenius, but at 5.12.10 on the college of 400 he has Maelius, and should agree here. He omits the name of Manlius, perhaps after or before the similar beginning of that of Maelius. He states that the college of 400 was reelected, but only three of them were, while Manlius seems new, and Atilius and Genucius held office in 399. See Conway and Walters *ad loc.*

<sup>2</sup> On Scipio, who is named by Liv. and Plut., and would be the first of his branch of the family to appear, see Hirschfeld, *Kl. Schr.* 286, note 3, who prefers the version of *Fast. Cap.* For evidence that the Scipiones descended from the Maluginenses, see *RE* s. v. "Cornelius", col. 1429, and no. 348.

395 B.C.      A.U.C. 359

**Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>**

P. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS Pat. (120)

P. CORNELIUS — f. — n. SCIPIO Pat. (328)

K. FABIUS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (42, cf. 39) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404, 401, 390?

L. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 397, 394, 391

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. P. n. FIDENAS Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402, 398, 390, 388, 386

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. LACTUCINUS MAXIMUS Pat. (207) Mil. Tr. c. p. 398

Liv. 5.24.1; Diod. 14.94.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Cosso et Medulliano); Degrassi 30f., 99, 384f. Valerius and Servilius made Capena sue for peace (Liv. 5.24.3), while the two Cornelii ravaged Faliscan territory (Liv. 5.24.2–3; cf. Diod. 14.96.5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 47.

**Tribunes of the Plebs**

T. SICINIUS (14)

Proposed to remove a large part of the population of Rome to Veii (Liv. 5.24—25; Plut. *Cam.* 7.2–4).

Q. POMPONIUS (\*3)

A. VERGINIUS (\*18)

Were prosecuted in 393 for vetoing Sicinius' proposal (Liv. 5.29.6–7, cf. 24.11; Plut. *Cam.* 7.2–4).

<sup>1</sup> The names are preserved as follows in *Fast. Cap.*: [----] Co[s]sus; [----] Scipio; [--- Ambu]stus III; L. Fu[r]ius ----]. The names of the two Cornelii have been confused in the Mss of Diod., see Degrassi 385. On Scipio, see 394, note 1. K. Fabius is listed in Livy as *iterum* but in *Fast. Cap.* as III: see 404 and 401.

394 B.C.      A.U.C. 360

**Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>**

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 386, 384, 381

L. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 397, 395, 391

C. AEMILIUS TI. f. TI. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (not in *RE*) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389, 387, 383, 380

SP. POSTUMIUS - f. - n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*14)

P. CORNELIUS - f. - n. (-----) Pat. (39) Mil. Tr. c. p. 397 or 395

Liv. 5.25.2; Diod. 14.97.1; 15.2.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--Camillu]s III); Chr. 354 (Camello III et Publicola); Degrassi 30f., 99f., 386f. Camillus reduced Falerii to surrender (Liv. 5.26.3—27.15; Dion. Hal. 13.1—2; Val. Max. 6.5.1; Plut. *Cam.* 9—11; Frontin. *Str.* 4.4.1; Polyaen. 8.7; Dio fr. 24; Eutrop. 1.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23; Zon. 7.21; cf. Diod. 14.96.5, and 98.5); while Aemilius and Postumius operated against the Aequi (Liv. 5.28.6—13; cf. Diod. 14.98.5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 6.

[? CATLUS VERUS

Diod. 14.97.1, Κάτλος Οὐῆρος F.]

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. POMPONIUS (\*3)

T. SICINIUS (14)

A. VERGINIUS (\*18)

Reelected with the rest of the college of 395 (Liv. 5.25.13, cf. 26.3; Plut. *Cam.* 9.1).

### Legates, Ambassadors

L. VALERIUS POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

L. SERGIUS (FIDENAS) Pat. (26) Mil. Tr. c. p. 397

A. MANLIUS (VULSO CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (100) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 402, 397

While conveying the offering to Apollo of Delphi for success at Veii, they were captured by the Liparean pirates, but sent on their way by the pirate commander Timasitheus (Liv. 5.28.1—5, who alone gives the names; cf. Diod. 14.93.2—5; Val. Max. 1.1., ext. 4; Plut. *Cam.* 7—8; App. *Ital.* 8; Zon. 7.21). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

<sup>1</sup> According to Diod. there were only three Military Tribunes c. p. (14.97.1; and 15.2.1). On Medullinus' many magistracies, see *RE* no. 65; 413, note 1. Aemilius' name is completed from *Fast. Cap.* and Chr. 354 on 391. Postumius is probably a Censor of 380; see that year. Cornelius, now holding

the magistracy for the second time (Liv.), may be Scipio (*RE* 328; Mil. Tr. c. p. 395) or Cossus (120; Mil. Tr. c. p. 395) or Maluginensis (252; Mil. Tr. c. p. 397), preferably the last, though there are several examples in these times of persons who held this office in successive years.

## 393 B.C. A.U.C. 361

## Consuls

L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTTUS Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

P. ? (or SER.) CORNELIUS — f. — n. MALUGINENSIS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (251, cf. 252) Mil. Tr. c. p. 397, 390

*Fast. Cap.* ([— Cornel]ius [—]); Chr. 354 (Potito et Malluginense); Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f. In *Fast. Cap.* as restored by Mommsen it is noted that these two Consuls did not enter office (*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 19: [non inieru]nt); but Degrassi (100) prefers the supplement previously suggested: [vitio facti abdicaru]nt. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

## Consules Suffecti

L. LUCRETIVS — f. — n. TRICIPITINVS FLAVVS Pat. (20) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 388, 383, 381

SER. SULPICIUS Q. f. SER. n. CAMERINUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (31, cf. 94) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391

Liv. 5.29.2 (as the regular Consuls); Diod. 14.99.1, Σερούλιος; 15.8.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([— Sulp]icius Q. f. Se[r. —]); *Fast. Hyd.* (Flabo et Camerino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f. Lucretius held command against the Aequi (Liv. 5.29.5) and proposed the settlement of the land of Veii (5.30.8; cf. Diod. 14.102.4). In Diod. are mentioned the taking of Labici, the revolt of Satricum and Velitrae, and the colonization of Circeii (14.102.4).

Censors<sup>3</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS (— f. — n. CURSOR) Pat. (51) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 385  
C. IULIUS SP. f. VOPISCI n. IULLUS Pat. (295) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408, 405

Liv. 5.31.6, cf. 9.34.20–21; and Dion. Hal. 1.74.6; *Fast. Cap.* ([— Iul]ius Sp. f. Vopisci n. I[—]); Plin. *NH* 33.16; Fest. 500 L; Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f.

## Censor Suffectus

M. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (248)

In place of C. Iulius who died in office (*Fast. Cap.* (M. Cornelius P. f. M. [---]); Liv. 5.31.6; 9.34.20; Dion. Hal. 1.74.5; Plut. *Cam.* 14.1; Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f.). The capture of Rome during this lustrum led to the rule that if one Censor died in office the other must abdicate (Liv. 5.31.6; Mommsen *Str.* 1.216; 2.341). They named Lucretius (above) Princeps Senatus (Plut. *Cam.* 32; cf. Liv. 5.55).

## Tribunes of the Plebs

T. SICINIUS (14)

The authors of the proposal to move a large part of Rome to Veii were reelected (Liv. 5.29.1; see 395 and 394).

<sup>1</sup> Münzer (*RE*) identifies Cornelius with the Mil. Tr. c. p. of 397, but Degrassi (100) follows Mommsen in believing that there was space on the stone for a longer praenomen than P. Servius, who held office in 386, is also a possibility.

<sup>2</sup> On the relation of Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus to Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, see 388, note 1.

<sup>3</sup> Beloch (*RG* 80) doubts this censorship on the basis of Festus (500 L), but Dion. Hal. mentions a census two years before the capture of Rome by the Gauls and Pliny lists the number of citizens of that period.

392 B.C. A.U.C. 362

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTTUS Pat. (307) Cos. 393, Mil. Tr.. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

M. MANLIUS T. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS Pat. (51)

Liv. 5.31.2; Diod. 14.103.1; 15.14.1; Dion. Hal. 1.74.5–6; *Fast. Cap.* (M. Manlius T. f. A. n. [---]); and on Manlius, Dion. Hal. 13.8. See Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f. Valerius celebrated a triumph and Manlius an ovation for success over the Aequi (Liv. 5.31.3–4; Diod. 14.106.11; Malalas 7, p. 183; Degrassi 539). Both Consuls abdicated so early in the year that new Consuls entered upon office on the Kalends of Quinctilis (Liv. 5.31.7–8, and 32.1). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35 no. 4.

<sup>1</sup> In Diod. Manlius' praenomen is Ἀῦλος, and in Dion. Hal. 1.74.5 it is Τίτος. In *Fast. Cap.* no notice is taken of the early abdication and no Suffect Consuls are recorded, nor is Manlius' cognomen noted in the usual way as later acquired for his exploit in the Gallic war (cf. Liv.). Presumably the Capitoline hill was his place of residence (Degrassi 100).

## 391 B.C. A.U.C. 363

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

- L. LUCRETIUS - f. - n. TRICIPITINUS FLAVUS Pat. (20) Cos. Suff. 393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 383, 381
- SER. SULPICIUS Q. f. SER. n. CAMERINUS Pat. (31, cf. 94) Cos. Suff. 393
- L. (or M.) AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389, 387, 383, 382, 380
- L. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 397, 395, 394
- AGRIPP. FURIUS SEX. f. - n. FUSUS Pat. (7)
- C. AEMILIUS TI. f. TI. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (not in *RE*) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394
- Liv. 5.32.1; Diod. 14.107.1; 15.15.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Tricipitino et Mamertino); Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f. C. Aemilius and Lucretius forced Volsinii to sue for terms and accept a twenty year truce, while Sulpicius and Agrippa Furius raided Suppinate territory (Liv. 5.32.2-5; cf. Diod. 14.109.7).

## Tribunes of the Plebs

## L. APULEIUS (10)

Prosecuted Camillus and forced him into exile (Liv. 5.32.8-9; Val. Max. 5.3.2a; Plut. *Cam.* 12-13; cf. Cic. *Dom.* 86; Diod. 14.117.5; Dion. Hal. 13.5; Plin. *NH* 34.13, Carvilius; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 12, 324E-F; Flor. 1.22.4; App. *Ital.* 8; Dio fr. 24; Eutrop. 1.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23, with the cognomen Saturninus; Zon. 7.22).

## Quaestors

## SP. CARVILIUS (4)

Accused Camillus of appropriating a bronze door from the booty of Veii (Plin. *NH* 34.13; cf. Tribunes of the Plebs).

## Interreges

- M. FURIUS CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381
- P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (328) Mil. Tr. c. p. 395, 394?
- L. VALERIUS POTTUS Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398
- Liv. 5.31.8. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

Legates, Ambassadors<sup>2</sup>

Q. FABIVS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTVS Pat. (48) Mil. Tr. c. p. 390  
 K. ? FABIVS M. f. Q. n. Pat. (42, cf. 39, 48) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404, 401,  
 395, 390

NUM. FABIVS M. f. Q. n. Pat. (45, cf. 48) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406, 390

Sent to deal with the Gauls when Clusium requested aid, but by their unneutral conduct provoked the Gauls to attack Rome (Liv. 5.35.4—36.10; Diod. 14.113.4—8; Dion. Hal. 13.12; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 3.8.19; Plut. *Cam.* 17—18; *Num.* 12.6—9; Flor. 1.13.6; Dio fr. 25; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23; Oros. 2.19.5—6; Zon. 7.23).

<sup>1</sup> The names are preserved as follows in *Fast. Cap.*: L. Aemilius Mam. f. M. [-----]; Agripp. Furius Sex. [-----]; [C. Ai]milius Ti. f. Ti. n. [-----]. Münzer (*RE*) identifies Lucretius Flavus, Cos. Suff. 393, with the Mil. Tr. of this year. On the name of Sulpicius, see 393. Aemilius' praenomen is L. in *Fast. Cap.* and Diod., but M. in Livy (*iterum* added in V). *Fast. Cap.* is consistent, since he is recorded with the numeral VI in 380, while Livy starts the series with 389. The cognomen of Agrippa Furius is merely a conjecture from other occurrences in the family. Neither Agrippa Furius nor C. Aemilius is named in Diod. 15.15, though Γάιος Αἰμίλιος and Γάιος Ποῦφος are named in 14.107. In both passages only four Military Tribunes are indicated for this year. Accordingly Mommsen (*RF* 2.228f.) doubts Agrippa Furius. Frontinus (*Str.* 2.8.2) however mentions Furius Agrippa Consul. These magistrates entered office on the Kalends of Quinctilis.

<sup>2</sup> On the confusions and falsifications in the tradition regarding the three Fabii, who were sent on this embassy and immediately afterward elected Military Tribunes for 390, see Münzer, *RE* no. 48, and col. 1750f.

390 B.C. A.U.C. 364

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

Q. FABIVS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTVS Pat. (48)  
 K. FABIVS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTVS Pat. (42, cf. 39, 48) Mil. Tr. c.  
 p. 404, 401, 395

N. FABIVS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTVS Pat. (45, cf. 48) Mil. Tr. c.  
 p. 406

Q. SULPICIVS - f. - n. LONGVS Pat. (76)

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. P. n. FIDENAS Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402, 398,  
 395, 388, 386

P. CORNELIVS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (252) Cos. 393?  
 Mil. Tr. c. p. 397

Liv. 5.36.12; Diod.<sup>2</sup> 14.110.1; 15.20.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([Q. Fabi]us M. f. Q. [-----]); *CIL* 6.37161 ([-----] T. f. Longo, Q. [Fabio]---); Chr. 354 (Longo et Ambusto); Degraasi 30f., 100, 388f. Sulpicius held command

at the Allia (Cass. Hem. fr. 20 Peter, and Cn. Gellius, fr. 25 Peter; Gell. 5.17.2, from Verr. Flacc.; Liv. 6.1.12), and on the Capitol (Liv. 5.47.9, and 48.8; Plut. *Cam.* 28.4) against the Gauls.

### Dictator

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS<sup>s</sup> Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Though legal forms were observed only with difficulty, it is represented that he was duly recalled from exile and appointed Dictator by the Senate and magistrates on the Capitoline, and arrived to defeat the Gauls just when the besieged were about to pay a ransom. He celebrated a triumph, then, continuing in office, induced the people to vote down a proposal to move to Veii. (Liv. 5.43—55; Dion. Hal. 13.6—9; Plut. *Cam.* 23—32; Flor. 1.7.17—19; cf. Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 191, and *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.61; Liv. 9.4.14, 11.6, and 15.10; 22.3.10, and 14.11; 27.34.14; Val. Max. 4.1.2; Frontin. *Str.* 3.13.1; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 12; Tac. *Ann.* 2.52; App. *Ital.* 8; *Celt.* 1, and 5; *BC* 2.50; Gell. 17.2.14, quoting Claud. Quad. fr. 7 Peter; Polyaen. 8.7.2; Memnon 25.2, *FHG* 3.538; Dio fr. 25; Eutrop. 1.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 391, p. 118 Helm; August. *CD* 2.17; Malalas 1.7; Zon. 7.23). Polybius (2.18.2—3, and 22.4—5) has the Gauls leave Rome in accordance with a treaty, while in Diod. Camillus, after a victory over the Volscians, defeated the returning Gauls and recovered the ransom the Romans had paid, but was prevented from celebrating a triumph by the Tribunes of the Plebs (14.116—117; Strabo 5.2.3, on Caere; Suet. *Tib.* 3.2; Iustin. 28.2.4; 38.4.8; 43.5.9; Eutrop. 1.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23; Cassiod.; Fest. 512 L; cf. Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.826). On the continuance of his dictatorship, see Liv. 5. 49.9; 6.1.4—6; Plut. *Cam.* 28.2; 31.3; cf. Polyb. 2.22.4—5; Flor. 1.7.15; *Fast. Silv.* (on Id. Feb., *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 259). On his triumph, see Liv. 5.49.7; 7.15.8; Plut. *Cam.* 30.2; Sil. It. 1.625ff.; App. *Celt.* 1; Eutrop. 1.20; Cassiod. *Chr.* on 392; Zon. 7.23; see Degrassi 539. On his place in the *Fasti*, Degrassi 101, 388f.

### Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS (L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA) Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394, 389, 387, 383

or

L. VALERIUS (L. f. P. n. POTITUS) Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

Liv. 5.48.5. Degrassi (101) considers Potitus the more probable candidate. On Puplicola, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 6, on Potitus, 35, no. 4.



## Pontifices

?-390: M. FOLIUS (FLACCINATOR?) Pat. (1, cf. 2) Mil. Tr. c. p. 433  
Pontifex Maximus; slain by the Gauls (Liv. 5.41.3, cf. Plut. *Cam.*  
21.3, Fabius).

C. or K. FABIVS DORSVO Pat. (68)

Went safely among the Gauls to perform, according to Livy (5.46.1-3, and 52.3, with praenomen C.; Val. Max. 1.1.11), private family rites, but according to other sources, public rites as Pontifex (Cass. Hem. fr. 19 Peter, in App. *Celt.* 6; cf. Flor. 1.7.16; Dio fr. 25, with praenomen Caeso; Ampel. 20).

## Augur or Pontifex

439-390: Q. ? SERVILIUS P. f. (SP. n. PRISCUS or STRUCTUS FIDENAS?)  
Pat. (75)

Successor: [----FURI]US Q. f. P. nepos FU[SUS]<sup>4</sup> Pat. (60, Supb.  
3.532) Mil. Tr. c. p. 403

*ILS* 9338, 2.—*CIL* 6.37161.

<sup>1</sup> On the names and authenticity of K. and Num. Fabius, see 391, note 2, and references cited there. Servilius Fidenas is identified by the adverb *quantum* in Livy. For Cornelius Livy has Servilius but the cognomen and the name Cornelius in Diod. impose the correction. The identification of Longus and Fabius in *CIL* 6.37161—*ILS* 9338, 2 is probable but not certain, and makes the date of inauguration of the priest in question uncertain. See note 4.

<sup>2</sup> The following additional apocryphal names appear in Ms F of Diod.: Μάρκος Κλώδιος, 14.110; Πόπλιον Ούγωνα, Σέξτον Ἀνιον, καὶ Γάιον Μάρκον, 15.20.

<sup>3</sup> For analyses of the legend of Camillus, see Mommsen, *RF* 2.297 ff.; Münzer, *RE* no. 44; Hirschfeld, *Kl. Schr.* 273 ff.

<sup>4</sup> The preserved portion of the name suggests that the new priest was a Furius Fusus, since Fusus is the only patrician cognomen that meets the requirements, if *FV* was correctly read by Hülsen. The Mil. Tr. c. p. of 403 is a possible candidate.

389 B.C. A.U.C. 365

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394,  
387, 383, 380

L. VERGINIUS - f. - n. TRICOSTUS Pat. (\*17) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402?

P. CORNELIUS - f. - n. ----- Pat. (40)

A. MANLIUS (T. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (9) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387?  
385, 383, 370

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 387, 383, 382, 380

L. POSTUMIUS - f. - n. ALBINUS REGILLENIS Pat. (\*15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 381

Liv. 6.1.8; Diod. 15.22.1; Chr. 354 (Tricosto et Albino); cf. Cass. Hem. fr. 20 Peter, and Gell. fr. 25 Peter in Macrob. *Sat.* 1.16.22. See Degrassi 101, 388f. Aemilius held command against the Etruscans and Manlius near the city (Liv. 6.2.8). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 6.

[? L. PAPIRIUS (- f. - n. MUGILLANUS?) Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 380?

? M. FURIUS]

Diod. 15.22.1; see below, Censors.

### Dictator<sup>2</sup>

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Liv. 6.2.5; won victories over Volscians, Aequi, and Etruscans, who had just captured Sutrium, and celebrated a triumph (Elogium in *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 191—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.61; Liv. 6.2.8—4.3; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.15; Plut. *Cam.* 33.1, 34—36; Eutrop. 2.1; Oros. 3.3.4; Zon. 7.24; cf. Diod. 14.117.5). See Degrassi 101, 388f., and on the triumph, 539.

### Master of Horse

C. SERVILIUS - f. - n. AHALA Pat. (34, cf. 22)

Liv. 6.2.6, cf. 20.8; Plin. *NH* 7.103, with praenomen P.

### [Censors<sup>3</sup>

? M. FURIUS (FUSUS?) Pat. (60) Mil. Tr. c. p. 403?

? L. PAPIRIUS (MUGILLANUS?) Pat. (66?) Mil. Tr. c. p. 380?

Diod. 15.22.1; cf. Liv. 6.5.8; see 385, note 1; and 380, Mil. Tr. c. p.]

### Interreges

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (328) Mil. Tr. c. p. 395, 394?

M. FURIUS CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Liv. 6.1.8.

<sup>7</sup> Broughton

## Tribunes of the Plebs

CN. MARCIUS (12)

Prosecuted Q. Fabius Ambustus for his actions as Legate to the Gauls at Clusium (Liv. 6.1.6; see 391, Legates, and 390, Mil. Tr. c. p.).

## Prefects

L. FURIUS CAMILLUS Pat. (41) Cos. 349

Left in charge of the camp by his father, the Dictator (Plut. *Cam.* 35.1).

<sup>1</sup> Valerius' praenomen A. in Livy is corrected by reference to the number *iterum* (see 394) and Livy 5.26.2 and 6.5.7. Verginius may have been Mil. Tr. c. p. in 402. On possible identifications for Cornelius, see 394, note 1. The identification of Manlius is supported by the number *tertium* after his name in 383 (Liv. 6.21.1) and the cognomen in Chr. 354 on 385. On the name of Aemilius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 380; on that of Postumius, see 381, Mil. Tr. c. p. On Papirius, see 382, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> Diodorus places these victories with the victory over the Gauls at which he recovered the ransom (see 390, on Camillus). On the dictatorship and triumph of this year, see Mommsen, *RF* 2.335 ff.; Bandel, *Dictaturen* 35–40).

<sup>3</sup> This censorship is very doubtful. In its favor are the two names, not included in Livy's list of Military Tribunes, which remain in the tradition of Diodorus, and the fact that the addition of four new tribes from the land of Veii in 387 required the exercise of censorial powers. These however might have been exercised by the magistrates in office. Our authorities name no Censors, and these two men remain obscure. In the case of the Censors in 403 the two additional names in Livy appeared with their proper title in *Fast. Cap.* Here the relevant portion of *Fast. Cap.* is lost, but Degraffi's supplements, as he notes (101), still leave four lines unfilled. See also Beloch, *RG* 78 f.; Cram, *HSCPh* 51 (1940) 76 f. If there were Censors this year, L. Papirius Cursor, Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 385, is also a possible candidate.

388 B.C.      A.U.C. 366

## Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

T. QUINCTIUS (T. f. L. n.) CINCINNATUS CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin.\*7)  
Mil. Tr. c. p. 385?, 384

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. P. n. FIDENAS Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402, 398,  
395, 390, 386

L. IULIUS - f. - n. IULLUS Pat. (299) Mil. Tr. c. p. 379

L. AQUILLIUS - f. - n. CORVUS (15)

L. LUCRETIVS - f. - n. FLAVUS TRICIPITINUS Pat. (20) Cos. Suff.  
393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 383, 381

SER. SULPICIUS - f. - n. RUFUS Pat. (94, cf. 31) Mil. Tr. c. p. 384, 383, 377?

Liv. 6.4.7; Diod. 15.23.1; Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Corbo); Degrassi 101, 388f. All held command in Aequian or Etruscan territory (Liv. 6.4.7-12). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 5.

<sup>1</sup> Iulius' cognomen appears from the Tullus or Tullius in Mss of Livy (ed. Conway and Walters *ad loc.*; see 489, note 1). On that of Lucretius, see 392, 382, and 381. Münzer (*RE*, nos. 31 and 94) suggests that Sulpicius Camerinus, Cos. Suff. 393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, is the same as Rufus listed above. The two cognomina appear together in the name of the Consul of 345. These two (Camerinus and Rufus) are close to each other in time and appear suspiciously often as colleagues of Lucretius, but Degrassi doubts the identification since at 393 in *Fast. Cap.* a blank space after the filiation indicates that the two cognomina did not appear there (30, 100).

387 B.C. A.U.C. 367

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS - f. - n. CURSOR Pat. (51) Mil. Tr. c. p. 385

CN. SERGIUS - f. - n. FIDENAS COXO Pat. (28) Mil. Tr. c. p. 385?, 380

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 389?, 383, 382, 380

LICINUS MENENIUS T. f. T. n. LANATUS Pat. (15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 380, 378, 376

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394, 389, 383, 380

[? L. QUINCTIUS Pat.

? L. CORNELIUS - f. - n. - - Pat.

? A. MALLIUS (MANLIUS) - f. - n. Pat.

? FABIUS Pat.]

Liv. 6.5.7; Diod. 15.24.1; Chr. 354 (Cursore et Lanato); Degrassi 101, 390f. Four new tribes were created out of former territory of Veii (Liv. 6.5.8). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36 no. 6.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. SICINIUS (10)

Agitated for distribution of the Pomptine land (Liv. 6.1.1).

### Interreges

M. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS Pat. (51) Cos. 392

SER. SULPICIUS CAMERINUS Pat. (31, cf. 94) Cos. Suff. 393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 391

L. VALERIUS POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398  
See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

### Duumvir Sacris Faciendis

T. QUINCTIUS (CINCINNATUS CAPITOLINUS)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (Cin. \*7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 385?, 384

Dedicated the temple of Mars vowed in the Gallic war (Liv. 6.5.8).  
See Lübker no. 5.

<sup>1</sup> According to Diod. there were six Military Tribunes. Of these Livy preserves the names of five, and besides these the Mss of Diod. yield, with variations from one to another, the names given in addition above (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 121, Degrassi 391). The names of Sergius (Servilius in Diod.), Aemilius, and Menenius (see Conway and Walters *ad loc.*) are confirmed by *Fast. Cap.* on 380 (Degrassi 32f., 102, 392). Degrassi (101) suggests for the sixth Tribune either L. Cornelius – f. – n. or A. Manlius – f. – n. The numeral *tertium* (Livy 6.21) after the name of A. Manlius, Mil. Tr. c. p. 383, favors accepting Cornelius here, since Manlius held office in 389 and 385.

<sup>2</sup> The fragment of *Fast. Cap.* mentioned in note 1 also confirms this name, since the space after the word Cincinnat. leaves room for the second cognomen Capitolinus.

386 B.C. A.U.C. 368

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 384, 381

SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 384, 382, 380, 376, 370, 368

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. P. n. FIDENAS Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402, 398, 395, 390, 388

L. QUINCTIUS (– f. – n.) CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*6) Mil. Tr. c. p. 385, 377

L. HORATIUS – f. – n. PULVILLUS Pat. (14)

P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 384, 380, 377, 370, 367

Liv. 6.6.3 and 13–15; Diod. 15.25.1; Chr. 354 (Aluginense [*sic*] et Cincinnato); Degrassi 101, 390f. Camillus is credited with victories over Volscians, Latins and Hernici (Liv. 6.6–9; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.4), then retook Sutrium and Nepete in Etruria (6.9–10), while the Elogium (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 191 and *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.61) mentions action against Velitrae. Valerius accompanied him (Liv. 6.6–10), while Horatius and Quinctius succeeded to the Volscian command (Liv. 6.9.6). Servilius

held command near the city and Cornelius presided over civil affairs (Liv. 6.6.13 and 15). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 7.

<sup>1</sup> Diod. has only four Military Tribunes this year, and makes no mention of Valerius and Horatius. In Diod. Cornelius' praenomen is M. The full name of Valerius appears in *Fast. Cap.* on 380 (Degrassi 32f.), where Degrassi's reading of the numeral III agrees with Livy's *tertium*, and ends the doubts raised by Hülsen (*Klio* 2 [1902] 248ff.) regarding his place in the regular lists for this year.

385 B.C.      A.U.C. 369

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

A. MANLIUS (T. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS?) Pat. (9) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389, 387? ?, 383, 370

P. CORNELIUS — f. — n. ——— Pat. (40, cf. 54) (Mil. Tr. c. p. 389?)

T. QUINCTIUS (T. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS) CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin. \*7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 384?

L. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS?) CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin. \*6) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 377?

L. PAPIRIUS — f. — n. CURSOR Pat. (51) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387

(CN. SERGIUS — f. — n. FIDENAS COXO) Pat. (28) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 380

Liv. 6.11.1; Diod. 15.28.1; Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Cincinnato); Degrassi 101, 390f. On T. Quinctius, see Lübker no. 5.

### Dictator

A. CORNELIUS — f. — n. COSSUS Pat. (114, cf. 112 and 113) Cos. 413?

Victory and triumph over the Volscians (Liv. 6.11—14, and 16.5). Arrested M. Manlius Capitolinus (Liv. 6.15—16; Plut. *Cam.* 36.4, who names Quintus Capitolinus; cf. Diod. 15.35.3, who places the trial and execution in this year). See Degrassi 101, 391, and on the triumph 539.

### Master of Horse

T. QUINCTIUS (T. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS) CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin. \*7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 386, 383

Liv. 6.11.10, and 12.10; cf. Plut. *Cam.* 36.4, who names him Dictator; Degrassi 101, 390f. See Lübker no. 5.

<sup>1</sup> Diod. states that there were only four Military Tribunes, and the confused MSS tradition yields the following words: Λεύκιος Παπίριος, Μάρκος Πόπλιος, Τίτος Κορνήλιος, Κύντος, Κόιντος Λεύκιος; see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 123; Degrassi

391. Livy reports only five names, but as Sergius was in his first Military Tribune in 387 and in his third in 380 (Liv. 6.27.2; *Fast. Cap.* on 380), and the other intervening colleges are complete, his name may be supplied here (see Conway and Walters on Liv. 6. 11.10). Degrassi also suggests L. Papirius Mugillanus who was Mil. Tr. c. p. for the second time in 380. He may however be the L. Papirius listed in 382, if Sp. Papirius of that year may be assigned the cognomen Crassus found in Chr. 354. This seems a probable solution since L. Papirius Crassus, Mil. Tr. c. p. 368, is listed in *Fast. Cap.* as Sp. f. These considerations favor placing Sergius Fidenas Coxo's second Military Tribune in 385.

### 384 B.C.      A.U.C. 370

#### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 382, 380, 376, 370, 368

P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 380, 377, 370, 367

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 386, 381

SER. SULPICIUS — f. — n. RUFUS Pat. (94, cf. 31) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 383, 377 ?

C. PAPIRIUS — f. — n. CRASSUS Pat. (42)

T. QUINCTIUS (T. f. L. n.) CINCINNATUS (CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (Cin. \*7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 385 ?

Liv. 6.18.1; Diod. 15.36.1; Chr. 354 (Rufo et Camillo); Degrassi 101, 390f. According to Plutarch (*Cam.* 36.5–7) and Livy (6.20.11) Camillus transferred the trial of Manlius Capitolinus to the Petelian grove. Zonaras (7.24) calls him Dictator. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 7; on Quinctius, Lübker no. 5.

#### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. MENENIUS (9)

Q. PUBLILIUS (\*4)

Secured the conviction and execution of Manlius Capitolinus for treason (Liv. 6.19.5–7, cf. 18–20; Val. Max. 6.3.1; Plut. *Cam.* 36.5–7; Gell. 17.2.14, and 21.24; App. *Ital.* 9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 24; Zon. 7.24; cf. Diod. 15.35.3, who tells the story under 385). On the Lex Publilia de sponsu, see 327, Consuls.

<sup>1</sup> According to Diod. there were only four Military Tribunes, but Livy has six with the addition of Valerius and Camillus. On Sulpicius and Quinctius, see 388. Livy appears to distinguish between Cincinnati and Capitolini, and so lists this as Quinctius' second Military Tribune, but T. Quinctius apparently had both cognomina in *Fast. Cap.* for 380 (Degrassi 32f., 392f.). The two cognomina were combined also in the case of the Mag. Eq. of 367.

383 B.C. A.U.C. 371

**Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>**

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394, 389, 387, 380

A. MANLIUS (T. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (9) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389, 387?, 385, 370

SER. SULPICIUS — f. — n. RUFUS Pat. (94, cf. 31) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 384, 377?

L. LUCRETIVS — f. — n. FLAVUS TRICIPITINUS Pat. (20) Cos. Suff. 393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 388, 381

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 389, 387, 382, 380

M. TREBONIUS — f. — n. (10)

[?? FABIVS]

Liv. 6.21.1; Diod. 15.38.1; Chr. 354 (Publicola III et Flavo III); Degrassi 101, 390f. They carried on war with the Volscians and a number of Latin towns. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 6.

<sup>1</sup> According to Diod. there were only four Military Tribunes, but Livy has Aemilius and Trebonius also, while in Ms F of Diod. an apocryphal Fabius is added. In Diod. Manlius has the praenomen Lucius; see *RE* no. 9 on his filiation and cognomen. On Sulpicius's name, see 388. On that of Lucretius, see 392; and on that of Aemilius, see 380.

382 B.C. A.U.C. 372

**Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>**

SP. PAPIRIUS — f. — n. CRASSUS Pat. (49)

L. PAPIRIUS — f. — n. (MUGILLANUS) Pat. (14, cf. 66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 380?, 376?

SER. CORNELIVS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 380, 376, 368

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. FIDENAS Pat. (57) Mil. Tr. c. p. 378, 369

C. SULPICIUS — f. — n. (CAMERINUS) Pat. (7, cf. 29)

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 389?, 387, 383, 380

Liv. 6.22.1; Diod. 15.41.1; Chr. 354 (Fidenas et Grasso); Degrassi 101, 392f. War with Velitrae and Praeneste (Liv. 6.22.1–4).

[? FABIVS ALBVS]

Diod. 15.41.1, add. F.]



<sup>1</sup> According to Diodorus there were only four Military Tribunes this year. The confused tradition in the Mss contains no trace of the names Sulpicius and Aemilius; on the others, see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 123; Degrassi 101, 392f. Münzer (*RE* no. 12) holds that both the Papirii of this year bore the cognomen Crassus. It seems probable in the case of Sp. Papirius, since the filiation of the Military Tribune c. p. of 368 was Sp. f. C. n. His name therefore should probably be read Sp. Papirius C. f.—n. Crassus. Münzer would identify L. Papirius with the Military Tribune c. p. of 376 and the obscure Papirius cited in Chr. 354 under the year 374. Degrassi (101) lists L. Papirius as a Crassus but does not suggest any cognomen for Sp. Papirius. An L. Papirius Mugillanus is named in *Fast. Cap.* for 380 as a Military Tribune c. p. for the second time, but the date of his earlier Military Tribunate remains uncertain. Münzer (*RE* no. 66) would identify him with the L. Papirius, Military Tribune in 389, who is named only in Diodorus, and Degrassi suggests that his name should be inserted as the one that has been lost from the list for 385. He admits however that the second Military Tribunate of Cn. Sergius Fidenas Coxo could be listed there. I am inclined to place Sergius Coxo in 385, to consider that the L. Papirius mentioned in 389 is imperfectly attested, and to suggest that the L. Papirius who is listed as a Military Tribune in this year is a Mugillanus, not a Crassus, and held the office for the second time in 380. The filiation, however, of L. Papirius L. f. L. n. Crassus, Cos. 336, and 330, indicates that there was an L. Papirius Crassus in Rome in this generation.

381 B.C.      A.U.C. 373

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384

A. POSTUMIUS — f. — n. (ALBINUS) REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*13)

L. POSTUMIUS — f. — n. (ALBINUS) REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389

L. FURIUS SP. f. L. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 370

L. LUCRETIVS — f. — n. TRICIPITINUS FLAVUS Pat. (20) Cos. Suff. 393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 388, 383

M. FABIVS K. f. M. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (43) Mil. Tr. c. p. 369

Liv. 6.22.5; Diod. 15.48.1; Plut. *Cam.* 37.1, on Camillus and Medullinus; Chr. 354 (Publicola IIII et Tricipitino); Degrassi 101, 392f. Camillus retrieved his colleague's (Furius) defeat, routed the Volscians, and led his forces to a determinedly peaceful Tusculum (Liv. 6.22—27; Val. Max. 7.3, ext. 9; Plut. *Cam.* 37—38; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.6; cf. Dion. Hal. 14.6; Dio, fr. 28; Zon. 7.24).

<sup>1</sup> The name and filiation of Medullinus appear from *Fast. Cap.* on 363, Censors. On Lucretius, see 392; and on Fabius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 369. The Chronographer of 354 names Publicola IIII, but no other source places him in this year; on the number, see 380, and see 389, note 1.

## 380 B.C. A.U.C. 374

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

- L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (298) Mil.Tr. c. p. 394, 389, 387, 383
- P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 377, 370, 367
- SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 382, 376, 370, 368
- LICINUS MENENIUS T. f. T. n. LANATUS Pat. (15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 378, 376
- C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 353, 351
- L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 389?, 387, 383, 382
- CN. SERGIUS - f. - n. FIDENAS COXO Pat. (28) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 385?
- TI. PAPIRIUS - f. - n. CRASSUS Pat. (50)
- L. PAPIRIUS - f. - n. MUGILLANUS Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 382? (or 389?)
- Liv. 6.27.2; Diod. 15.50.1; *Fast. Cap.* (note 1); Chr. 354 (Publicola V et Mamertino VI); Degrassi 32f., 102, 392f.

## Dictator

- T. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin. \*7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 385?, 384
- Liv. 6.28.3; *Fast. Cap.* (T. Quinctius T. f. L. n. Cin[c]innat[-----]); Degrassi 32f., 102, 392f. Defeated the Latins on the Allia, captured nine towns, and received the surrender of Praeneste, then celebrated a triumph, and dedicated a statue with inscription on the Capitol (Liv. 6.28—29; Diod. 15.47.8; Dion. Hal. 14.5; Eutrop. 2.2; Oros. 3.3.5; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 377, p. 119 Helm; Fest. 498 L; and on the triumph, Degrassi 539). See Lübker no. 5.

## Master of Horse

- A. SEMPRONIUS - f. - n. ATRATINUS Pat. (23)
- Liv. 6.28.4.

Censors<sup>2</sup>

- C. SULPICIUS - f. - n. CAMERINUS Pat. (29, cf. 7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 382
- SP. POSTUMIUS - f. - n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (\*14) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394

Postumius died, Sulpicius abdicated, and their successors were *vitio creati*, so no further election was attempted (Liv. 6.27.4–5; Degrassi 102, 392f.).

<sup>1</sup> The names are preserved in *Fast. Cap.* as follows: L. Valerius L. f. [—]; P. (Valerius) L. f. L. [n. Poti]tus Poplicol. III; Cornelius, Menenius, and Sulpicius, entire as above; [—]n. Mamercin. VI; Cn. [Sergius – f. – n.] Fiden. Coxo III; Ti. Papiri[us – f. – n.] Crassus; L. (Papirius) [– f. – n.] Mugillanus II. Livy lists six, L. and P. Valerius, C. (*sic*) Sergius, Licinius (*sic*) Menenius, P. (*sic*) Papirius, and Sergius (*sic*) Cornelius Maluginensis. Diod. indicates eight, and in his confused Mes tradition may be identified two Valerii (of P. the praenomen only), Menenius (with praenomen L.), Sulpicius, Aemilius, Papirius (only one, with praenomen T.), and the apocryphal names Ἀγροῦς (*add. F.*), C. or Cn. Terentius, and Φλάβιος Μάρκος (*add. F.*); Degrassi 393. The nine named in *Fast. Cap.* have no parallel, and it appears that no college of more than eight was known to Claudius (*ILS* 212; cf. Liv. 5.2.10; 6.37.6; Dion. Hal. 11.56.3). Clearly *Fast. Cap.* has the most seriously interpolated tradition.

On the name of Poplicola, see 394 and 389; on that of Potitus, see *Fast. Cap.* for 367, and cf. 386, note 1. The proper form of Menenius' cognomen appears in *Fast. Cap.* On the name of Aemilius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 391. On Sergius' praenomen, see *Fast. Cap.*, and cf. Liv. 6.5.7. Ti., otherwise unexampled in the Papirian family, like the Titus indicated in Diod., is clear on the stone. On L. Papirius Mugillanus, see 382, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> This censorship is questioned by Münzer, *RE* s. v. "Sulpicius" no. 29, and Beloch (*RG* 83) because of the large number of Military Tribunes in 380 and the reappearance of the names Sulpicius and Postumius as Censors in 366. The prompt election of new Censors in 378 indicates that the tradition given above is probably correct, and there is no proof that the Censors of 366 were the same men. See Cram, *HSCPh* 51 (1940) 78–80.

### 379 B.C. A.U.C. 375

#### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

P. MANLIUS A. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS Pat. (52) Mil. Tr. c. p. 367  
 C. MANLIUS – f. – n. Pat. (48)  
 L. IULIUS – f. – n. (IULLUS) Pat. (299) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388  
 C. SEXTILIUS – f. – n. – (6)  
 M. ALBINIUS – f. – n. – (3)  
 L. ANTISTIUS – f. – n. – (11)  
 P. TREBONIUS – f. – n. – (11)  
 C. ERENUCIUS? – f. – n. – (col. 419)

Liv. 6.30.2; Diod. 15.51.1; Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Albino); Degrassi 102, 394f. The two Manlii suffered a reverse at the hands of the Volscians (Liv. 6.30.2–8).

<sup>1</sup> Livy lists six but Diod. eight Military Tribunes in this year, the last two in the above list being attested by Diod. alone. The name of P. Manlius is given

in full in *Fast. Cap.* on 367; Πόπλιος Μένιος in Diod. L. Iulius is probably the Mil. Tr. of 388, but bears in Diod. the praenomen Τιβέριος; while Sextilius appears as Σέστος or Σέξτος; and M. Albinus as Λεύκιος Λαβίνιος; cf. Albino in Chr. 354. Of the two additional names Τριβώνιος closely resembles the well known name Trebonius, and Erenucius (Ἐρενύκιος), which is not otherwise attested, should probably be emended to Genucius or Minucius.

378 B.C. A.U.C. 376

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

SP. (or L.) FURIUS - f. - n. ---- Pat. (29)  
Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. FIDENAS Pat. (57) Mil. Tr. c. p. 382, 369  
LICINUS MENENIUS T. f. T. n. LANATUS Pat. (15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 380, 376

P. CLOELIUS - f. - n. SICULUS Pat. (8)

M. HORATIUS - f. - n. - - - Pat. (5)

L. GEGANIUS - f. - n. (MACERINUS) Pat. (2)

Liv. 6.31.1; Diod. 15.57.1; Chr. 354 (Fidenas II et Siculo); Degrassi 102, 394f. Horatius and Furius raided Volscian territory about Antium, Servilius and Geganus that about Ecetra (Liv. 6.31.5-8).

### Censors

SP. SERVILIUS - f. - n. PRISCUS Pat. (74)

Q. CLOELIUS - f. - n. SICULUS Pat. (11)

Liv. 6.31.2. Prevented by war from carrying their duties through. See Degrassi 102, 394f.

<sup>1</sup> Diod. states that there were four Military Tribunes this year, but to these Livy adds the names of Horatius and Geganus. In Diod. Furius bears the praenomen Lucius. On Servilius, see also 382 and 369. Menenius' name is given in full in *Fast. Cap.* for 380 (Γάιος Λεύκιος Λικίνιος in Diod.). The cognomen of Cloelius appears from Chr. 354, and the name of the Censor of this year. In Diod. it appears as Πόπλιος Κλοέλιος (with variants κύλιος, κίλιος, κοίλιος).

377 B.C. A.U.C. 377

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

L. AEMILIUS (L. f. MAM. n.) MAMERCINUS Pat. (94,95) Cos. 366, 363

P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 380, 370, 367

- C. VETURIUS (L. f. SP. n. CRASSUS CICURINUS?) Pat. (\*9) Mil. Tr. c. p. 369  
 SER. SULPICIUS — f. — n. RUFUS Pat. (94, cf. 31) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 384, 383

or

- SER. SULPICIUS — f. — n. PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (88) Mil. Tr. c. p. 376, 370, 368  
 L. QUINCTIUS — f. — n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*6)  
 C. QUINCTIUS — f. — n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. \*9)  
 Liv. 6.32.3; Diod. 15.61.1; Dio fr. 29 and Zon. 7.24 (on Sulpicius Rufus); Chr. 354 (Mamertino et Cincinnato). Aemilius and Valerius held command against the Volscians at Satricum while Sulpicius and L. Quinctius recovered Tusculum from the Latins (Liv. 6.32—33). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37 no. 7.

<sup>1</sup> Aemilius' filiation is quite uncertain (see *Fast. Cap.*). On the name of Valerius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 367. The name of Veturius is tentatively supplemented on the analogy of that of L. Veturius, Mil. Tr. in 367 (see *Fast. Cap.*). On Sulpicius, see also Praetextatus, *RE*, no. 88, since the numbers III and IIII after his name in *Fast. Cap.* on 370 and 368 imply that these either listed him as Mil. Tr. in this year or differed from our other sources in their treatment of the years without magistrates. The name Rufus, preserved in Diod. and Zon. (above) favors the identification given first above. See Degrassi 102, 394f.

376 B.C.      A.U.C. 378

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

- L. PAPIRIUS — f. — n. (MUGILLANUS?) Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 382, 380  
 LICINUS MENENIUS (T. f. T. n. LANATUS) Pat. (15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 380, 378  
 SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 382, 380, 370, 368  
 SER. SULPICIUS — f. — n. PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (88) Mil. Tr. c. p. 377?, 370, 368  
 Diod. 15.71.1; Chr. 354 (Lanato IIII et Praetextato); Degrassi 102, 394f.

### Tribunes of the Plebs<sup>2</sup>

- C. LICINIUS C. f. P. n. STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361  
 L. SEXTIUS SEX. f. N. n. SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366  
 Proposed in this year the famous Licinio-Sextian rogations (Liv. 6.35.4—10; Dion. Hal. 14.12 (22); Plut. *Cam.* 39; Dio fr. 29 and Zon.

7.24), which provided 1. that interest already paid on debts be deducted from the principal and the latter paid in three equal instalments (Liv. 6.35.4, and 39); 2. that right of possession of public land be limited to 500 *iugera* (Liv. 6.35.4; 10.13.15; 34.4.9, on Cato; Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.21; Varro *RR* 1.2.9; Dion. Hal. 14.12; Val. Max. 8.6.3; Vell. 2.6.3; Colum. *RR* 1.3.15; Plin. *NH* 18.17; Plut. *Cam.* 39; *TG* 8; Gell. 6.3.37, from Cato; 20.1.23; App. *BC* 1.8–9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 20); 3. that at least one Consul should be a plebeian (Liv. 6.35.5, and 40.18, cf. 37–42; Val. Max. 8.6.3; Plut. *Cam.* 39 and 42; Flor. 1.17.26.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 20; *Schol. Ambros.*, p. 275 Stangl; Ampelius 25.4 (Sulpicius Stolo); *Dig.* 1.2.2.26; Rotondi 219ff.). See 367, Tribunes of the Plebs.

<sup>1</sup> Diod. lists under this year four Military Tribunes. Livy on the other hand has the *solitudo magistratuum* forced by tribunician action begin this year and lists no more until 370. See note 2 for a possible explanation of the discrepancy between Livy and Diod. Degraffi suggests the cognomen Crassus for Mugillanus; but see 385, note 1, and 382, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> According to Niccolini (*FTP* 57) and Leuze (*Röm. Jahrzählung* 361, 364f.) the Military Tribunes of this time entered office on Kal. Quinct., (see Liv. 5.32.1 on 391) or at least in the early autumn (so Leuze). These Tribunes of the Plebs therefore probably entered office under the Military Tribunes of 377 in December 377; then, when reelected (Liv. 6.35.10) in December 376 they began to veto the election of the curule magistrates who would have entered office in the course of 375. This college of 376 is omitted in Livy but preserved at least in part in Diod. I list the Tribunes of the Plebs under 376, the year of their chief activity. See Niccolini, *FTP* 56, who lists them under 377.

### 375 B.C.      A.U.C. 379

No curule magistrates<sup>1</sup> were elected for this year (Liv. 6.35.10; Diod. 15.75.1, cf. 61.1; Plut. *Cam.* 39.1; Zon. 7.24).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. LICINIUS STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361

L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366

After their reelection (see 376, note 2), they prevented the election of curule magistrates (Liv. 6.35.10; Diod. 15.75.1; Plut. *Cam.* 39.1; Zon. 7.24).

<sup>1</sup> Diod. mentions ἀναρχία διὰ τινος πολιτικᾶς στάσεως only for this year, and proceeds in the next with the names of the Military Tribunes listed by other sources under 370. The *solitudo magistratuum* lasted, according to Livy for five years (6.35.10), according to Zonaras (7.24), Cassiod., and *Fast. Hyd.* for four; while the remains of the ends of the lines in *Fast. Cap.* indicate that for some years, probably five, they too marked an interval. Chr. 354 reads *Baccho solo*. On Livy's omission also of the college of 376, see 376, notes 1 and 2.

## 374 to 371 B.C.      A.U.C. 380 to 383

No curule magistrates<sup>1</sup> were elected for these years. See 375.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361

L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366

Reelected each year (Liv. 6.35.10; Dion. Hal. 14.12, the ten year Tribune of Licinius; cf. Plut. *Cam.* 39.1; Zon. 7.24).

<sup>1</sup> The Chronographer of 354 under 374 lists the names Papirio et Vivio, under 373 the names, derived from localities, of Sacraviense et Cellemontano (*RE* IA. 1677), under 372, Prisco et Cominio, under 371, Mamertino et Solo. Solo in 375 and 371 may simply be a garbling of solitudo; and the place names under 373 may have some obscure reference to the word *dedicavit* preserved in *Fast. Cap.* Degrassi is inclined to believe that names stood in the twelve lines of *Fast. Cap.* which pertained in great part to this period and which are represented above in Chr. 354; see pp. 102, 396f.

## 370 B.C.      A.U.C. 384

Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

L. FURIUS SP. f. L. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 381

A. MANLIUS (T. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (9) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389, 387? ?, 385, 383

SER. SULPICIUS — f. — n. PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (88) Mil. Tr. c. p. 377?, 376, 369

SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 382, 380, 376, 368

P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 380, 377, 367

C. VALERIUS — f. — n. POTITUS Pat. (50)

Liv. 6.36.3; Diod. 15.76.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---P]oplicola V; [---Praet]ext. III; [---Ma]luginens. VI); Chr. 354 (Medullino et Potito); Degrassi 32f., 103, 396f. On P. Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 7.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361

L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366

Liv. 6.35.10, and 36.7. See 375. Appeals from Tusculum for aid against Velitrae led them to permit the election of the magistrates listed above (Liv. 6.36.1-3).

<sup>1</sup> On *Furius*' name, see *Fast. Cap.* on the Censors of 363. *Manlius* is probably the same person as the *Mil. Tr.* of 389, 385, and 382, and a brother of *M. Manlius Capitolinus* (Liv. 6.20.2). On *Sulpicius Praetextatus*, see also *Fast. Cap.* 368; and above, on 377. The name of *P. (A. in Liv.) Valerius* is given in full by *Fast. Cap.* for 367 with the numeral VI. *Diod.* lists only four names, without the two *Valerii*, and gives *Manlius* the praenomen Παῦλος. Münzer (*Genl. Val.* 69) follows Mommsen (*RF* 2. 229) in rejecting the *Valerii*.

369 B.C.      A.U.C. 385

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

*Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. FIDENAS* Pat. (57) *Mil. Tr. c. p.* 382, 378  
*C. VETURIUS (L. ? f. SP. ? n. CRASSUS CICURINUS ?)* Pat. (\*9) *Mil. Tr. c. p.* 377

*A. CORNELIUS - f. - n. COSSUS* Pat. (115) *Mil. Tr. c. p.* 367  
*M. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS* Pat. (240, cf. 248) *Mil. Tr. c. p.* 367

*Q. QUINCTIUS - f. - n. CINCINNATUS ?* Pat. (\*Cin. 8)  
*M. FABIUS K. f. M. n. AMBUSTUS* Pat. (43) *Mil. Tr. c. p.* 381  
 Liv. 6.36.6; *Diod.* 15.77.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---]n. Cossus; [--Mal]uginensis; [--- Cicur]in. [I]I; and Fabius' name entire); Chr. 354 (*Fidenas III et Maluginense*); Degrassi 32f., 103, 396f.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

*C. LICINIUS STOLO* (161) Cos. 364 or 361  
*L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS* (36) Cos. 366

Reelected for the eighth time, they continued agitation for their bills with increased support (Liv. 6.36—37).

<sup>1</sup> *Servilius* may be a son of the *Mil. Tr.* of 386. The cognomen and filiation of *Veturius* are based on that of *L. Veturius*, *Mil. Tr.* 368 and 367, who may be his brother. *Quinctius* is omitted by *Diod.* who lists only five names. His cognomen is only a conjecture. According to Münzer, *RE* no. 249, *Cornelius Maluginensis* may possibly be identified with no. 248, the *Censor Suffectus* of 393. For *Fabius*, *Diod.* has Φάβιος.

368 B.C.      A.U.C. 386

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power<sup>1</sup>

*T. QUINCTIUS - f. - n. CINCINNATUS CAPITOLINUS* Pat. (Cin.\*10)  
*SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS* Pat. (254, cf. 248) *Mil. Tr. c. p.* 386, 384, 382, 380, 376, 370



SER. SULPICIUS - f. - n. PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (88) Mil. Tr. c. p. 377?, 376, 370

SP. SERVILIUS C. f. C. n. STRUCTUS Pat. (86)

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. C. n. CRASSUS Pat. (44)

L. VETURIUS L. f. SP. n. CRASSUS CICURINUS Pat. (Cic. \*10) Mil. Tr. c. p. 367

Liv. 6.38.2; Diod. 15.78.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--C]apitolin.; [--M]alugin. VII; [--Praet]extat. IIII; the rest entire); Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Structo); Degrassi 32f., 103f., 398f.

### Dictator

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Liv. 6.38.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([--Cam]illus IIII; rei gerundae causa); Plut. *Cam.* 39.2; see Degrassi 32f., 103, 398f. Livy represents him using his power to support the veto of the colleagues of Licinius and Sextius but favors the view that he abdicated because of faulty auspices rather than popular threats (6.38; cf. Plut. *Cam.* 39). The note in *Fast. Cap.* on Furius and Aemilius is "[post edictu]m in milites ex s. c. abdicarunt."

### Master of Horse

L. AEMILIUS (L. f. MAM. n.) MAMERCINUS Pat. (94, cf. 95) Mil. Tr. c. p. 377?, Cos. 366, 363

Liv. 6.38.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([---M]amercinus).

### Dictator

P. MANLIUS A. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS Pat. (52) Mil. Tr. c. p. 379, 367

Liv. 6.39.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--Ca]pitolinus, seditionis sedandae et rei gerendae causa); Dio fr. 29; Degrassi 32f., 103f., 398f. Favorable to plebeian demands, he appointed the first plebeian Master of Horse (Liv. 6.39.3-4; Plut. *Cam.* 39.5; Dio fr. 29.5).

### Master of Horse

C. LICINIUS C. f. P. n. CALVUS<sup>2</sup> (42) Cos. 364 or 361

Liv. 6.39.3; 10.8.8; *Fast. Cap.* ([Pr]imus e plebe); cf. Plut. *Cam.* 39.5; Dio fr. 29; Degrassi 32f., 103f., 398f.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361

L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366

They continued to agitate, even against the Dictators (Liv. 6.38—42; cf. Plut. *Cam.* 39.1—4; Dio fr. 29; see note 2).

<sup>1</sup> Diod. names only three Military Tribunes in this year, the first three in the list above. On the name of Quinctius, see also *Fast. Cap.* on 367.

<sup>2</sup> Plut. and Dio name him Stolo and identify him with the Tribune of the Plebs (cf. also Liv. 10.8.8, in a speech), but here Livy's phrase "qui tribunus militum fuerat" differentiates the Master of Horse from the Tribune of the Plebs in office and so makes it possible to identify him with Calvus who, according to the *Fast. Cap.*, was Consul in 364, or according to Livy, in 361.

367 B.C.      A.U.C. 387

### Military Tribunes with Consular Power

A. CORNELIUS — f. — n. COSSUS Pat. (115) Mil. Tr. c. p. 369

M. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (240, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 369

M. GEGANIUS — f. — n. MACERINUS Pat. (5)

P. MANLIUS A. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS Pat. (52) Mil. Tr. c. p. 379

L. VETURIUS L. f. SP. n. CRASSUS CICURINUS Pat. (Cic. \*10) Mil. Tr. c. p. 368

P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTTUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 380, 377, 370

Liv. 6.42.3; *Fast. Cap.* ([--C]ossus II; [--M]aluginens. II; [--M]acerinus; and the rest entire); Chr. 354 (Cosso II et Grasso); Degrassi 32f., 104, 398f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 7.

### Dictator

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Liv. 6.42.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([--C]amillus V; rei gerundae causa); Plut. *Cam.* 40.2; Degrassi 32f., 104, 398f. Defeated a Gallic band which had penetrated to the Anio (cf. Polyb. 2.18.6), celebrated a triumph, and while in office accepted the Licinio-Sextian rogations (Liv. 6.42; Dion. Hal. 14.8—10; Plut. *Cam.* 40—42; App. *Celt.* 1; Polyæn. 8.7.2; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 363, p. 120 Helm; Zon. 7.21 and 24; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 65f., 839; see Tribunes of the Plebs). On the law establishing the curule aedileship, see Liv. 6.42.11; Dig. 1.2.2.26; Lydus *Magg.* 1.38.

### Master of Horse

T. QUINCTIUS — f. — n. CINCINNATUS<sup>1</sup> CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin.\*10)  
Mil. Tr. c. p. 368

or

T. QUINCTIUS — f. — n. POENUS (CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS) Pat.  
(Cin.\*11) Cos. 354, 351  
Liv. 6.42.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([—Cincin]natus Capitolinus); Degrassi 32f.,  
104, 398f. On Poenus, see Lübker no. 6.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361

L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366

Refecti decumum (Liv. 6.42.2). In this year they carried two bills, one, before the new Military Tribunes entered office, that the Decemviri s. f. should consist equally of patricians and plebeians (Liv. 6.42.2), and second, late in the year, the Licinio-Sextian rogations (see under 376, Tribunes of the Plebs; Liv. 6.42.9–14; 7.18.5, and 21.1; Dion. Hal. 14.12; Plut. *Cam.* 42; cf. Fab. Pict. fr. 6, Peter (1.110), in Gell. 5.4.3; Gell. 17.21.27; Ampel. 25.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 20; Zon. 7.24). Licinius, it is said, was later condemned for holding more public land than was allowed by his own law (Liv. 7.16.9; Dion. Hal. 14.12; Colum. *RR* 1.3.11; Val. Max. 8.6.3; Plin. *NH* 18.17; Plut. *Cam.* 39.5; App. *BC* 1.18; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 20).

<sup>1</sup> In Livy the name is T. Quinctius Poenus, while in *Fast. Cap.* the part preserved ([. . . Cincin]natus Capitolinus) clearly indicates the name above. Perhaps Livy identified him with the Dictator of 361.

366 B.C.      A.U.C. 388

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. AEMILIUS L. f. MAM. n. MAMERCINUS (or MAMERCUS) Pat. (95,  
cf. 94) Cos. 363, Mil. Tr. c. p. 377

L. SEXTIUS SEX. f. N. n. SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36)

Liv. 7.1.2, cf. 6.42.9; Diod. 15.82.1; *Fast. Cap.*; Chr. 354 (Mamercino et Laterano); Plut. *Cam.* 42.5; Cassiod.; cf. *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* on 365; Degrassi 32f., 104, 398f.

Censors<sup>2</sup>

— POSTUMIUS — f. — n. REGILLENSIS ALBINUS Pat. (not in \**RE*)  
 C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 353,  
 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

*Fast. Cap.*; cf. Liv. 7.1.8, on the death of a Censor (Postumius) in 365; Degrassi 32f., 104, 398f.

## Praetor

SP. FURIUS M. f. L. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (48)

Liv. 7.1.2, cf. 6.42.11; Suidas, 2.2.401 Bernh. The first holder of this office, which was at first restricted to patricians (Liv. 6.42.11; cf. 10.8.8).

## Aediles, Curule

CN. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cap. \*4)

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (320)

The first holders of this office, which was created to have charge of the *Ludi Maximi*, when the Aediles of the Plebs refused to celebrate it. Though at first restricted to patricians, it soon was opened to plebeians in alternate years (Liv. 6.42.12–14; 7.1.2 and 5–6).

<sup>1</sup> In Livy, Diod. and Cassiod. Aemilius' cognomen is Mamercus; in *Fast. Cap.* the reading is [—M]amercinus; hence too in Chr. 354. *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* place under this year the names Genucius and Curtius, the college of 445, but under 365 have Mamertinus and Lateranus. In *Fast. Cap.* Sextius' name is given as L. Sextius Sex. f. N. n. Sex. tin. Lateran. (Degrassi 32f.). Sexti n. instead of the first cognomen may be the correct form (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 126). Cassiod. has Sestius.

<sup>2</sup> Beloch (*RG* 83) regards this censorship as an interpolation in the *Fasti*, both because another censorship follows in 363 and the same gentile names appear for the Censors of 380. Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Sulpicius" 29) would accept this one but not the earlier one (see under 380). The persons named in this year can be distinguished from those in 380, and the death of one Censor is attested by Livy in 365. This would itself make another censorship necessary soon thereafter. Cram (*HSCPh* 51 [1940] 78ff.) rightly defends both censorships.

365 B.C.      A.U.C. 389

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. GENUCIUS M. f. CN. n. AVENTINENSIS (14) Cos. 362

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (35) Cos. 362, 342

Liv. 7.1.7; Diod. 15.90.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--Ave]ntinensis; S.'s name entire); Eutrop. 2.4; Chr. 354 (Abentinensis et Haala); Oros. 3.4.1; Cassiod.; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.46. See Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f.

### Censors

See under 366.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Genucius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 362. On *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*, see 366, note 1.

364 B.C.      A.U.C. 390

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 361, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

C. LICINIUS C. f. P. n. STOLO *or* CALVUS (161 or 42)

Liv. 7.2.1; Diod. 15.95.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Peticus; Licinius' name entire); Val. Max. 2.4.4; Plut. *RQ* 107; Chr. 354 (Petico et Calbo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Petito et Galba), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f.

### Aediles, Curule

M. POPILIUS M. f. C. n. LAENAS (\*1) Cos. 359, 356, 354?, 350, 348, Pr. 357?

In office when *ludi scaenici* were instituted (Fest. 436 L; cf. Liv. 7.2; Val. Max. 2.4.4). See Lübker no. 4.

<sup>1</sup> According to *Fast. Cap.* Calvus was Cos. in 364 and Stolo in 361; in Livy, Val. Max. and Plut. their positions are reversed. On a similar confusion in our sources for the name of Licinius, the Mag. Eq. of 368, see 368, note 2. Sulpicius' praenomen T. in Livy is corrected from Cassiod.

363 B.C.      A.U.C. 391

### Consuls

CN. GENUCIUS M. f. M. n. AVENTINENSIS (13)

L. AEMILIUS L. f. MAM. n. MAMERCINUS (*or* MAMERCUS) Pat. (95, cf. 94) Cos. 366, Mil. Tr. c. p. 377

Liv. 7.3.3 (Mamercus iterum); Diod. 16.2.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--Ma]mercinus II; G.'s name entire); Chr. 354 (Mamercino et Apuentinense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mamertino II et Silla), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (Mamercus); Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f.

## Dictator

L. MANLIUS A. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (54)

Clavi figendi causa, Liv. 7.3.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Imperiossus); Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f. His attempt to exceed his religious function (Liv. 7.3.9) or to stay in office beyond his legitimate time (Cic. *Off.* 3.112; Val. Max. 5.4.3) led to his prosecution in 362 (see 362, Tribunes of the Plebs).

## Master of Horse

L. PINARIUS — f. — n. NATTA Pat. (\*8) Pr. 349

Liv. 7.3.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Natta); Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f. See Lübker, no. 4.

## Censors

M. FABIUS K. f. M. n. AMBUSTUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (43) Mil. Tr. c. p. 381, 369

L. FURIUS SP. f. L. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 381, 370

*Fast. Cap.* ([--] Ambustus; Furius' name entire), Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f.

<sup>1</sup> On Manlius' filiation, see Cic. *Off.* 3.112, and *Fast. Cap.* on Manlius, the Cos. of 359; Münzer, *RE* no. 54.

<sup>2</sup> Of Fabius' name only the cognomen Ambustus is preserved in *Fast. Cap.*; he is almost certainly the Military Tribune listed above.

362 B.C. A.U.C. 392

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (35) Cos. 365, 342

L. GENUCIUS M. f. CN. n. AVENTINENSIS (14) Cos. 365

Liv. 7.4.1, and 6.12; Diod. 16.4.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Ahala II; G.'s name entire); Chr. 354 (Haala II et Abentinense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Achala et Genucio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀλλου καὶ Γενουκίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 104, 400f. Genucius was killed in battle with the Hernici (Liv. 7.6.7–9).

## Dictator

AP. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. CRASSUS INREGILLENIS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (122)

Cos. 349, Mil. Tr. c. p. 403 ?

Liv. 7.6.12; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Cr]assus Inregillensis); Degrassi 34f., 104, 400f. Appointed after Genucius was killed, he won a costly victory over the Hernici (Liv. 7.7—8).

## Master of Horse

----- - f. - n. SCA.V.LA<sup>3</sup> (not in *RE*)

*Fast. Cap.*; omitted by Livy. See Degrassi 34f., 104, 400f.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

M. POMPONIUS (\*4)

Prosecuted L. Manlius Imperiosus, Dict. 363, on charges variously reported in our sources: 1. remaining Dictator when his religious duty was done; 2. remaining in office beyond his legal term; 3. raising a levy with too great severity; 4. mistreatment of his son, the future T. Manlius Torquatus, who forced the Tribune to give up the prosecution (Cic. *Off.* 3.112; Liv. 7.3.4—5; Val. Max. 5.4.3; 6.9.1; Sen. *Ben.* 3.37.4; App. *Samn.* 2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 28; Zon. 7.24; see *RE* s. v. "Manlius," no. 54). See Lübker, no. 1.

## Legates, Lieutenants

C. SULPICIUS (PETICUS?) Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

Rallied the forces of Genucius and repulsed a Hernican attack (Liv. 7.7.1–3).

<sup>1</sup> In Diod. Genucius also has the praenomen Quintus. In *Fast. Cap.* no note was added regarding the death of Genucius. See *Fast. Cap.* for 365, which supplements the names as given here.

<sup>2</sup> On the name of Claudius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 403 and 349, and Degrassi 98 on 403. Against the editors of *Act. Tr.* in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, pp. 44 and 170, Degrassi would refer the fragmentary notice (NOV) of the date of a triumph to that of Camillus in 367, not to a putative triumph of Claudius in this year. The space lost in the previous lacuna, 27 lines, could hardly have contained 14 triumphs in any case.

<sup>3</sup> The reading of *Fast. Cap.* as revised by Degrassi from fresh scrutiny of the stone removes the basis for modelling this name on that of P. Cornelius Scapula, the Consul of 328.

361 B.C. A.U.C. 393

## Consuls

C. LICINIUS C. f. P. n. CALVUS or STOLO<sup>1</sup> (42 or 161)

C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

Liv. 7.9.1; Diod. 16.6.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- St]olo; S.'s name entire); Chr. 354 (Stolo et Uetico); *Fast. Hyd.* (Stollone et Petino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f. The Consuls made war on the Hernici (Liv. 7.9.1-2); one of them, probably Sulpicius, celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, [-Ma]rt.; Degrassi 68f., 540).

### Dictator

T. QUINCTIUS - f. - n. POENUS CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (Cin. \*11) Cos. 354, 351

Rei gerundae causa, Liv. 7.9.3 and *Fast. Cap.* ([----] us Capitolinus Crispinus); Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f. Fought with Gauls near the Anio, on the occasion when T. Manlius gained the cognomen Torquatus (Liv. 7.9-11, with fr. 16 Peter, of Licinius Macer; App. *Celt.* 1; Oros. 3.6.2; cf. Polyb. 2.18.6; Gell. 9.13.4-20; see Tribunes of the Soldiers, on Manlius), and celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540). According to Licinius Macer he was appointed to hold elections (Liv.). See Lübker, no. 6.

### Master of Horse

SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 382, 380, 376, 370, 368

Liv. 7.9.3; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] M. n. Maluginensis; Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f.).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

T. MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (57) Cos. 347, 344, 340

Trib. Mil., Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 28; Zon. 7.24; cf. Liv. 7.10.1-2. On his exploit, by which he won the spoils of a Gaul and the name Torquatus, see Claud. Quad. in Liv. 6.42.5-6 and Gell. 9.13.4-20; Cic. *Fin.* 1.23 and 34f.; 2.60f. and 72f.; *Tusc.* 4.49; *Off.* 3.112; Liv. 7.9.6-10.14, and 26.2; 9.17.12; 24.8.4; Val. Max. 3.2.6; cf. Posidon., in Plut. *Mar.* 1.1; Ov. *Fast.* 1.601f.; Plin. *NH* 33.15; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.11.10; Suet. *Cal.* 35.1; Flor. 1.8.20; Eutrop. 2.5.1; Suidas 2.2.1174 B; Ammian. 24.4.5; Ampel. 22.1; Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.624; *Schol. Bob.* 82 Stangl; *Anth. Pal.* 2.302, Riese<sup>2</sup>; Zon. 7.24; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.270; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.148f.

<sup>1</sup> On the confusion in the dates of Calvus and Stolo, see 364, Consuls.

<sup>2</sup> Since the remains in *Fast. Cap.* indicate that a cognomen preceded the word Capitolinus, and the cognomen found in Livy is Poenus (Pennus, Chr. 354 on 351) the name of Quinctius has been completed as above.

<sup>3</sup> The date of Manlius' exploit is variously given. Claud. Quad. (in Liv. 6.42.5-6) and Zon. (7.24) place it in 367 under the dictatorship of Camillus.



Livy in this passage dates it at least 10 years later, i. e. in or after 357, but in 7.9—10 tells it in 361, the year after the incident related to the prosecution of his father, a connection which Cicero (*Off.* 3.112) also seems to make. Since Licinius Macer states that Quinctius was named Dictator only to hold the elections it is probable that he too dated the exploit later, while Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 28 placed it in the dictatorship of Sulpicius Peticus in 358. The consulship and the dictatorship of Peticus (361 and 358) may have caused the confusion. Connection with the prosecution of his father and the necessity of finding a year of a Gallic inroad probably determined the date selected here (see Münzer, *RE*).

360 B.C.      A.U.C. 394

### Consuls

M. FABIVS N. f. M. n. AMBUSTVS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (44) Cos. 356, 354  
C. POETELIVS C. f. Q. n. LIBO VISOLVS (or BALBUS) (not in \**RE*)  
Cos. 346, 326

Liv. 7.11.2; Diod. 16.9.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Ambustus; P.'s name entire); *Fast. Hyd.* (Libone); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αἰβωνος); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f. Fabius celebrated an ovation for victories over the Hernici (Liv. 7.11.2 and 8–9; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540); while Poetelius made war on Tibur, harried Gallic forces and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 7.11.4 and 7–9; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540). On Poetelius, see Lübker, no. 2; Münzer, *APF* 27.

### Dictator

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. AHALA<sup>2</sup> Pat. (35) Cos. 365, 362, 342  
Rei gerundae causa, Liv. 7.11.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Ahala); Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f. Defeated Gallic forces near the Colline gate (Liv. 7.11.5–7 and 9).

### Master of Horse

T. QUINCTIVS – f. – n. POENVS CAPITOLINVS CRISPINVS Pat.  
(Cin. \*11) Cos. 354, 351  
Liv. 7.11.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Capitolin. Crispinus); Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f. See Lübker, no. 6.

<sup>1</sup> Fabius' name is entire in *Act. Tr.* on 360 and 354. In Livy Poetelius' cognomen is Balbus, while Diod. has the name of Γάιον Πόπλιον. In *Chr.* 354 the names of the Consuls of 358 have been substituted by mistake.

<sup>2</sup> On Servilius' name, see *Fast. Cap.* on 365. On that of Quinctius, see 361, note 2.

359 B.C. A.U.C. 395

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M. POPILLIUS M. f. C. n. LAENAS (\*1) Cos. 356, 354?, 350, 348  
 CN. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS Pat. (53) Cos.  
 357?

Liv. 7.12.1; Diod. 16.15.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Laenas; M.'s name entire); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lenate); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λενάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 105, 402f. Popillius quelled a popular sedition (Cic. *Brut.* 56; cf. Liv. 7.12.1–3). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 4.

## Flamen Carmentalis

M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*1) Cos. 359, 356, 354?, 350, 348  
 Cic. *Brut.* 56.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Popillius, see *Act. Tr.* on 350; Degrassi 68f., 540. Livy has the nomen Pompilius and Cassiod. Papius. The text in Diod. is Μάρκον Πόπλιον Λαινάτην καὶ Γναῖον Μάλλιον (Μαιμάλιον P) Ἰμπεριῶσον. In Chr. 354 the Consuls of 357 have been substituted by mistake.

358 B.C. A.U.C. 396

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. FABIUS N. f. M. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (40)  
 C. PLAUTIUS P. f. P. n. PROCULUS (\*1)

Liv. 7.12.6 and 9; Diod. 16.23.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([-- Amb]ustus; P.'s name entire); *Fast. Hyd.* (Ambusto et Proculo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 105, 402f. Fabius was defeated by Tarquinii (Liv. 7.12.6, and 15.9–10), while Plautius reduced the Hernici to submission (Liv.), and celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540). On Plautius, see Lübker, no. 11.

## Dictator

C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355,  
 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

Liv. 7.12.9. Won an important victory over Gauls who had reached Praeneste and Penum, and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 7.12.9–15.8; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.5; App. *Celt.* 1; Eutrop. 2.5.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 28; Oros. 3.6.2; Degrassi 34f., 105, 402f.). See 361, Trib. Mil., on Manlius Torquatus.

### Master of Horse

M. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (299) Cos. 355, 353

Liv. 7.12.9, and 15.6. See Degrassi 34f., 105, 402f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 8.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. POETILIUS (C. f. Q. n. LIBO VISOLUS?) (not in \**RE*) (Cos. 360, 346, 326)

Carried a bill against ambitus (Liv. 7.15.12; Rotondi 221). See Lübker no. 2.

<sup>1</sup> In Diod. Fabius has the praenomen Marcus; while Chr. 354 by mistake lists here the Consuls of 356. The filiation of C. Fabius is supplied from that of M. Fabius, Consul in 360.

<sup>2</sup> On Sulpicius' name, see *Act. Tr.*

357 B.C. A.U.C. 397

### Consuls

C. MARCIUS L. f. C. n. RUTILUS (97) Cos. 352, 344, 342

CN. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (53) Cos. 359

Liv. 7.16.1; Diod. 16.28.1; Chr. 354 (Rutillo et Capitolino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rustico et Capitolino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ρουστιλίου καὶ Καπετωλίνου); Cassiod.; on Marcius, *Act. Tr.*, name entire. See Degrassi 105, 402f. Manlius held command at Falerii, and carried (while in camp at Sutrium) a bill to establish the five per cent tax on manumission (Liv. 7.16; cf. 27.10.11; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.16.1). Marcius celebrated a triumph over Privernum (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540; cf. Dion. Hal. 14.13 [23], a story better referred to 329). The passage of the bill in the camp led to a tribunicial bill to prohibit assemblies away from Rome (Liv. 7.16.8).

### Aedile

M. POPILLIUS LAENAS<sup>2</sup> (\*1) Cos. 359, 356, 354?, 350, 348

Convicted Licinius Stolo of breaking his own law regarding possession of public land (Liv. 7.16.9; Val. Max. 8.6.3; cf. Dion. Hal. 14.12). See Lübker, no. 4.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

M. DUILIUS (7)

L. MENENIUS (1)

Carried a bill to limit interest rates to eight and one-third per cent (unciarario faenore; Liv. 7.16.1; Tac. *Ann.* 6.16).

<sup>1</sup> Although Manlius has no mark of iteration in our sources, he was almost certainly the Consul of 359.

<sup>2</sup> Popillius' office is not named. In *RE*, the first edition, it is assumed that he was a Praetor, but Aediles levied fines for this offense (Liv. 10.13.14, 23.13, and 47.4; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.492ff.). The Curule Aediles of this year could be plebeians (Liv. 7.1.6), but Seidel (*FA* 9f.) thinks he was an Aedile of the Plebs. For the first plebeian Praetor, see 336, Praetors.

356 B.C.      A.U.C. 398

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M. FABIVS N. f. M. n. AMBUSTVS Pat. (44) Cos. 360, 354

M. POPILLIVS M. f. C. n. LAENAS (\*1) Cos. 359, 354?, 350, 348

Liv. 7.17.1, both *iterum*; Diod. 16.32.1; Chr. 354 (Ambusto II et Lenas II), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 105, 402f. Fabius fought against Falerii and Tarquinii, Popillius against Tibur (Liv. 7.17.2–5; cf. Diod. 16.36.4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.18). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 4.

### Dictator

C. MARCIVS L. f. C. n. RVTILVS<sup>2</sup> (97) Cos. 357, 344, 342

The first plebeian Dictator (Liv. 7.17.6). Celebrated a triumph for a victory over Etruscan and Faliscan forces (Liv. 7.17.6–9, cf. 10.8.8, and 37.10; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540; Eutrop. 2.5; Oros. 3.6.3).

### Master of Horse

C. PLAVTIVS P. f. P. n. PROCVLVS (\*1) Cos. 358

Liv. 7.17.6. See Degrassi 105, 402f.; Lübker no. 11.

<sup>1</sup> For the name and filiation of Fabius, see *Act. Tr.* on 360 and 354; on that of Popillius, see *Act. Tr.* 350. Diod. has Μάρκος Πόπλιος for Popillius.

<sup>2</sup> On Marcius' name, see *Act. Tr.*, on that of Plautius, *Fast. Cap.* for 358.

355 B.C. A.U.C. 399

## Consuls

C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

M. VALERIUS L. f. — n. POPLICOLA Pat. (299) Cos. 353

Liv. 7.17.13 (two patrician Consuls), and 18.1; Diod. 16.37.1; Chr. 354 (Petico III et Publicola); *Fast. Hyd.* (Potito [*sic*] et Publicola), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Sulpicius held command against Tarquinii, and Valerius against Tibur (Liv. 7.18.2). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 8. See Degrassi 105, 404f.

## Interreges

Q. SERVILIUS AHALA Pat. (35) Cos. 365, 362, 342

M. FABIVS AMBUSTUS Pat. (44) Cos. 360, 356, 354

CN. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS Pat. (53) Cos. 359, 357

C. FABIVS AMBUSTUS Pat. (40)

C. SULPICIUS PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

L. AEMILIUS MAMERCINUS Pat. (13, 95, cf. 94) Cos. 366, 363, Mil. Tr. c. p. 377

After long delay two patrician Consuls were elected (Liv. 7.17.10–12, and 18.1). Servilius and M. Fabius were appointed twice (Liv.).

354 B.C. A.U.C. 400

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M. FABIVS N. f. M. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (44) Cos. 360, 356

T. QUINCTIVS (— f. — n. POENUS CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS) Pat. (Cin. \*11) Cos. 351

Liv. 7.18.10, both patricians; 8.33.4; Nepos, fr. 6, Peter (2.26); Diod. 16.40.1; Chr. 354 (Ambusto III et Capitolino); Cassiod.; Degrassi 105, 404f. They reduced Tibur to surrender and punished Tarquinii, arranged an armistice with Praeneste, and a treaty with the Samnites (Liv. 7.19.2–4; Diod. 16.45.8). Fabius celebrated a triumph over Tibur (Liv. 7.19.2; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540; cf. *FGrH* 2 B. 1153, no. 255). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 6.

? M. POPILLIVS (M. f. C. n. LAENAS) (\*1) Cos. 359, 356, 350, 348

Listed instead of Quinctius in some annals (Liv. 7.18.10), but not in *Fast. Cap.* See Lübker no. 4; Degrassi 405.

<sup>1</sup> On Fabius' name, see *Act. Tr.*; on that of Quinctius, *Fast. Cap.* on 361; and on that of Popillius, *Act. Tr.* on 350.

353 B.C. A.U.C. 401

## Consuls

C. Sulpicius M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

M. Valerius L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (299) Cos. 355

Liv. 7.19.6, both patricians; Diod. 16.46.1; Chr. 354 (Petico IIII et Publicula II); Cassiod.; Degrassi 105, 404f. Sulpicius commanded against Tarquinii and Valerius against the Volscians (Liv. 7.19.8–9). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 8.

## Dictator

T. Manlius L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (57) Cos. 347, 344, 340

Made war on Caere, which craved mercy and received a treaty for 100 years (Liv. 7.19.6—20.9; cf. Strabo 5.2.3; Gell. 16.13.7, became “*municipes sine suffragii iure*”); also ravaged Falerii (Liv. 7.20.9). See Degrassi 105, 404f.

## Master of Horse

A. Cornelius P. f. A. n. COSSUS ARVINA<sup>2</sup> Pat. (122) Cos. 343, 332 Liv. 7.19.10. See Degrassi 105, 404f.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Manlius, see *Act. Tr.* on 340.

<sup>2</sup> On the name of Cossus, see *Act. Tr.* on 343.

352 B.C. A.U.C. 402

## Consuls

P. Valerius P. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (300) Pr. 350

C. Marcus<sup>1</sup> L. f. C. n. RUTILUS (97) Cos. 357, 344, 342

Liv. 7.21.4; Diod. 16.52.1; Chr. 354 (Publicula et Rutillo II); Cassiod.; Degrassi 105, 404f. Marcus may be the author of the *Lex Marcia adversus faeneratores* (Gaius 4.23). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 9.

## Dictator

C. Iulius (– f. – n. IULLUS?) Pat. (17)

Appointed in camp to meet a false threat of war with Etruscans; used his office to try to elect patrician Consuls (Liv. 7.21.9—22.1). See Degrassi 105, 404f.

### Master of Horse

L. AEMILIUS<sup>2</sup> (L. f. MAM. n. MAMERCINUS or MAMERCUS) Pat. (95, cf. 94) Cos. 366, 363, Mil. Tr. c. p. 377  
Liv. 7.21.9. See Degrassi 105, 404f.

### Interrex

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (322) Cos. 350  
The twelfth of a series (Liv. 7.21.2–4).

### Special Commissions

#### *Quinqueviri Mensarii*

C. DUILLIUS (2)  
P. DECIUS MUS (15) Cos. 340  
M. PAPIRIUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (22, cf. 48)  
Q. PUBLILIUS (Q. f. Q. n. PHILO?) (\*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315,  
Pr. 336  
T(1). AEMILIUS (– f. – n. MAMERCINUS?) Pat. (100) Cos. 339, Pr. 341

Appointed to deal with a serious debt situation. This they did by payments from public funds, or by authorizing bankruptcy proceedings or surrender of property (Liv. 7.21.5–8; Gaius *Inst.* 4.23; cf. Rotondi 224; Frank, *ESAR* 1.29f.). On Publilius, see Lübker no. 2.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Marcius, see *Fast. Cap.* 357 and 356; Diod. reads Μάρκιον Γάιον.

<sup>2</sup> Klebs (*RE*, no. 13 and 95) is inclined to identify Aemilius with the Consul of 366 and 363, but Sigonius first and Mommsen (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, Index, p. 345) suggest Mamercinus Privernas, the Consul of 341 and 329. As his career extended at least to 316 he would be quite youthful at the time of this appointment. Degrassi (105) rejects the identification with Privernas because there is no space on the stone for an identification line noting the acquisition of the cognomen.

<sup>3</sup> Among the Vviri the identification of Papirius, Publilius, and Aemilius can only be tentative. On their names, see *Fast. Cap.* for 330, *Act. Tr.* for 339, and sources under 339, Consuls. In Livy Aemilius has the praenomen T. not otherwise known in the Gens Aemilia, while Ti. was frequent during this period.

351 B.C.      A.U.C. 403

### Consuls

C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 358, 355, 353,  
Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

**T.<sup>1</sup> QUINCTIUS** – f. – n. **POENUS CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS** Pat. (Cap. \*10) Cos. 354

Liv. 7.22.3; Diod. 16.53.1; Chr. 354 (Petico V et Penno II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Roetico et Poeno); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πουστικίου τὸ β' καὶ Πολίνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 105, 404f. Sulpicius held command against Tarquinii which was granted a forty year truce, Quinctius against Falerii (Liv. 7.22.4–5). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 6.

### Dictator

**M. FABIUS** N. f. M. n. **AMBUSTUS**<sup>2</sup> Pat. (44) Cos. 360, 356, 354  
Appointed to hold elections (Liv. 7.22.10–11; Degrassi 105, 404f.).

### Master of Horse

**Q. SERVILIUS** Q. f. Q. n. **AHALA**<sup>3</sup> Pat. (35) Cos. 365, 362, 342  
Liv. 7.22.11. See Degrassi 105, 404f.

### Censors<sup>4</sup>

**C. MARCIUS** L. f. C. n. **RUTILUS** (97) Cos. 357, 352, 344, 342  
**CN. MANLIUS** L. f. A. n. **CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS** Pat. (53) Cos. 359, 357

Marcus, the first plebeian Dictator, was also the first plebeian Censor (Liv. 7.22.6–10; 10.8.8; cf. *FGrH* 2 B. 1153, no. 255). See Degrassi 105, 404f.

### Interreges

**C. SULPICIUS PETICUS** Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380  
**M. FABIUS (AMBUSTUS)** Pat. (44) Cos. 360, 356, 354  
Liv. 7.22.2–3.

<sup>1</sup> According to Livy, some gave him the praenomen Caeso and others Gaius (7.22.3, ed. Conway and Walters); Γάιος in Diod.

<sup>2</sup> On the names of Fabius and Servilius, see *Act. Tr.* on 360 and *Fast. Cap.* on 365. Cf. Val. Max. 2.7.8.

<sup>3</sup> On the name of Marcus, see *Act. Tr.* on 357 and 356. On Naevio in the Mss of Livy (7.22.10), see Conway and Walters *ad loc.*

350 B.C. A.U.C. 404

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

**M. POPILLIUS** M. f. C. n. **LAENAS** (\*1) Cos. 359, 356, 354?, 348  
**L. CORNELIUS** P. f. – n. **SCIPIO** Pat. (322)



Liv. 7.23.1; Diod. 16.56.1; *Act. Tr.*; Chr. 354 (Lenas III et Scipione); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione et Lenate II); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σκιπίωνος καὶ Λενάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f. Scipio was kept from command by illness, while Popillius celebrated a triumph for a success over the Gauls (Liv. 7.23—24, and 25.1; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540; App. *Celt.* 2). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 4.

### Dictator

L. FURIUS M. f. L. n. CAMILLUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (41) Cos. 349

Appointed to hold elections, through which two patricians attained the consulship of 349 (Liv. 7.24.11, and 25.1). See Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f.

### Master of Horse

P. CORNELIUS (P. f. — n.) SCIPIO Pat. (329)

Liv. 7.24.11; *Fast. Cap.* See Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f.

### Praetor

P. VALERIUS P. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (300) Cos. 352

Received command of forces from the Consul Popillius (Liv. 7.23.3). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 9.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Popilius, see *Act. Tr.* on 350. Scipio has the praenomen Γάιος in Diod.

<sup>2</sup> Furius was a son of the hero Camillus.

349 B.C. A.U.C. 405

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

a. L. FURIUS M. f. L. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (41)

AP. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. CRASSUS INREGILLENSIS Pat. (122)  
Mil. Tr. c. p. 403?

Liv. 7.24.11; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Cic. *Sen.* 41; Chr. 354 (Camello et Crasso); *Fast. Hyd.* (Camillo et Crasso), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f. The aged Claudius died in office (Liv. 7.25.10). Camillus successfully fought the Gauls in Latium (see Tribunes of the Soldiers), but could not come to grips with Greek pirates (Liv. 7.25—26; Claud. Quad., fr. 12 Peter; Dion. Hal. 15.1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.6.1; App. *Celt.* 1.2; Eutrop. 2.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 29; cf. Polyb. 2.18).

b. M. AEMILIUS

T. QUINCTIUS

Listed under this year by Diod. (16.59.1).

## Dictator

T. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (57) Cos. 347, 344, 340

Appointed to hold elections (Liv. 7.26.11–12; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f.). See Tribunes of the Soldiers, on Valerius Corvus.

## Master of Horse

A. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS ARVINA Pat. (122) Cos. 343, 332 Liv. 7.26.12; *Fast. Cap.* See Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f.

## Praetor

L. PINARIUS (NATTA ?)<sup>3</sup> Pat. (\*8)

Received command along the coast after the death of Claudius the Consul (Liv. 7.25.12–13). See Lübker no. 4.

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. VALERIUS CORVUS<sup>4</sup> Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

Liv. 7.26.2; Dion. Hal. 15.1. Defeated a Gaul in single combat with the aid of a heaven-sent raven (Liv. 7.26.1–10; Dion. Hal. 15.1; Claud. Quad. fr. 12 Peter; Val. Max. 3.2.6; 6.15.5; Gell. 9.11; Flor. 1.8; App. *Celt.* 10; Eutrop. 2.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 29; Amm. Marc. 24.4.5; Oros. 3.6.5; Zon. 7.25).

<sup>1</sup> Furius was a son of the hero Camillus. Of Claudius' name *Fast. Cap.* preserves: [Ap. Cl]audius P. f. A[p. n. Crass., I]nrigil[lens(is)].

<sup>2</sup> On the name of Manlius, see *Act. Tr.* on 340; on that of Cornelius, *ib.* on 343. See Degrassi (106) on the word [a]biit in *Fast. Cap.* after the name of Manlius.

<sup>3</sup> Stella Maranca supplies the cognomen Natta (p. 294).

<sup>4</sup> On Valerius' cognomina, see Degrassi 106, on 348, regarding Corvus and Corvinus, and 111, on 301, regarding Maximus, and most recently, Volkmann (*RE* no. 137). See also 302, note 2.

348 B.C. A.U.C. 406

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

M. POPILLIUS M. f. C. n. LAENAS (\*1) Cos. 359, 356, 354?, 350

Liv. 7.26.12–13, and 40.8; Diod. 16.69.1, under 347; Cic. *Sen.* 60; *Fast. Cap.* ([----Val]erius M. f. M. n. Corvus); Val. Max. 8.12.1;

<sup>9</sup> Broughton

8.15.5; Plin. *NH* 7.157; Chr. 354 (Lenas IIII et Corvino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Corvino et Lenate III), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Popillius, Zosim. *Hist. Nov.* 2.4.1. See Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f. In this year the Antiates colonized Satricum and Rome made a treaty with Carthage (Liv. 7.27.3; cf. Polyb. 3.24; Diod. 16.69.1; Oros. 3.7.1). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49, on Popillius, Lübker, no. 4.

## Dictator

### Master of Horse

These were listed in *Fast. Cap.*, appointed to hold the elections, but no names are preserved and there is no mention of them in Livy.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Valerius, see *Act. Tr.* on 335, and 349, note 4; and for that of Popillius, *ib.* on 350. Zosimus notes this as Popillius' fourth consulship.

347 B.C.      A.U.C. 407

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. PLAUTIUS — f. — n. VENNO (or VENOX) (\*2) Cos. 341

T. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS Pat. (57) Cos. 344, 340

Liv. 7.27.3; Diod. 16.70.1, under 346; *Fast. Cap.* ([----Impe]rioss. Torquat[us]); Chr. 354 (Venno et Torquato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Veneco et Torquato); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βένωκος καὶ Τορκουάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f. On Plautius, see Lübker no. 18; Münzer *APF* 36f.

### Praetor<sup>2</sup>

? M. VALERIUS CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

Plin. *NH* 7.157. His first praetorship is placed conjecturally in this year by Maxis (10) and Stella Maranca (294); and the second soon after 346. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

<sup>1</sup> As the evidence quoted above shows, it is uncertain whether Venno or Venox is the correct form of Plautius' cognomen. That of the Censor of 312 is clearly given in *Fast. Cap.* as Venox. See Münzer, *APF* 36f.

<sup>2</sup> In the period before the Punic wars the praetorship frequently followed immediately after the consulship.

346 B.C. A.U.C. 408

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 343, 335, 300, 299

C. POETELIUS C. f. Q. n. LIBO VISOLUS (not in \**RE*) Cos. 360, 326

Liv. 7.27.5; Diod. 16.72.1, under 345; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Visolus II); Censorin. *DN* 17.10 (Curmino II et C. Poetaelio); Chr. 354 (Corvo II et Visolo II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Corvino II et Libone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f. Valerius celebrated a triumph over the Antiates and other Volscians of Antium and Satricum (Liv. 7.27.6–9; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49; on Poetelius, Lübker no. 2; Münzer, *APF* 27.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Valerius, see *Act. Tr.* on 346 and 343, and 349, note 1; on that of Poetilius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 360.

345 B.C. A.U.C. 409

## Consuls

M. FABIUS – f. – n. DORSUO Pat. (69, cf. 24)

SER. SULPICIUS – f. – n. CAMERINUS RUFUS Pat. (38)

Liv. 7.28.1; Diod. 16.66.1, under 348; Chr. 354 (Dorsuo et Rufo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Bursone et Camerino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βού. σωνος καὶ Καμπερίνου); Cassiod. See Degrassi 106, 406f. They captured Sora in a Volscian war (Liv. 7.28.6).

Dictator<sup>1</sup>

L. FURIUS M. f. L. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (42) Cos. 349

or

L. FURIUS SP. f. M. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (41) Cos. 338, 325

Defeated the Aurunci and vowed a temple to Juno Moneta (Liv. 7.28.2–6). See Degrassi 106, 406f.

## Master of Horse

CN. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS Pat. (53) Cos. 359, 357

Liv. 7.28.2. See Degrassi 106, 406f.

### Aediles, Curule

? M. VALERIUS CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

Held curule office 21 times (Plin. *NH* 7.157), and therefore almost certainly the aedileship. As tradition makes him only 23 years of age in his first consulship in 348 his praetorships and aedileships (if any) should be placed after that date. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Furius, see *Act. Tr.* on 338; on that of Manlius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 359. Degrassi (105, on 350) is inclined to identify Furius with the Dictator of 350 and Consul of 349, but Münzer with *RE* no. 42, the Consul of 338 and 325.

344 B.C. A.U.C. 410

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. MARCIUS L. f. C. n. RUTILUS (97) Cos. 357, 352, 342

T. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS Pat. (57) Cos. 347, 340

Liv. 7.28.6; Diod. 16.74.1; Chr. 354 (Rutilio III et Torquato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rutilio et Torquato II), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., Degrassi 106, 406f.

### Dictator

P. VALERIUS P. ? f. L. ? n. POPLICOLA Pat. (300) Cos. 352, Pr. 350

Appointed because of prodigies to establish festivals (Liv. 7.28.7–8). See Degrassi 106, 406f. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 9.

### Master of Horse

Q. FABIVS – f. – n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (47)

Liv. 7.28.8. See Degrassi 106, 406f.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Marcius, see *Act. Tr.* on 357 and 356; on that of Manlius, see *Act. Tr.* on 340.

343 B.C. A.U.C. 411

### Consuls

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 335, 300, 299

A. CORNELIVS P. f. A. n. COSSVS ARVINA Pat. (122) Cos. 332

Cic. *Div.* 1.51; Liv. 7.28.10; 10.31.10; Diod. 16.77.1; *Act. Tr.*; Plin. *NH* 16.11; App. *Samn.* 1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26; Chr. 354 (Corvo III et Cosso III); *Fast. Hyd.* (Corvino III et Cosco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 106, 408f. At Saticula in the First Samnite War Cornelius was saved from a dangerous position by Decius Mus (see Tribunes of the Soldiers), and thereafter won a victory and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 7.32.2, 34—37.3, and 38.3; Cic. *Div.* 1.51; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.14; 4.5.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26). Valerius was victorious at Mt. Gaurus and Suessula, celebrated a triumph, and returned to protect Campania during the winter (Liv. 7.32—33, and 37.4—38; Dion. Hal. 15.3; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541; App. *Samn.* 1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

P. DECIUS MUS (15) Cos. 340

Saved the Consul Cornelius and his army from a trap and received the civic crown (Liv. 7.34—37.3, and 38.3; 22.60.10; Cic. *Div.* 1.51; Plin. *NH* 16.11; 22.9; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.14; 4.5.9; App. *Samn.* 1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26; Fest. 208 L).

342 B.C. A.U.C. 412

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (35) Cos. 365, 362

C. MARCIUS L. f. C. n. RUTILUS (97) Cos. 357, 352, 344

Liv. 7.38.8; Diod. 16.82.1; Dion. Hal. 15.3.1; Chr. 354 (Hala III et Rutillo IIII); *Fast. Hyd.* (Achala et Rutilio II); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἰαλλοῦ καὶ Ρουτγλίου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 106, 408f. While Servilius remained in Rome (Liv. 7.38.8), Marcus in Campania broke up a Roman conspiracy to seize Campanian territory (Liv. 7.38.8—39; Dion. Hal. 15.3; Frontin. *Str.* 1.9.1, A. Manlius; App. *Samn.* 1, Μάμερκος). On the resulting mutiny, see Dictator and Tribunes of the Plebs.

### Dictator

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

Appointed to face the mutineers who were advancing on Rome (Liv. 7.39—41), he carried through the reforms requested: 1. immunity for

the mutineers, 2. no soldier's name to be struck from the roll of service without his consent, 3. no Military Tribune to be allowed to revert to the rank of centurion (Liv. 7.41.3–8; App. *Samn.* 1.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 29; Zon. 7.25; Rotondi 225f.). Other annalists made no mention of this dictatorship, and assigned all these measures to the Consuls (Liv. 7.42.3–7). See Degrassi 105, 408f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

### Master of Horse

L. AEMILIUS (L. f. L. n. MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS)<sup>a</sup> Pat. (101) Cos. 341, 329

Liv. 7.39.17 (Mamercus), cf. 42.3. See Degrassi 106, 408f.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. GENUCIUS (5)

Carried, according to some annalists, a bill outlawing lending at interest (Liv. 7.42.1). Other plebiscites prohibited repetition of a magistracy within ten years, and the holding of more than one in the same year, and permitted both Consuls to be plebeians (Liv. 7.42.2; cf. App. *BC* 1.54; Tac. *Ann.* 6.16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 29.3; Zon. 7.25).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

? P. SALONIUS (\*1)

His passage in alternate years from Tribune to Primipilus and back again is represented as the cause of the prohibition of the practice (Liv. 7.41.5–7). The dates for his office are not given.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Servilius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 365; on that of Marcius, see *Act. Tr.* on 356 and 357. Diod. has Μάρκος Πουτίλιος.

<sup>a</sup> The identification is not completely certain. On the name of Aemilius, see *Act. Tr.* on 329.

341 B.C.      A.U.C. 413

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. PLAUTIUS – f. – n. VENNO (or VENOX) (\*2) Cos. 347

L. AEMILIUS L. f. L. n. MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS Pat. (101) Cos. 329

Liv. 8.1.1; Diod. 16.84.1; Chr. 354 (Venno II et Mamercus); *Fast. Hyd.* (Venocce II et Mamertino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 408f. Plautius held command against Privernum and the Volscians, Aemilius against the Samnites, who sent envoys to treat for peace (Liv. 8.1). On Plautius, see Lübker no. 18.

## Praetor

T(1). ? AEMILIUS (– f. – n. MAMERCINUS)<sup>a</sup> Pat. (100) Cos. 339  
Introduced the Samnite envoys to the Senate (Liv. 8.2.1).

<sup>a</sup> On the name of Plautius, see 347, note 1. In Livy Aemilius is called T. Aemilius Mamercus, but Cassiod. and Diod. have Lucius. *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* indicate that the cognomen was probably Mamercinus in *Fast. Cap.* See *Act. Tr.* on 329. Plautius' command against Privernum may be referred to in coins of C. Plautius Hypsaesus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.476, and 485; 2.589), but see Degrassi 541, on 329.

<sup>a</sup> In Livy the Praetor's praenomen is given as T., while that of the Consul of 339 is Titius in Livy and T. in Cassiod., but Tiberius in Diod. See also 352, note 3, on the name of the Vvir Mensarius. Maxis (10) identifies this Praetor and the Consul of 339. Stella Maranca (294) lists him as T.

340 B.C.      A.U.C. 414

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

T. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS Pat. (57) Cos. 347,  
344

P. DECIUS Q. f. – n. MUS (15)

Liv. 8.3.5; Diod. 16.89; Val. Max. 1.73; Chr. 354 (Torquato III et Mure); *Fast. Hyd.* (Torquato III et Musone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; and on Decius, Fest. 276 L; Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 408f. Decius was renowned for devoting himself at Vesis in Campania against the Latins for the success of the armies of his colleague and himself (Liv. 8.6–11; 10.28.15; Accius *Decius* fr. 10–11 R; Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 4.57; Cic. *Div.* 2.136; *Fin.* 2.61; *Tusc.* 1.89; *ND* 3.15, cf. 2.10; *Sen.* 75; *Off.* 3.16; *Paradox.* 1.12; *Sest.* 48; *Rab. Post.* 2; *Phil.* 11.13; 13.27; Val. Max. 1.7.3; 5.6.5; Plin. *NH* 22.9; 28.12; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.15; Iuv. 8.254ff. and *Schol.*; Plut. *Par. Min.* 18; Flor. 1.14.3; Dio fr. 35.7–8; Ampel. 20.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26.4f.; 28.4; Zon. 7.26).

After the rejection of Latin demands for a consulship and half the places in the Senate Torquatus, with Decius (see above), defeated the Latins at Vesis in Campania, first as an example of discipline putting to death his son, who had disobeyed orders prohibiting single combat; then decisively defeated Latins, Volscians, and Auruncans at Trifanum, made a settlement rewarding loyal Latins and Campanian knights, and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 8.5–12; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541; Cic. *Fin.* 1.23 and 34–5; 2.61; *Off.* 3.112; *Sulla* 33, and *Schol. Bob. ad loc.*; Sall. *Cat.* 52.30; Diod. 16.90.2; Dion. Hal. 8.79.2; 15.4.6; Verg. *Aen.* 6.824f. and Serv. *ad loc.*; Val. Max. 1.7.3; 2.7.6; 5.8.3; 6.4.1;



6.9.1; 9.3.4–5; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.11.7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.40–41; Plut. *Fab.* 9.2; *Par. Min.* 12; Flor. 1.14; App. *Samn.* 3; Gell. 1.13.7; 9.13.20; Dio fr. 35; Ampel. 18.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26.4; 28.4; Eutrop. 2.7; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 333, p. 133 Helm; Zon. 7.26).

### Dictator

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. L. n. CRASSUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (45) Cos. 336, 330

Appointed during the illness of the Consul Torquatus to meet Antiatic raids (Liv. 8.12.2–3; Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; Degraasi 107, 408f.). See Lübker no. 6.

### Master of Horse

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR<sup>3</sup> Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313

Liv. 8.12.2; Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; Degraasi 107, 408f. See Lübker no. 9.

### Censors<sup>4</sup>

L. CORNELIUS P. f. – n. SCIPIO Pat. (322) Cos. 350

P. CORNELIUS P. f. – n. SCIPIO Pat. (329)

Vell. 2.8.2; cf. Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 340, p. 122 Helm; Degraasi 107, 408f.

### Praetor

L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS Pat. (45) Cos. 336, 330

Liv. 8.12.2. See Lübker no. 6.

### Interreges

M. VALERIUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

M. FABIUS (AMBUSTUS or DORSUO) Pat. (24; 44 or 69)

Liv. 8.3.5. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

### Prefects

T. MANLIUS (TORQUATUS) Pat. (see 57 or 81)

Liv. 8.7. Put to death by his father, the Consul, for disobeying orders against single combats (Liv. 8.6–8; Cic. *Fin.* 1.23 and 34–5; 2.61; *Off.* 3.112; *Sull.* 33, and *Schol. Bob. ad loc.*; Sall. *Cat.* 52.30; Dion. Hal. 8.79.2; Verg. *Aen.* 6.824f. and Serv. *ad loc.*; Val. Max. 1.7.3; 2.7.6; 5.8.3; 6.4.1; 6.9.1; 9.3.4–5; Plut. *Fab.* 9.2; *Par. Min.* 12; Quintil.

*Inst. Or.* 5.11.7; *Frontin. Str.* 4.1.40–41; *Flor.* 1.14; *App. Samn.* 3; *Gell.* 1.13.7; 9.13.20; *Dio fr.* 35; *Ampel.* 18.4; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 28.4; *Zon.* 7.26; see under Consuls).

### Pontifices

**M. VALERIUS** Pat. (68)

Led Decius through the formula of the *devotio* (*Liv.* 8.9.4–8; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 26.5). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

<sup>1</sup> On Manlius' name, see *Act. Tr.* on 340; on Decius' filiation, *Fast. Cap.* on 312.

<sup>2</sup> On the name of Papirius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 330. On his accumulation of offices, see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.514, note 1; 2.146.

<sup>3</sup> On the full name of Papirius Cursor, see *Fast. Cap.* on 315 and *Act. Tr.* on 324.

<sup>4</sup> This censorship is doubtful (see *RE* on no. 322), since Velleius may possibly be thinking simply of brothers who were colleagues in the same office and not specifically of the censorship. If a censorship is meant it must date before 339 when a Publilian law made it necessary to elect a plebeian to at least one place. See 339, Dictator.

339 B.C.      A.U.C. 415

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

**TI. AEMILIUS** – f. – n. **MAMERCINUS** Pat. (100) Pr. 341

**Q. PUBLILIUS** Q. f. Q. n. **PHILO** (\*6) Cos. 327, 320, 315, Pr. 336

*Liv.* 8.12.4–5; *Diod.* 16.91.1; *Chr.* 354 (Mamertino et Philo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mamertino et Seleno); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαμερτίνου καὶ Σίλωνος); *Cassiod.*; *Degrassi* 107, 410f. Aemilius held command against Tibur, Praeneste, Velitrae and Penum; being refused a triumph, he appointed his colleague Dictator (*Liv.* 8.12.7–13). Publilius won a triumph over the Latins (*Liv.* 8.12.5–10; *Act. Tr.*, *Degrassi* 68f., 541; see below, Dictator). On Publilius, see Lübker no. 2.

### Dictator

**Q. PUBLILIUS** Q. f. Q. n. **PHILO** (\*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315, Pr. 336

He carried a series of popular measures: 1. that plebiscites should be binding on all citizens; 2. that the *patrum auctoritas* should be given before the vote on laws in the Comitia Centuriata; 3. that one Censor must always be a plebeian (*Liv.* 8.12.12–17; *Rotondi* 226–228). See *Degrassi* 107, 410f.; Lübker no. 2.

## Master of Horse

D. IUNIUS - f. - n. BRUTUS SCAEVA<sup>2</sup> (60) Cos. 325

Liv. 8.12.13. See Degrassi 107, 410f.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Aemilius, see 341, note 2, and Conway and Walters on Liv. 8.12.4, where the Mas tradition has Titius. Diod. has Tiberius.

<sup>2</sup> On the name of Brutus, esp. the cognomen Scaeva, see Liv. 8.29.2.

338 B.C. A.U.C. 416

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. FURIUS SP. f. M. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (42) Cos. 325

C. MAENIUS P. f. P. nepos (9)

Liv. 8.13.1; Diod. 17.2.1; *Act. Tr.*; Chr. 354 (Camello et Nepote); *Fast. Hyd.* (Camillo et Moenio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Καμίλλου καὶ Μυνίου); Cassiod., Degrassi 104, 410f. Furius celebrated a triumph over the people of Penum and Tibur. Livy represents him as the leader in the generous settlement now granted the Latins (Liv. 8.13—14; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541; Plin. *NH* 34.23, and Ascon. 14 C, on statues of Camillus; Eutrop. 2.7.3). Maenius celebrated a triumph over Antium, Lavinium and Velitrae (Liv. 8.13.5 and 9; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 68f., 501; Plin. *NH* 34.20; Eutrop. 2.7.3; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.145; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.149f.). The beaks of the ships he captured at Antium gave their name to the Rostra (Liv. 8.14.12; Plin. *NH* 34.20; Flor. 1.5.10), a descendant took the cognomen Antias (*RE* no. 18), while the Columna Maeniana, the balconies called Maeniana, and the Atrium Maenianum preserved the memory of his victory.

<sup>1</sup> On the names, see *Act. Tr.* Apparently Maenius had no cognomen, and the writing of Nepos in full in *Fast. Cap.* (cf. 246 on Coruncanus) explains Nepote in Chr. 354. On the Maeniana, see Boethius, *Eranos* 43 (1945) 89ff. Rotondi (228) would date the Lex Maenia *de die instaurationis* in this year (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.11.5).

337 B.C. A.U.C. 417

## Consuls

C. SULPICIUS SER. f. Q. n. LONGUS Pat. (75) Cos. 323, 314

P. AELIUS - f. - n. PAETUS<sup>1</sup> (100)

Liv. 8.15.1; Diod. 17.17.1; Chr. 354 (Peto et Longo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Festo et Longo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Φίστου καὶ Λόγγου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 410f. Both Consuls fought the Sidicini, Sulpicius opposed the election of a plebeian Praetor (Liv. 8.15.1–5 and 9).

## Dictator

C. CLAUDIUS (Ap. f. P. n. CRASSUS) INREGILLENSIS Pat. (183)

Declared faultily appointed, he abdicated (Liv. 8.15.5–6). See Degrassi 107, 410f.

## Master of Horse

C. CLAUDIUS – f. – n. HORTATOR Pat. (180)

Liv. 8.15.5–6. See Degrassi 107, 410f.

## Vestal Virgins

MINUCIA<sup>2</sup> Pat. (68)

Put to death for misconduct (Liv. 8.15.7–8; Seneca in Jerome, *Adv. Iov.* 1.41; Oros. 3.9.5; cf. *FGrH* 2 B. 1155, no. 255, col. 3.33ff.).

<sup>1</sup> Instead of Aelius, Diod. names by mistake L. Papirius, the Consul of 336.

<sup>2</sup> See Münzer, *Philologus* 92 (1937–38) 61ff.

336 B.C. A.U.C. 418

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. L. n. CRASSUS Pat. (45) Cos. 330

K. DUILLIUS – f. – n. (5)

Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; Liv. 8.16.1; Diod. 17.29.1; Chr. 354 (Crasso et Hella); *Fast. Hyd.* (Crasso et Dulillo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κράσσου καὶ Δουλείου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 410f. They carried on war with the Ausonii and the Sidicini (Liv. 8.16.1–3). See Lübker no. 6.

## Praetor

Q. PUBLILIUS PHILO<sup>2</sup> (\*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315

The first plebeian to hold the office (Liv. 8.15.9). See Lübker no. 2.

<sup>1</sup> Papirius' name is given in full in *Fast. Cap.* on 330. For Duillius, Diod. has Kaeso Valerius.

<sup>2</sup> Publius' election is placed in 337, but his year of office appears to be 336 (cf. Maxis 10).

335 B.C. A.U.C. 419

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M. ATILIUS – f. – n. REGULUS CALENUS (49)

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 300, 299

Liv. 8.16.5; Diod. 17.40.1; Chr. 354 (Caleno et Corvo IIII); *Fast. Hyd.* (Regulo et Corvino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πιγούλου καὶ Κορβίνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 410f. Both fought against the Sidicini; Valerius captured Cales and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 8.16.4–11; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

### Dictator

L. AEMILIUS L. f. L. n. MAMERCINUS (PRIVERNAS)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (101) Cos. 341, 329

To hold elections (Liv. 8.16.12). See Degrassi 107, 410f.

### Master of Horse

Q. PUBLILIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILO (\*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315, Pr. 336  
Liv. 8.16.12. See Degrassi 107, 410f.; Lübker no. 2.

<sup>1</sup> On the cognomina of Atilius, see Chr. 354 and *Fast. Hyd.* Valerius' name is given in full in *Act. Tr.* for this year.

<sup>2</sup> On the name of Aemilius, see *Act. Tr.* on 329; on that of Publilius, *ib.* on 339 and 315.

334 B.C.      A.U.C. 420

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

SP. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. ALBINUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (\*17) Cos. 321

T. VETURIUS – f. – n. CALVINUS (\*11) Cos. 321

Liv. 8.16.12; Diod. 17.49.1; Vell. 1.14.3; Chr. 354 (Caudino et Calvinino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Albino et Galvino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 410f. The Consuls proposed a colony to Cales, and *civitas sine suffragio* was given to some Campanians and Samnites (Liv. 8.16.13–14; Vell. 1.14.3; *FGrH* 2 B. 1155, no. 255; Rotondi 228). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 12, on Veturius, no. 6.

### Dictator

P. CORNELIUS – f. – n. RUFINUS Pat. (301)

Abdicated when declared faultily appointed (Liv. 8.17.3–4). See 333.

### Master of Horse

M. ANTONIUS – f. – n. (26)

Liv. 8.17.3–4. See 333.

## Special Commissions

*Triumviri coloniae deducendae*

K. DULLIUS (5) Cos. 336

T. QUINCTIUS (POENUS CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS?) Pat. (\* Cin. 11)  
Cos. 354, 351M. FABIUS (AMBUSTUS or DORSUO) Pat. (44 or 69) Cos. 360, 356,  
354, or 345Led a colony to Cales (Liv. 8.16.13–14; cf. Vell. 1.14.3). On Quinctius,  
see Lübker no. 6.<sup>1</sup> The cognomina of the Consuls are supplied from Chr. 354 and *Fast. Hyd.*;  
Velleius has that of Veturius.

333 B.C. A.U.C. 421

## Dictator

P. CORNELIUS – f. – n. RUFINUS Pat. (301)

## Master of Horse

M. ANTONIUS – f. – n. (26)

According to Livy (8.17.3–4) these were appointed under the Consuls of 334, but abdicated when declared faultily appointed. In Chr. 354 is found the note: hoc anno dictatores, non fuerunt (consules). This is the first of the four “Dictator” years, 333, 324, 309, and 301, which were listed in *Fast. Cap.*, but appear in none of the rest of our sources, though the Dictator and the Master of Horse in each case are listed in Livy under the Consuls of the year preceding (334, 325, 310, 302). See *Fast. Hyd.*; Degrassi 107, 410f., and esp. 110 on 309 B.C.

332 B.C. A.U.C. 422

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. – n. CALVINUS (42)

A. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS ARVINA Pat. (122) Cos. 343

Liv. 8.17.5; Diod. 17.62.1; Chr. 354 (Calvino et Arvinas II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Galbino et Cosso); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀλβίνου τὸ β' καὶ Κόσσου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 412f. Peace with Alexander of Epirus (Cassiod.).

## Dictator

M. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. CRASSUS Pat. (48, cf. 22)

Appointed in fear of a Gallic war which proved unfounded (Liv. 8.17.6–7). See Degrassi 107, 412f.; Lübker no. 7.

### Master of Horse

P. VALERIUS - f. - n. POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Cos. 352, Pr. 350  
Liv. 8.17.6-7. See Degrassi 107, 412f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 9.

### Censors

Q. PUBLILIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILO (\*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315, Pr. 336  
SP. POSTUMIUS - f. - n. ALBINUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (\*17) Cos.  
334, 321

Enrolled new Latin citizens, adding the tribes Maecia and Scaptia (Liv. 8.17.11; Vell. 1.14.4; cf. *FGrH* 2 B. 1155, no. 255). In *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 34f., 107, 412f. ([----] qui postea [C]audinus appell[at]us est)], the reference is to Postumius. On Publilius, see Lübker, no. 2; on Postumius, no. 12.

### Praetor

L. PAPIRIUS (L. f. L. n. CRASSUS ?)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (16, cf. 46 and 52)

Carried a bill to grant *civitas sine suffragio* to Acerrae (Liv. 8.17.12; cf. Vell. 1.14.4). See Lübker no. 6.

### Interrex

M. VALERIUS CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300,  
299

Fifth and last of this year's series (Liv. 8.17.5). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

### Pontifices

?P. CORNELIUS CALUSSA Pat. (79)

The only Pont. Max. in 120 years before 212 B.C. who had held no curule office (Liv. 25.5.4). Bardt (*Priester* 3) dates him between 332 and 304. See 304, Pontifices.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Cossus, see *Act. Tr.* on 343; for the filiation of Domitius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 280.

<sup>2</sup> L. Papirius Crassus, Cos. 336 and 330, who would normally be identified with this Praetor in a period when the praetorship frequently followed the consulship, was himself Praetor in 340. The other possibilities are L. Papirius Cursor, Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313, and L. Papirius Crassus, Censor in 318. Cursor's praetorship is not otherwise attested, but if he held this praetorship we should have no evidence that the Censor of 318 ever held any curule office. Münzer (*RE* nos. 46 and 52) admits both possibilities.

331 B.C. A.U.C. 423

## Consuls

C. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (306)

M. CLAUDIUS C. f. C. n. MARCELLUS (218)

Liv. 8.18.1; Diod. 17.74.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire, except Val[er]ius); Chr. 354 (Cotito or Potito et Marcello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Potito et Marcello); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 3.10.1; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 107f., 412f. They investigated numerous cases of poisoning (Liv. 8.18.4–11; Val. Max. 2.5.3; Augustin. *CD* 3.17; Oros. 3.10.1–3). Marcellus is the first of the plebeian Claudii. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 10, cf. no. 12.

## Dictator

CN. QUINCTIUS T. f. T. n. CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cap. \*4)

Clavi figendi causa: Liv. 8.18.12–13 (Cn. Quinctilius); *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 34f., 107f., 412f.

## Master of Horse

C. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS Pat. (306) Cos. 331

or

L. VALERIUS (– f. – n. FLACCUS?) Pat. (\*21)

Liv. 8.18.13 (with praenomen L.); *Fast. Cap.*, posteaquam cos. abiit; Degrassi 34f., 107, 412f. See note 1.

## Aediles, Curule

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (RULLIANUS) Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Liv. 8.18.4–5.

<sup>1</sup> In Livy Valerius' praenomen is T., but in *Fast. Cap.* and Diod., C. In some annals, according to Livy, the cognomen of the Consul Valerius was given as Flaccus (cf. Münzer *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 12), but in *Fast. Cap.* Potitus was clearly favored for both the Consulship and the post of Master of Horse. In this office Livy found L. Valerius, presumably identical with L. Valerius Flaccus, Mag. Eq. 321.

330 B.C. A.U.C. 424

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. L. n. CRASSUS Pat. (45) Cos. 336

L. PLAUTIUS L. f. L. n. VENNO or VENOX (\*5)



Liv. 8.19.1; Diod. 17.82.1; *Fast. Cap.* (Papirius' name entire except Papi[r]ius); Chr. 354 (Crasso III et Venio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Crasso et Venoco); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βράσσου καὶ Βένωκος); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 108, 412f. They carried on the war with Privernum (Liv. 8.19—20). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 6, on Plautius, Münzer, *APF* 39f.

<sup>1</sup> The preservation of Papirius' name in *Fast. Cap.* enables us to distinguish the Consul of 336 and 330 (L. f. L. n.) from the Censor of 318 (L. f. M. n.). The Master of Horse in 320 was L. Papirius Cursor (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 34f., 108, 412f.), the Dictator of 325 and 324. These three Papirii have been confused in the Index of *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>, p. 351; cf. Degrassi 539. In Livy Plautius' cognomen is clearly given as Venox. For Plautius Diod. has Δεύκιος Πλάτιος.

329 B.C.      A.U.C. 425

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. AEMILIUS L. f. L. n. MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS Pat. (101) Cos. 341

C. PLAUTIUS P. f. P. n. DECIANUS (\*4) Cos. 328 ?

Liv. 8.20.3; Chr. 354 (Privernas II et Declao); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mameritino II et Deciano), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 108, 412f. The Consuls reduced Privernum to surrender, celebrated triumphs, and moved to give the town favorable terms and citizenship (Liv. 8.20—21; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541; Val. Max. 6.2.1; cf. Dio fr. 35.11). On Plautius, see Lübker no. 5.

### Aediles, Curule

C. VALERIUS (L. f. L. n. POTTUS ?)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (306) Cos. 331

Prosecuted unsuccessfully M. Flavius "crimine stupratae matris familiae" (Val. Max. 8.1.7, A. Flavius; cf. Liv. 8.22.2—4). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, 11, cf. 10.

<sup>1</sup> Denarii of P. Plautius Hypsaeus bear the inscriptions, *C. Hupsae. cos. Priver. captu.*, and *C. Ypsae. cos. Priv. cepit* (Grueber 1.476f.; 2.589f.). The cognomen Hypsaeus however does not appear in the consular lists until 125 B.C. (See Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.150f.) Plautius' cognomen (his name is preserved entire in *Act. Tr.*) distinguishes him from the Consul of 341 and the Censor of 312 (Degrassi 108, 541).

<sup>2</sup> C. Valerius Potitus is the only C. Valerius known during this generation from the consular lists. It is uncertain under which Consuls to list him, since new Consuls took office on the Kalends of Quinctilis (Liv. 8.20.3) and Flavius' festival celebrating his acquittal is stated to fall between the entrance into office of the Consuls of 328 and the elections for the Tribune of the Plebs, so before December of this year. I have assumed that the trial took place before the Kalends of Quinctilis.

328 B.C. A.U.C. 426

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. PLAUTIUS - f. - n. DECIANUS (\*4) Cos. 329

or

P. PLAUTIUS (- f. - n. ?) PROCULUS

P. CORNELIUS - f. - n. SCAPULA Pat. (316, cf. 315)

or

P. CORNELIUS - f. - n. SCIPIO BARBATUS Pat. (316, cf. 315)

Liv. 8.22.1 (P. Plautio Proculo P. Cornelio Scapula); Diod. 17.87.1 (Πρόπλιος Κορνήλιος, Αὔλος Ποστούμιος); Chr. 354 (Deciano II et Barbato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Venoco II et Scipione); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βένωκος τὸ γ' καὶ Σχιπίωνος); Cassiod. (C. Plautius et P. Cornelius); Degrassi 108, 412f. A colony was sent to Fregellae (Liv. 8.22.1-2).

[?A. POSTUMIUS Pat.]

Diod. 17.87.1.

<sup>1</sup> The evidence quoted above shows that the ancient sources admit of four different identifications for Plautius and two for Cornelius. Plautius may be C. Plautius P. f. P. n. Proculus, Cos. 358, or perhaps a son, P. (or C.) Plautius C. f. P. n. Proculus, not otherwise known. But the authorities based on *Fast. Cap.* point either to Decianus, Cos. 329 (Chr. 354) or to C. P. Venno or Venox, possibly a brother of the Consul of 330. No choice is certain; but in view of the general priority to be given to Livy's lists I have listed Proculus above. Likewise, no clear choice is possible between Cornelius Scapula and Cornelius Scipio Barbatus, who would then be an uncle of the Consul of 298 and uncle or father of the Pontifex mentioned in 304, — if he was not in fact the Pontifex himself. See Münzer, *RE* nos. 315 and 316; and on the Plautii, Lübker, nos. 5, 11, and 18.

327 B.C. A.U.C. 427

## Consuls

L. CORNELIUS - f. - n. LENTULUS Pat. (186)

Q. PUBLILIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILO (\*6) Cos. 339, 320, 315, Pr. 336

Liv. 8.22.8; Diod. 17.110.1, and 112.1; Chr. 354 (Lentulo et Philo II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lentulo et Silone); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 108, 412f. Both held command in Campania, Cornelius facing the Samnites while Publilius besieged Palaeopolis (Liv. 8.22.8—23.12; Dion. Hal. 15.5—10). On Publilius, see Lübker no. 2.

## Dictator

M. CLAUDIUS C. f. C. n. MARCELLUS (218) Cos. 331

Appointed to hold elections but abdicated when the Augurs adjudged him faultily appointed (Liv. 8.23.13-17; Degrassi 108, 412f.).

## Master of Horse

SP. POSTUMIUS - f. - n. ALBINUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (\*17) Cos. 334, 321

Liv. 8. 23. 14. See Degrassi 108f., 412f.; Lübker no. 12.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

M. FLAVIUS (19)

Liv. 8.22.2-4. Presumably entered office in Dec. 328; see 329, Aediles; Niccolini, *FTP* 68.

326 B.C. A.U.C. 428

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. POETELIUS C. f. Q. n. LIBO VISOLUS (not in \**RE*) Cos. 360, 346

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52, cf. 67) Cos. 320, 319, 315, 313

Liv. 8.23.17; Diod. 17.113.1; Chr. 354 (Libone III et Cursore II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Libonio et Cursore); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λιβονος και Κούρσωρος); Cassiod.; Solin. 32.42, p. 164 M; Degrassi 108, 414f. Livy (8.28) places in this year the Lex Poetelia, which released a debtor's person from liability (Varro *LL* 7.105, in 313, when a son of Poetilius was Dictator; Cic. *Rep.* 2.59; cf. Dion. Hal. 16.4—5; Val. Max. 6.1.9 and 11; Suidas, s. v. Γάιος Λαιτώριος, with versions confused; see Niccolini, *FTP* 72). The Consuls made war on the Samnites (Liv. 8.25.2). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 9, on Poetelius, no. 2.

## Interrex

L. AEMILIUS (L. f. L. n. MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS) Pat. (101) Cos. 341, 329

The fifteenth in the series (Liv. 8.23.17).

## Promagistrates

Q. PUBLILIUS PHILO (\*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315, Pr. 336

Pro consule, Liv. 8.23.12; primus procos., *Act. Tr.* Captured Palaeopolis and celebrated a triumph over Samnites and Palaeopolitani (Liv. 8.25—26; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 541). See Lübker no. 2.

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. QUINCTIUS Pat. (not in \**RE*)

Served under the Proconsul Publilius (Liv. 8.25.13).

<sup>1</sup> Livy was inclined to favor the name Mugillanus though he found Cursor in some annals. However no Mugillanus has appeared in the *Fasti* since 380, and the fragment of the *Fast. Cap.* for 319 (Degrassi 36f.) has removed the one suggested there by Chr. 354 (Murillano). On this issue, see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 32, on 435; Degrassi 109. Münzer (*RE*) suggests that both cognomina appeared together in an archetype of the various lists. Owing to the lapse of time it is possible that, in spite of the numeral III in Chr. 354, Poetelius the Consul of 326 was not the Consul of 360 and 346, but his son, the Dictator of 313. This would help to explain the discrepancy between Livy and Varro on the date of the Lex Poetelia.

325 B.C. A.U.C. 429

## Consuls

L. FURIUS SP. f. M. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (42) Cos. 338

D. IUNIUS — f. — n. BRUTUS SCAEVA (60)

Liv. 8.29.2, omits Brutus' praenomen D.; Diod. 18.2; Chr. 354 (Camello II et Bruto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Camillo et Bruto); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., with Brutus' praenomen D.; Degrassi 108, 414f. Furius commanded in Samnium until forced by illness to appoint a Dictator (Liv. 8.29.6–9). Iunius commanded against the Vestini, and captured Cutina and Cingilia (Liv. 8.29.6 and 11–14).

## Dictator

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313

Appointed "rei gerundae causa" (Liv. 8.29.9), he took command in Samnium, was with difficulty restrained from putting to death his victorious but disobedient Master of Horse, then won a victory and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 8.30–37.2, cf. 9.38.10–14, and 10.3.8; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.62—*ILS* 53; Val. Max. 2.7.8; 3.2.9; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.39; Dio fr. 36 and Zon. 7.26; Eutrop. 2.8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 31, and 32; Degrassi 108, 414f., and on the triumph 70f., 541f. In *Act. Tr.* the triumph is listed under 324, one of the "Dictator" years (see 324). See Lübker no. 9.

## Master of Horse

Q. FABIVS M. f. N. n. MAXIMVS RULLIANVS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Disobeyed his superior's command to refrain from battle in his absence, and though victorious was saved from capital punishment only by the entreaties of the Senate, the people and the army (Liv. 8.30—36; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.62—*ILS* 53; Val. Max. 2.7.8; 3.2.9; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.39; Dio fr. 36, and Zon. 7.26; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 31 and 32; Eutrop. 2.8). See Degrassi 108, 414f.; and below, on 324.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

#### L. COMINIUS (7)

Served under the Dictator in Samnium (Liv. 8.30.6; cf. Val. Max. 6.1.11).

### Legates, Lieutenants

#### M. VALERIUS (CORVUS? or MAXIMUS?)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (137 or 244) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299 or 312, 289

Left in charge of the camp by the Dictator (Liv. 8.35.10–11). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 50; and 49, no. 49.

### Praefectus Urbi

#### L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (45) Cos. 336, 330

Praeposito in urbe, Liv. 8.36.1. Wrongly listed as Mag. Eq. in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, 1, p. 351, Index. See Lübker no. 6.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Fabius Maximus, see *Fast. Cap.* on 310.

<sup>2</sup> Probably to be identified with the son of Corvus, Cos. 312, but may be the man of many consulships himself.

<sup>3</sup> More probably the Consul of 336, who would be senior, than the Censor of 318.

324 B.C.      A.U.C. 430

### Dictator

#### L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326?, 320, 319, 315, 313

### Master of Horse

#### Q. FABIVS M. f. N. n. MAXIMVS RULLIANVS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

See 325 on both offices. This is a "Dictator" year. Livy and Diod. mark no break in the series of regular magistrates, but in the sources

dependent on *Fast. Cap.* (Degrassi 414f.) the following notices appear: Chr. 354, Hoc anno dictatores; non fuerunt (consules?); *Fast. Hyd.*, His cons. tum Dictator creatus Papinius (*sic*) Cursor et Magister Equitum Drusus; *Chr. Pasc.*, Παπίνιος Κούρσωρ ἀντιγραφεὺς κατέστη, Δροῦσος στρατηγὸς ἱππέων. Furthermore Papirius' triumph in *Act. Tr.* is dated to this and not to the preceding year. Drusus is not mentioned elsewhere as Mag. Eq., but Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Livius," no. 12) relates him to the progenitor of the Livii Drusi mentioned in Suet. *Tib.* 3.2. On the "Dictator years," see Degrassi 110 on 309. On Papirius, see Lübker, no. 9.

323 B.C.      A.U.C. 431

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. SULPICIUS SER. f. Q. n. LONGUS Pat. (75) Cos. 337, 314

Q. AULIUS Q. f. Q. n. CERRETANUS (2) Cos. 319

Liv. 8.37.2–3; Diod. 18.26.1; Chr. 354 (Lanto II et Ceretano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Longo et Ceretano); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λόγγου καὶ Κερετάνου); Cassiod. (C. Sulpicius et Q. Aelius); Degrassi, 108, 414f. Aulus held command in Apulia, and Sulpicius in Samnium (Liv. 8.37.3–6).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. FLAVIUS (19)

Had the people of Tusculum tried for aiding Velletri and Privernum, but they were acquitted by the people (Liv. 8.37.8–12; Val. Max. 9.10.1).

<sup>1</sup> For Aulus Livy prefers Aemilius, but notes that the name is found in some annals, and describes him as Consul iterum in 319. Diod. has Γάιος Αἰλίου, and Cassiod., Q. Aelius. The name is given in *Fast. Cap.* for 319, Degrassi 36f., 109. See under 319, and also Liv. 9.15.11, and 22.4. The cognomen Cerretanus is not found in the Aemilian gens.

322 B.C.      A.U.C. 432

### Consuls

Q. FABIUS M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS Pat. (114) Cos. 310, 308, 297, 295

L. FULVIUS L. f. L. n. CURVUS<sup>1</sup> (46)

Liv. 8.38.1; Chr. 354 (Corvo et Rulliano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cursore et Sullo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κούρσορος τὸ β' καὶ Σύλλου); Cassiod.; on Fulvius, Plin. *NH* 7.136. See Degrassi 108, 414f. Livy's main source (8.38–39) attributed a great victory over the Samnites and a triumph to the

Dictator while the Consuls remained relatively quiet; but other sources (8.40.1–3) attributed the victory and the triumph to the Consuls. These were followed by *Act. Tr.*, in which Fulvius and Fabius triumph as Consuls (Degrassi 70f., 542; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 32). On the victory and negotiations with the Samnites, see App. *Samn.* 4; Dio fr. 36.8; Zon. 7.26, a version naming the Dictator as the victor.

### Dictator

A. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS ARVINA Pat. (122) Cos. 343, 332

Liv. 8.38–40; cf. Zon. 7.26. Credited with an important victory and a triumph by Livy's main source, but in others (followed by *Act. Tr.*), appointed to carry on the Ludi Romani owing to the illness of the Praetor (Liv. 8.40.1–5). See above, Consuls, and Degrassi 108, 415.

### Master of Horse

M. FABIVS (N. f. M. n.) AMBUSTUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (44, cf. 24) Cos. 360, 356, 354

Liv. 8.38.1. See Degrassi 108, 415.

### Praetor

L. PLAUTIVS (VENNO or VENOX)<sup>3</sup> (\*2 or \*5) Cos. 318 or 330

Liv. 8.40.2.

<sup>1</sup> Pliny describes Fulvius as Consul of the disloyal Tusculans (see 323, Tribunes of the Plebs), then Consul at Rome, and triumphator. Tusculum is the original seat of the family (Cic. *Planc.* 20), but Pliny may be telescoping events a generation or more apart. The name is preserved entire in *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 70f., 542.

<sup>2</sup> If Fabius is the active cavalry officer described in battle under the Dictator (Liv. 8.38.14ff.) he can hardly be the aged Consul of 354, who could very well have fulfilled the peaceful functions attributed by other sources (see above) to the Dictator and his staff.

<sup>3</sup> As the praetorship in this period was normally held by an ex-Consul, Plautius is more probably the Consul of 330 than of 318. See Münzer, *APF* 39f.

321 B.C. A.U.C. 433

### Consuls

T. VETURIUS - f. - n. CALVINUS (\*11) Cos. 334

SP. POSTUMIUS - f. - n. ALBINUS (CAUDINUS)<sup>1</sup> Pat. (\*17) Cos. 334

Cic. *Off.* 3.109; *Sen.* 41; Liv. 9.1.1; Gell. 17.21.36; Flor. 1.11.10; App. *Samn.* 4.6; Chr. 354 (Calvino II et Albino II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Galbino et Balbino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 3.15.3; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.26;

Degrassi 108, 416f. Trapped by the Samnites in the Caudine forks, they made a treaty (Claud. Quad. fr. 18, Peter), or at least a *sponsio*, of peace (Liv. 9.1—7; Cic. *Off.* 3.109; *Sen.* 41; Dion. Hal. 16.1.1—7; Val. Max. 5.1, ext. 5; 7.2, ext. 17; Gell. 17.21.36; Flor. 1.11.10; App. *Samn.* 2—7; Dio fr. 36.10, and Zon. 7.26; Oros. 3.15.1—6). Both Consuls abdicated, and their successors immediately entered upon office (Liv. 9.7.12 and 15), apparently initiating a series of consulships which began in the late autumn or early winter (Niccolini, *FTP* 70 f.). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 12, on Veturius, no. 6.

### Dictator

Q. FABIUS - f. - n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (47)

Appointed to hold elections; abdicated when found to be faultily appointed (Liv. 9.7.13; Degrassi 108, 416f.).

### Master of Horse

P. AELIUS - f. - n. PAETUS<sup>2</sup> (100) Cos. 337

Liv. 9.7.13. See Degrassi 108, 416f.

### Dictator

M. AEMILIUS - f. - n. PAPUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (110)

He too failed to hold elections (Liv. 9.7.14; cf. Elog. 34 in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 200, and *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.68; Degrassi 108, 416f.).

### Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS - f. - n. FLACCUS Pat. (\*21)

Liv. 9.7.14. See Degrassi 108, 416f., Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 12.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

PUBLILIUS (\*4)<sup>4</sup>

Dion. Hal. 16.5 (Ποπλίου υἱός); on the date, see 326, on the Lex Poetelia.

### Legates, Envoys

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (186) Cos. 327

As senior member of the legates who received the Samnite terms, he argued for acceptance (Liv. 9.4).

<sup>1</sup> On Postumius' cognomen Caudinus, see *Fast. Cap.* on 332; Degrassi 107.

<sup>2</sup> For Aelius Livy has Aemilius, but the cognomen Paetus indicates clearly the Aelian family.

<sup>3</sup> Degrassi in *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.68 opposes Mommsen's identification of Papus, the Dictator of this year, with Barbula of the Elogium, who is evidently a



brother of the Consul of 317 and 311, on the ground that Barbula appears to be a younger brother, and that he could have appeared in the missing portion of the *Fasti* between 292 and 285. See Degrassi 112.

<sup>4</sup> The account of Publi f. in Dion. Hal. is based on the assumption that the Lex Poetelia was passed after the surrender at Caudium.

320 B.C.      A.U.C. 434

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS Sp. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 319, 315, 313  
Q. PUBLILIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILO (\*6) Cos. 339, 327, 315, Pr. 336

Liv. 9.7.15; Diod. 18.44.1; *Fast. Cap.* (L. P[apirius Sp. f. L. n. Curs]or II; Q. Pobl[ilius—]); Chr. 354 (Cursore II et Philo III); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cursore II et Filone); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κούρσορος τὸ γ' καὶ Σίλωνος); Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f. Peace with the Samnites was rejected and the erring Consuls handed over to them; then Publilius in Campania, and afterwards with his colleague in Apulia, defeated the Samnites and received the submission of Luceria (Liv. 9.12—15; Dio fr. 36, and Zon. 7.26). Livy (9.15.9—10) reports another version which credited Cornelius the Dictator (see below) and Papirius as Mag. Eq. with the achievement of the Consuls, and the celebration of a triumph (cf. *Act. Tr.* on 319). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 9, on Publilius, no. 2.

### Dictator<sup>1</sup>

C. MAENIUS P. f. P. n. (9) Cos. 338

*Fast. Cap.* (C. Ma[inius—]), Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f.; cf. Liv. 9.34.14, who states that too severe pressure in a quaestio on influential persons led to his abdication (but compare 9.27.6, on his dictatorship in 314).

### Master of Horse<sup>1</sup>

M. FOLIUS C. f. M. n. FLACCINATOR Pat. (3) Cos. 318

*Fast. Cap.* (M. Fos[lius C. f. M. n. Flac]cinator Ma[g--]). See Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f.

### Dictator

L. CORNELIUS — f. — n. LENTULUS Pat. (186) Cos. 327

Liv. 9.15.9—10; *Fast. Cap.* (L. Corn[elius — f. — n. Len]tulus); cf. Claud. Quad., fr. 21, Peter. See above, Consuls. No triumph is reported this year in *Act. Tr.* See Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f.

## Master of Horse

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313

Liv. 9.15.9; *Fast. Cap.* (L. Papiri[us Sp. f. L. n. Curs]or II mag[---]). See Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f. He probably remained Consul (cf. however Dio 43.33.1, and Mommsen, *Str.* 1. 514, note 1).

## Dictator

T. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS Pat. (57) Cos. 347, 344, 340

*Fast. Cap.* (T. Manli[us L. f. A. n. Imperio]ss. Torquatus III Di[ct--]), perhaps to hold elections. See Degrassi 36f., 108, 416f.

## Master of Horse

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313

*Fast. Cap.* (L. Papiriu[s Sp. f. L. n. Curso]r III Mag. Eq.); Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

L. LIVIUS (4)

Q. MAELIUS (3)

TI. NUMICIUS (3)

Since they too had pledged themselves at Caudium, they abdicated and were handed over to the Samnites (Liv. 9.8.13—10.2, Livius and Maelius; Cic. *Off.* 3.109, Numicius and Maelius; see note 1).

## Interreges

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (RULLIANUS) Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

M. VALERIUS CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299 Liv. 9.7.15. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

## Fetialis

A. CORNELIUS (COSSUS) ARVINA Pat. (122) Cos. 343, 332

Delivered the persons who had pledged peace at Caudium to the Samnites (Liv. 9.10.8—10, and 11.9).

<sup>1</sup> The various names of Consuls, Dictators, and Masters of Horse, are filled out from *Fast. Cap.* and *Act. Tr.*, Papirius from *Fast. Cap.* on 315, Publilius, *ib.* on 315, Maenius and Folius, *ib.* 314, and Manlius, *Act. Tr.* on 340. See Degrassi 36f., 68f. On the surrender of persons to the Samnites, see also Cic. *Off.* 3.109; *Sen.* 41; Gell. 17.21.36; Flor. 1.16.11; Dio fr. 36.19—21, and Zon. 7.26. On Papirius, see also 326, note 1, and 319, Consuls.

319 B.C. A.U.C. 435

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 315, 313  
Q. AULIUS Q. f. Q. n. CERRETANUS (2) Cos. 323

- Liv. 9.15.11; Diod. 18.58.1; *Fast. Cap.* (L. Papirius [Sp. f. L. n. Curs]-or III, Q. Aulus Q. f. Q. [n. Cerretanus II]); Chr. 354 (Murillano III, et Cerritano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Papino et Gaeretano); *Chr. Pasc.* (Παπηνίου καὶ Κερρατάνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi, 36f., 109, 416f. Aulus captured Ferentinum, while Papirius won Satricum, and according to the sources that had him in command at Luceria in 320, celebrated a triumph (Liv. 9.16; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 542; Eutrop. 2.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 31.4; Oros. 3.15.10; cf. *FGrH* 2 B, no. 255, p. 1156, line 16). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 9.

Censors<sup>2</sup>

?C. SULPICIUS SER. f. Q. n. LONGUS Pat. (75) Cos. 337, 323, 314  
*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f. ([-- Su]lpicius Se[--]). See *Fast. Cap.* on 314 for the name.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ANTISTIVS (16)

Carried a plebiscite empowering the Senate to deal with rebellious Romans in Satricum (Liv. 26.33.10; and for the date 9.16.2).

<sup>1</sup> Livy found a version making L. Papirius Mugillanus a Consul of this year (cf. Chr. 354). Mommsen rejected him in favor of Cursor and has been proved correct for *Fast. Cap.* by the fragment in Degrassi 36f. See *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 32, and Degrassi 109. No other Mugillanus appears in the consular lists after 380. See 426, note 1. Aulus appears in Diod. as Κόλυτος Αἰλίας.

<sup>2</sup> The name of the other Censor is lost. They did not complete the lustrum and probably abdicated, since others were elected to the censorship in 318.

318 B.C. A.U.C. 436

## Consuls

M. FOLIUS C. f. M. n. FLACCINATOR Pat. (3)

L. PLAUTIVS L. f. L. n. VENNO (or VENOX) (\*2)

Liv. 9.20.1 (with cognomina Flaccina and Venox); Diod. 19.2.1 (Λεύκιος Πλαύτιος καὶ Μάνιος Φούλβιος); *Fast. Cap.* (names entire, with cognomina Flaccinator and Venno); Chr. 354 (Venno et Flaccina-

tore); *Fast. Hyd.* (Venocce et Flaccino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βένωκος καὶ Φλάκου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f. Plautius subdued Teanum Apulum and Canusia in Apulia (Liv. 9.20.4–6; cf. Diod. 19.10.2).

### Censors<sup>1</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. M. n. CRASSUS Pat. (46)

C. MAENIUS P. f. P. n. (9)

*Fast. Cap.*; Fest. 120 L; Isid. *Etym.* 15.3.11; cf. Liv. 9.19.1–3, and 20.6. Maenius built the overhanging galleries known by his name (Fest.). See Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f.; on Papirius, Degrassi 108, on 330; and on the Maeniana, Boethius, *Eranos* 43 (1945) 89ff.; Lehman, *AJPh* 59 (1938) 280ff.

### Praetors

L. FURIUS Pat. (14)

The first to send a Prefect to Capua (Liv. 9.20.5; Fest. 262 L; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.608).

<sup>1</sup> The relation of these Censors, who are not named in Livy, to those of the previous year (also not named in Livy) is not stated. Livy however mentions the population registered by the Censors of this time, and the two new tribes.

317 B.C. A.U.C. 437

### Consuls

C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (62) Cos. 313, 311

Q. AEMILIUS Q. f. L. n. BARBULA Pat. (34) Cos. 311

Liv. 9.20.7, and 21.1; Diod. 19.17.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f. They held command in Apulia and Lucania (Liv. 9.20.8–9; cf. Diod. 19.65.7, under 316).

316 B.C. A.U.C. 438

### Consuls

SP. NAUTIUS SP. f. SP. n. RUTILUS Pat. (11)

M. POPILLIUS M. f. M. n. LAENAS (\*2)

Liv. 9.21.1; Diod. 19.55.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354 (Lucillo et Lenas); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rutilio et Laenate); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ρουτιλίου καὶ Λενάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f.

### Dictator

L. AEMILIUS L. f. L. n. MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS Pat. (101) Cos. 341, 329

Liv. 9.21.2; *Fast. Cap.* (rei gerundae causa), Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f.; attacked Saticula and defeated a force of Samnites (Liv. 9.21; cf. Diod. 19.65.7).

### Master of Horse

L. FULVIUS L. f. L. n. CURVUS (46) Cos. 322

Liv. 9.21.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f.

### Quaestors

?AP. CLAUDIUS (CAECUS) Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. —, 295

Elog. 10 in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79. The date is unknown; this is the latest one probable if he was Curule Aedile before his censorship (Sobeck, *Quaest.* 5).

315 B.C. A.U.C. 439

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 313

Q. PUBLILIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILO (\*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, Pr. 336

Diod. 19.66.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Liv. 9.22.1, where the names are omitted. See Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f. On Papirius, see Lübker no. 9, on Publilius, no. 2.

### Dictator

Q. FABIUS M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Liv. 9.22.1; *Fast. Cap.* (rei gerundae causa; Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f.). After finally capturing Saticula, he turned to the attack on Sora (Liv. 9.22—23; cf. Diod. 19.72.3—9; Frontin. *Str.* 1.11.21; see below, Master of Horse).

### Master of Horse

Q. AULIUS Q. f. AI.<sup>2</sup> n. CERRETANUS (2)

*Fast. Cap.* According to Livy's main source he fell in battle with the Samnites at Saticula; but in another, which Diod. followed, he fell at Lautulae (Liv. 9.22—25; Diod. 19.72.6—7; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 36f., 109f., 418f.).

## Master of Horse, Suffectus

C. FABIVS M. f. N. n. AMBUSTVS Pat. (41)

Liv. 9.23.6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 86f., 110, 418f.

<sup>1</sup> *Fast. Hyd.* (Cursor III et Lenate II), and *Chr. Pasc.* (Κούρσορος τὸ δ' καὶ Λενάτου τὸ β') have confused the names of Publilius and Popillius. See the criticism of the tradition for this year in *RE*, on Papirius (Münzer).

<sup>2</sup> Though he has no explanation to offer of the praenomen AI., Degrassi (109f.) feels that it is sufficient to distinguish this Q. Aulius from the Consul of 323 and 319.

314 B.C. A.U.C. 440

## Consuls

M. POETELIVS M. f. M. n. LIBO (not in \**RE*)

C. SVPICIVS SER. f. Q. n. LONGVS Pat. (75) Cos. 337, 323

Liv. 9.24.1; Diod. 19.73.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354 (Libone et Longo III); *Fast. Hyd.* (Saminte et Longo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σαμνήτου καὶ Λόγγου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 110, 418f. The Consuls captured Sora and the Ausonian towns,<sup>1</sup> and defeated a Samnite force in Campania (Liv. 9.24—25, and 27; cf. Diod. 19.76.1–5). Sulpicius celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 542; not mentioned by Livy). On Poetelius, cf. Lübker no. 3.

## Dictator

C. MAENIVS P. f. P. n. (9) Cos. 338

Liv. 9.26.7; *Fast. Cap.* (rei gerundae causa); Degrassi 36f., 110, 418f. Appointed to investigate conspiracies in Campania (an open outbreak, Diod. 19.76.3–5), he then turned to investigate secret combinations for gaining office in Rome (Liv. 9.26.8–22).

## Master of Horse

M. FOLIVS C. f. M. n. FLACCINATOR Pat. (3) Cos. 318

Liv. 9.26.7; *Fast. Cap.*; Degrassi 36f., 110, 418f.; cf. Diod. 19.76.3 (Μάνιος Φούλβιος).

<sup>1</sup> Livy does not state who commanded the Roman force that recovered Luceria (9.26). Diod. (19.72.8–9) dates the colony in the previous year.

313 B.C.      A.U.C. 441

### Consuls

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315  
C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (62) Cos. 317, 311

Liv. 9.28.2; Diod. 19.77.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Fest. 458 L; Degrassi 36f., 110, 418f. Iunius is credited in some of Livy's sources with the capture of Nola, Atina and Calatia (Liv. 9.28.5-6; cf. Diod. 19.101.2; see Dictator). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 9.

### Dictator

C. POETELIUS C. f. C. n. LIBO VISOLUS (not in \**RE*)

Liv. 9.28.2; *Fast. Cap.* (rei gerendae causa); Varro *LL* 7.105; Degrassi 36f., 110, 418f. Credited by Livy's source with the winning of Fregellae and Nola, but the variant which credits Iunius with Nola has Poetelius appointed *clavi figendi causa* (Liv. 9.28.2-6). On the Lex Poetelia, see 326. See Lübker no. 2.

Q. FABIUS (M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS)<sup>1</sup> Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Diodorus Siculus attributes the capture of Fregellae and Nola to Q. Fabius (19.101.37; Degrassi 419).

### Master of Horse

M. FOLIUS (C. f. M. n. FLACCINATOR) Pat. (3) Cos. 318

With the Dictator Poetelius, according to Livy (9.28.2).

M. POETELIUS M. f. M. n. LIBO (not in \**RE*) Cos. 314

With the Dictator Poetelius, according to *Fast. Cap.*; Degrassi 36f., 101, 418f.

### Aediles, Curule

? AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. CAECUS Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. -, 295

Held the office twice (Elog. 10, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79; cf. Ovid *Fast.* 6.663), the first time probably before his censorship in 312.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

OVINIUS (1)

The Lex Ovinia assigned the lection of the Senate to the Censors (Fest. 290 L). Passed before the first lection in 312, but probably only

recently, since the Consuls refused to accept it as valid. See Rotondi 233; Niccolini *FTP* 389.

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniae deducendae*

M. VALERIUS CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

D. IUNIUS (BRUTUS) SCAEVA (60) Cos. 325

P. FULVIUS LONGUS (78)

Founded a Latin colony at Saticula (Fest. 458 L; cf. Liv. 27.10.7; Vell. 1.14.4).

<sup>1</sup> Mommsen (*RF* 2.242ff.) defends the notice in Diod., and attacks the dictatorship of Poetelius as false because he does not appear on the consular lists, and the discrepancies in the traditions regarding the date of the Lex Poetelia are suspicious. The two Masters of Horse may however point to clear division in the tradition or even, since one version had Poetelius appointed *clavi figendi causa*, to the existence of two Dictators at different times in this year, with consequent confusion regarding the assignment of Masters of Horse to each.

312 B.C. A.U.C. 442

### Consuls

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS (CORVINUS) Pat. (244) Cos. 289, 286?

P. DECIUS P. f. Q. n. MUS (16) Cos. 308, 297, 295

Liv. 9.28.8; Diod. 19.105.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Frontin. *Aq.* 1.5; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f. Decius was ill and remained in Rome (Liv. 9.29.3; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 27, a triumph over Samnites, not otherwise attested), but Valerius defeated the Samnites (Liv. 9.29.3), and, according to *Act. Tr.*, celebrated a triumph over Samnites and Sorani (Degrassi 70f., 542). Diod. (19.105.5) mentions an attack on Pollitia of the Marrucini. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 50.

### Dictator

C. SULPICIUS SER. f. Q. n. LONGUS Pat. (75) Cos. 337, 323, 314  
*Fast. Cap.*; cf. Liv. 9.29.3. See Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.

### Dictator or Master of Horse<sup>1</sup>

C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (62) Cos. 317, 313, 311

Liv. 9.29.3 (Dict., appointed to meet an Etruscan threat); *Fast. Cap.* (Mag. Eq.). See Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.



### Censors

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. CAECUS Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. -, 295

C. PLAUTIUS C. f. C. n. VENOX<sup>2</sup> (\*5)

Liv. 9.29.5; Diod. 20.36.1; *Fast. Cap.*; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.5; cf. on Claudius, Elog. 10, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12; Cic. *Sen.* 16; Suet. *Tib.* 1.2; Pompon. in *Dig.* 1.2.2.36; Fest. 270 L, and texts cited, below; see Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.

Diod. (20.36.1-5) mentions the concord, Livy the disagreement of the Censors (9.29.7, and 33.4) and Plautius' abdication while Claudius continued in office (cf. Frontin. *Aq.* 1.5; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 34; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.351, note 2). Claudius paved the Appian way to Capua, built the Claudian aqueduct, admitted sons of freedmen to the Senate, and gave landless citizens full citizen rights; also these Censors forbade the tibicines to hold their festival in the temple of Jupiter, and transferred the cult of Hercules at the Ara Maxima from the Potitii to public slaves (Cic. *Cael.* 34-35; Liv. 9.29.5-11, and 33-34, and 46.10-11; Diod. 20.36.1-6; Elog. above; Ovid *Fast.* 6.654-692; Val. Max. 1.1.17; 2.5.4; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.5; Plut. *Popl.* 7.5; Suet. *Claud.* 24; Eutrop. 2.9.3; Pomp. *Dig.* 1.2.2.36; Serv. *Aen.* 8.179; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 2.7.15; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 325, p. 125 Helm; Cassiod.; Fest. 270 L; Macrobi. *Sat.* 3.6.13). See 311 and 310. On Plautius, see Lübker no. 19.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? L. ? COMINIUS (2)

See Tribunes of the Soldiers.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. (or M.) LAETORIUS MERGUS (11)

Convicted of *impudicitia*, while serving as Tr. Mil. in the Second Samnite War, by the Tr. Pl. Cominius (Dion. Hal. 16.4; Val. Max. 6.1.11). Dated after 313 by Dion. Hal. Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Laetorius" 11) suggests 292-290, since the story does not appear in Livy.

<sup>1</sup> It is to be noted that though Livy's text clearly names Bubulcus Dictator (see Conway and Walters *ad loc.*), he departs from his usual practice in failing to mention the Master of Horse. Could there possibly have been a lacuna? In any case, as Conway and Walters point out, the following pronoun *is* in Livy's text must refer to the Dictator, not the Master of Horse.

\* In *Fast. Cap.* is added the note "qui in hoc honore Venox appellatus est," which Frontinus explains by his ability to discover new springs of water.

311 B.C. A.U.C. 443

### Consuls

C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (62) Cos. 317, 313

Q. AEMILIUS Q. f. L. n. BARBULA Pat. (34) Cos. 317

Liv. 9.30.1; Diod. 20.3.1 (Γάιος Ἰούλιος for Iunius); *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f. Iunius held command in Samnium where he regained Cluviae and captured Bovianum of the Pentri, and returned to celebrate a triumph; Aemilius in Etruria, where he relieved Sutrium, and returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 9.31—32; Diod. 20.25, who puts both Consuls in Apulia; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 542; Zon. 7.1). Both Consuls refused to recognize the order of the Senate established by the Censors Claudius and Plautius (Liv. 9.30.1—2).

### Censors

See 312. The tibicines emigrated to Tibur but were brought back and restored their right of dining on the Capitol (Liv. 9.30.9—10; Val. Max. 2.5.4; Ovid *Fasti* 6.657—692).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. ATILIUS (12)

C. MARCIUS (RUTILUS CENSORINUS) (98) Cos. 310

Carried a plebiscite to have the 16 Tribunes of the Soldiers for the four legions elected by the people (Liv. 9.30.3; cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 72f.).

M. DECIUS (8)

Carried a plebiscite placing Duumviri Navales in charge of equipping and repairing the fleet (Liv. 9.30.4; Niccolini *FTP* 73).

310 B.C. A.U.C. 444

### Consuls

Q. FABIUS M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 308, 297, 295

C. MARCIUS C. f. L. n. RUTILUS (CENSORINUS) (98)

Liv. 9.33.1; Diod. 20.27.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f. Fabius held command in Etruria, crossed the Ciminian forest to northern Etruria and Umbria, received the alliance of Camerinum, compelled Perusia, Cortona, and Arretium to sue for peace and a treaty, and reduced Perusia when it renewed the war (Liv. 9.35—37, 38.4, and 40.18—20; Diod. 20.35.1—5; Frontin. *Str.* 1.2.2; 2.5.2; Flor. 1.12.3—6). According to Livy (9.40.20) he celebrated a triumph as Consul (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 32; cf. *Act. Tr.*, and below under 309, Proconsul). Marcius shared a victory with Fabius at Sutrium, then captured Allifae and other points from the Samnites; but reports of reverses led to the appointment of a Dictator (Liv. 9.38, and 39.1; Diod. 20.35.1—5).

### Dictator

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313

Credited with important (but probably mythical) victories at Lake Vadimo in Etruria and Longulae in Samnium (Liv. 9.38.14—40; Dio fr. 36.26; cf. Licin. Macer, fr. 17 Peter, in Liv.), and the celebration of a triumph (Liv. 9.40.15 and 20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 31.4; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 542; and below on 309). See Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.; Lübker no. 9.

### Master of Horse

C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (62) Cos. 317, 313, 311

Liv. 9.38.15, and 40.8—9. See Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.; and 309, Master of Horse.

### Censors

See 312 and 311. Livy (9.33—34) describes an attempt by Tribunes to compel Claudius to give up office when his colleague did so at the end of the regular term (cf. Liv. 9.29.7—8; Diod. 20.36.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 34). Mommsen (*Str.* 2.351, n. 2) believes that extraordinary prorogations to finish such tasks as the Appian Way and the Claudian aqueduct were permitted.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

P. SEMPRONIUS (SOPHUS?) (85) Cos. 304

Attempted to compel Claudius to lay down his Censorship (Liv. 9.33.5; cf. 33—34; and above, Censors).

## Legates, Lieutenants

?K. FABIVS M. f. N. n. Pat. (19)  
or

?C. CLAVDIVS Pat. (17)

One or other (sources differ), the one a brother, the other a half-brother of Rullianus, spied out northern Etruria and won the aid of Camerinum (Liv. 9.36.2–9, both variants; Frontin. *Str.* 1.2.2; Flor. 1.11.3).

M. VALERIVS (CORVVS) Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 345, 343, 335, 300, 299, Pr. 308

P. DECIVS MVS (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297, 295

Served under the Dictator Papirius Cursor at Longulae (Liv. 9.40.12–13 and 21). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

## ? Duumviri Navales

?P. CORNELIVS Pat. (41, cf. 66 and 316)

Given charge of the coast, he raided the region about Pompeii (Liv. 9.38.2–3). He might be either Cossus Arvina (66) or Scipio (316).

309 B.C. A.U.C. 445

## Dictator

L. PAPIRIVS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313

*Fast. Cap.*; *Act. Tr.*; cf. 310, Dictator; Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f., and on the triumph, 70f., 542. See Lübker no. 9.

## Master of Horse

C. IUNIVS C. f. C. n. BVBVLCVS BRVTVS (62) Cos. 317, 313, 311

*Fast. Cap.*; cf. 310, Dictator and Master of Horse; Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.

The third "Dictator" year. *Fast. Cap.* lists a Dict. and a Mag. Eq. as above with the note "Hoc anno dictator et magister eq. sine cos. fuerunt." The *Act. Tr.* lists the triumph of the Dictator and that of Fabius Rullianus (Cos. 310) in this year, that of the latter as Procos. Livy places these magistrates and triumphs all in 310, and Diod. that of Rullianus in his consulship. As before, Chr. 354 has the note "Hoc anno dictatores; non fuerunt (consules)," while the *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* place the Dict. and the Mag. Eq. with the Consuls of 310.

## Promagistrates

Q. FABIVS MAXIVS RULLIVNVS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

*Act. Tr.*, triumph as Procos. over Etruscans; cf. above, and 310, Consuls; Degrassi 76f., 542.

308 B.C. A.U.C. 446

## Consuls

P. DECIVS P. f. Q. n. MVS (16) Cos. 312, 297, 295

Q. FABIVS M. f. N. n. MAXIVS RULLIVNVS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 297, 295

Liv. 9.41.1; Diod. 20.37.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 110, 420f. Decius served in Etruria, giving Tarquinii a forty year truce and Volsinii and other towns an annual one, then turned to face Umbrian attacks on Rome, while Fabius fought Samnites, Marsi, Paeligni, and received the surrender of Mevania in Umbria (Liv. 9.41; cf. Diod. 20.44.8–9; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 27, Decius).

## Praetor

M. VALERIVS (CORVVS) Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 345, 343, 335, 300, 299

Liv. 9.41.1 (quartum creatus).<sup>1</sup> See 347, Praetors; cf. Plin. *NH* 7.157; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

L. FURIVS (15)

According to some annals, he vetoed the election of Ap. Claudius to the consulship before he abdicated the censorship (Liv. 9.42.3). These annalists evidently did not know the “Dictator” years.

<sup>1</sup> The dates of the second and third praetorships of Corvus remain unrecorded. Maxis (12) suggests that the second should be placed after 345 and the third, of course, before 308.

307 B.C. A.U.C. 447

## Consuls

AP. CLAVDIVS C. f. AP. n. CAECVS Pat. (91) Cos. 296, Pr. –, 295

L. VOLUMNIVS C. f. C. n. FLAMMA VIOLENS (\*3) Cos. 296

Liv. 9.42.2; 10.15.12; Diod. 20.45.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Claudius, Elog. 10 in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 192, and *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12; Degrassi 38f., 110, 422f. Volumnius held command against the Sallentini (Liv. 9.42.4–5; cf. Diod. 20.80.1–2, on operations in Iapygia, in 306). Piso omitted this college from his *Annals* (Liv. 9.44.3–4). On Volumnius, see Lübker no. 3.

### Censors

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS (CORVINUS) Pat. (244) Cos. 312, 289

C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (62) Cos. 317, 313, 311

Liv. 9.43.25–26; 10.1.9; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Val. Max. 2.9.2; Degrassi 38f., 110, 422f. Brutus let contracts for building the temple of Salus, and for roads (Liv.; cf. on Salus, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.248f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.154f.). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 50.

### Aediles, Curule

?L. POSTUMIUS MEGELLUS Pat. (\*19) Cos. 305, 294, 291

Built an Aedes Victoriae from fines levied while Aedile (Liv. 10.33.9). Seidel (13) suggests a date before his first consulship. See Lübker no. 22.

### Promagistrates

Q. FABIUS M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Liv. 9.42.2 and 6, pro consule. Received near Allifae the surrender of a Samnite force and its Hernican allies (Liv. 9.42.6–10).

306 B.C. A.U.C. 448

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

Q. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. TREMULUS (106) Cos. 288

P. CORNELIUS A. f. P. n. ARVINA Pat. (66) Cos. 288

Liv. 9.42.10; Diod. 20.73.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Tr[e]mulus; P. Corn[eli]us--); Chr. 354 (Tremulo et Arvina); *Fast. Hyd.* (Remulo et Albino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f. Cornelius fought Samnites who had taken Calatia and Sora, Marcius the Hernici and Anagnini, over whom he celebrated a triumph, and the

Samnites (Liv. 9.43; Cic. *Phil.* 6.13; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 542; Plin. *NH* 34.23; cf. Diod. 20.80.1–4; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.277; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.153f.). These Consuls too (see 307) were omitted by Piso (Liv. 9.44.3–4).

### Dictator

P. CORNELIUS - f. - n. SCIPIO BARBATUS Pat. (344, cf. 316)  
Cos. 328?

Appointed to hold elections (Liv. 9.44.1–2; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] n. Scipio Barbatus), Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f.).

### Master of Horse

P. DECIUS P. f. Q. n. MUS (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297, 295  
Liv. 9.44.1–2; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Mus), Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f.

### Aediles, Curule

?? IUVENTIUS (1)

Called the first plebeian Curule Aedile in a tradition which Cicero disbelieved (*Planc.* 58; see 364), but certainly preceded Flavius in 304. See Seidel 75.

<sup>1</sup> The name of Marcius is preserved entire in *Act. Tr.* On the filiation of Cornelius Arvina, see *Act. Tr.* on Cornelius Cossus Arvina, Cos. 343. The name is preserved almost entire in *Fast. Cap.* for 294, Censors.

305 B.C. A.U.C. 449

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. POSTUMIUS L. f. SP. n. MEGELLUS Pat. (\*19) Cos. 294, 291  
Ti. MINUCIUS - f. - n. AUGURINUS (34)

Liv. 9.44.2; Diod. 20.81.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Megellus; Ti. Mi[nucius --]); Chr. 354 (Megello et Augurino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello et Minucio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f. According to Livy's main source, both Consuls defeated the Samnites, captured Bovianum, and celebrated triumphs, but other authors, he says, relate that Minucius died of wounds (Liv. 9.44.5–15). These were evidently followed by *Fast. Cap.*, nor are the triumphs listed in *Act. Tr.* (see Degrassi 542f.). Diod. mentions no Consul Suffectus, but tells the reduction of the Paeligni, the defeat of Samnites in the Ager Falernus, the death of Gellius, the Samnite leader, and the recapture of Sora, Arpinum and Cesennia (20.90.3–4). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 22.

### Consul Suffectus

M. FULVIUS L. f. L. n. CURVUS PAETINUS (47)

Liv. 9.44.15 (some authors); *Fast. Cap.* (M.[---]), Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f.; *Act. Tr.* (name entire), Degrassi 70f., 542f.

### Aediles, Curule

? AP. CLAUDIUS CAECUS Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. —, 295

Twice Aed. Cur. (Elog. 10, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 192, and *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12). Seidel (11) assumed that he preceded Cn. Flavius.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? CN. FLAVIUS C. f. or ANNI f. (15)

See 304, Aediles, Curule.

<sup>1</sup> The name of Postumius Megellus is preserved entire in *Act. Tr.* for 294. In the case of Minucius, Diod. and *Fast. Cap.* agree upon the praenomen Ti., but Livy and Cassiod. have T.

304 B.C.      A.U.C. 450

### Consuls

P. SEMPRONIUS P. f. C. n. SOPHUS (85)

P. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. SAVERRIO Pat. (97)

Liv. 9.45.1; Diod. 20.91.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---] C. n. Sophus; P. S[---]); *Act. Tr.* (names entire); Plin. *NH* 33.18, L. Sulpicius; Chr. 354 (Sofa et Saberio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sempronio et Faberio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 110, 422f. According to Livy (9.45.1–4), Sempronius led his army through Samnite territory and recommended the peace that was made this year, then with his colleague turned to destroy the Aequi (9.45.5–18), but Diod. and *Act. Tr.* credit him alone with the reduction of the Aequi and a triumph over them (Diod. 20.101.5), while his colleague triumphed over Samnites (*Act. Tr.*). See Degrassi 70f., 543.

### Censors

Q. FABIUS M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

P. DECIVS P. f. Q. n. MUS (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297, 295

Liv. 9.46.14; 10.22.3, and 24.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---] N. n. Maxim. Rullianu[s]); Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f. Against the Censors of 312,



these restricted the registration of the "forensis turba" (libertini, Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 32) to the four urban tribes, and also instituted the procession of the knights (Liv. 9.46.14-15; Val. Max. 2.2.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 32.2; Ampel. 18.6; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 13.5).

### Aediles, Curule

CN. FLAVIUS CN. f. or ANNI f.<sup>1</sup> (15)

A scribe of Ap. Claudius the Censor, and the first person of freedman stock to attain this office (Piso, fr. 27 Peter; Lic. Macer, fr. 18 Peter; Cic. *Att.* 6.1.8; *Mur.* 25; Liv. 9.46.1; Diod. 20.36.6; Val. Max. 2.5.2; 9.3.3 (praetor); Plin. *NH* 33.17; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.7; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.15.9). According to Livy (9.46.5-6) he published as Aedile the *civile ius* and the *Fasti*, and dedicated the temple of Concord, but Cicero (above) and Pliny (above) claim that he did so as a scribe (cf. Cic. *De Or.* 1.186).

? Q. ANICIUS PRAENESTINUS<sup>2</sup> (5)

Plin. *NH* 33.17; elected over C. Poetelius and Domitius, though recently a foe.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? CN. FLAVIUS (15)

See Aediles, Curule and note 1.

### Pontifices

? CORNELIUS (SCIPIO) BARBATUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (71, cf. 316, 343)

As Pont. Max., was compelled by the people to lead the Aedile Flavius through the formula of dedication of the temple of Concord (Liv. 9.46.6).

<sup>1</sup> Cn. f. (Liv.), but Anni f., Piso fr. 27 Peter; Cic. *Att.* 6.1.8; Plin. *NH* 33.17. According to Licinius Macer, he was no longer a scribe but had held, presumably since 312, the offices of Tribune of the Plebs, III vir Nocturnus, and III vir coloniae deducendae, but the office of III vir Noct. was established, it seems, toward 289 (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.594). Piso (fr. 27 Peter) has him give up the post of scribe on being elected, while Pliny on the authority of old annals has him Tr. Pl. and Aed. at the same time. Niccolini suggests that he was Tr. Pl. in 305 and began his aedileship immediately thereafter (*FTP* 75f.). See Seidel 13.

<sup>2</sup> There had been no war with Praeneste since 338. Though Praeneste refused to accept citizenship he might have moved to Rome.

<sup>3</sup> If the pontiff's praenomen was P., he could be the Consul of 328, and the doubtful Dictator of 306; if Cn., he would be the father of the Consul of 298 (*RE* 343).

303 B.C. A.U.C. 451

## Consuls

SER. CORNELIUS CN. f. CN. n. LENTULUS Pat. (206)

L. GENUCIUS - f. - n. AVENTINENSIS<sup>1</sup> (15)

Liv. 10.1.1; Diod. 20.102.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--C]n. f. Cn. n. Lentulus); Chr. 354 (Rufo et Adventinense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lentulo et Abentesi); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λεντούλου καὶ Ἀβεντησίου); Cassiod.; see Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. To this year are dated the colonies of Sora and Alba Fucens, the citizenship of Arpinum and Trebulanum, punishment for Frusino and the Hernici, and a minor expedition in Umbria (Liv. 10.1.1-6).

<sup>1</sup> On Genucius' cognomen, see *Fast. Cap.* on 365, 363 and 362.

302 B.C. A.U.C. 452

## Consuls

M. LIVIUS - f. C. n. DENTER (11)

M. AEMILIUS L. f. L. n. PAULLUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (116)

Liv. 10.1.7; Diod. 20.106.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] C. n. Dent[er]); Chr. 354 (Dextro et Paulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Dentone et Emilio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Δεντωνίου καὶ Αἰμιλίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. According to one of Livy's sources, Aemilius defeated Cleonymus of Thurii and recovered the Sallentine land (10.2.1-2), but according to another the Dictator Iunius was sent against Cleonymus (10.2.3; see below).

## Dictator

C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (62) Cos. 317, 313, 311

Appointed to quell a rebellion among the Aequi, over whom he celebrated a triumph (Liv. 10.1.8-9; *Act. Tr.* (name entire); *Fast. Cap.* ([--] n. Bubulcus Br[utus]); Val. Max. 8.14.6; see above, Consuls).

## Master of Horse

M. TITINIUS C. f. C. n. (11)

Liv. 10.1.9; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] C. f. C. [n--]), Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f.

## Dictator

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS CORVUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (137, cf. 244)

Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

According to *Act. Tr.* for 301, *Fast. Cap.* ([--] M. [n.] Ma[ximus--], Degrassi 38f.), and probably Livy (10.3.3, and 5.14), this Dictator was Corvus, not his son, Cos. 312, and Cens. 307 (see Degrassi 111). Appointed because of disorder at Arretium and at Carseoli among the Marsi, he celebrated a triumph over both (Liv. 10.3—5, esp. 5.13; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 72f., 543). See 301, Dictator; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

### Master of Horse

Q. FABIVS M. f. N. n. MAXIVS RVLIVNVS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

M. AEMILIVS L. f. L. n. PAVLVS Pat. (116) Cos. 302

Listed in the order of *Fast. Cap.* ([---] M. f. N. n. Maxi[mus--], and [--Ai]milius L. f. L. [n.--], respectively, preserved; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f.). Livy (10.3.3–4 and 6–8) found both in his sources but preferred Aemilius, doubting that Fabius would have been subject to Valerius or have disobeyed again a Dictator's command (see 325). See 301, Master of Horse.

### Aediles, Curule

? L. CORNELIVS SCIPIO BARBIVS Pat. (343) Cos. 298

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.7 (*ILS* 1). Seidel (14) places him in 301, an odd numbered year before his consulate. As the Aediles of 299 are known, 301 is the latest possible date.

### Legates, Lieutenants

CN. FVLIVS (MAXIVS CENTVMALVS) (88) Cos. 298

Served under the Dictator Valerius against the Etruscans (Liv. 10.4.8–12, cf. 5.5).

<sup>1</sup> Aemilius' filiation is given in *Fast. Cap.* for 301, Master of Horse.

<sup>2</sup> M. Valerius Corvus (or Corvinus, as he is frequently called) is not termed Maximus elsewhere in *Fast. Cap.*, or in Livy in reference to his earlier consulships, though the cognomen appears in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26 in a reference to 343 and in Gellius (9.11) in reference to the incident of the raven in 349. Consequently Beloch (*RG* 423), Schön (30ff., quoted by Degrassi 111, and Volkmann, *RE*), and most recently Volkmann (*RE*) attribute this dictatorship to his son Maximus Corvinus, who was Consul in 312 and 289. Moreover, as Livy (10.3.3) clearly names Maximus as Dictator in 302 (301 is a "Dictator" year in *Fast. Cap.*) and identifies the Dictator of 302 with the Consul of 300 and 299, Volkmann believes that Livy referred these consulships to Maximus Corvinus, and all three would attribute them to him. In this they go against the dominating ancient tradition that Corvus held six consulships over a

period of 46 years (Cic. *Sen.* 60; Val. Max. 8.13.1; Plin. *NH* 7.157; Plut. *Mar.* 28.6; Tac. *Ann.* 1.9; 49 in *Fast. Cap.* because of the "Dictator" years). It is clear that the redactors of *Fast. Cap.* attributed these offices to Corvus: his dictatorship in 302 is numbered II, and his consulship in 300 is numbered V in Chr. 354, and that in 299 is numbered VI in *Fast. Cap.* Livy's omission of the cognomen Corvus in these years is probably not significant in view of the frequency of such omissions in other cases, nor the omission of the numeral of iteration, since one would be required for either the father or the son. Accordingly it is not at all clear that he rejected the usual identification. Moreover the lapse of time between the first consulship in 348 and the sixth in 299 though great, as Volkmann points out, was not impossible in a man who attained, it was said, his first at the age of 23 (Val. Max. 8.13.1, and 15.5), and lived to the age of 100 (Val. Max.; Cic. *Sen.* 60).

301 B.C.      A.U.C. 453

### Dictator

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS CORVUS    Pat. (137, cf. 244) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

### Master of Horse

Q. FABIVS M. f. N. n. MAXIMVS RULLIANVS    Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

M. AEMILIUS L. f. L. n. PAULLVS    Pat. (116) Cos. 302

Liv. 10.3—5; cf. 10.5.13; *Fast. Cap.*; *Act. Tr.*; see 302, Dictator, and Master of Horse; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f., and on Valerius' triumph, 92f., 542. See 302, Dictator, and note 2, on Corvus.

A "Dictator" year; see 324, 313, and 309. Livy marks no break in the series of Consuls and places Corvus' dictatorship in 302 (10.3.1), but *Act. Tr.* places the triumph in 301, while *Fast. Cap.* adds the note: [Hoc an]no dictat(or) [et mag. eq. sine cos. fuerunt]. Chr. 354 reads Corvo II et Rulliano II, and *Fast. Hyd.*, His cons. item Corvinus dictator et Aemilius magister equitum mensibus VI.

### Aediles, Curule

See 302.

### Legates, Lieutenants

See 302.

300 B.C.      A.U.C. 454

**Consuls<sup>1</sup>**

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS CORVUS Pat. (137, cf. 244)  
Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 299

Q. APPULEIUS - f. - n. PANSA (24)

Liv. 10.5.14, and 6.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] M. f. M. n. [--]); Chr. 354 (Corvo V et Pansa); *Fast. Hyd.* (Corvino et Pansa), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. Valerius carried a law of appeal (Rotondi 235f.), and fought some Aequian rebels, while Appuleius began operations against Nequinum in Umbria (Liv. 10.9.3-8). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49; and above, 302, note 2.

**Censors**

P. SEMPRONIUS P. f. C. n. SOPHUS (85) Cos. 304

P. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. SAVERRIO Pat. (97) Cos. 304

*Fast. Cap.* ([-- Sempr]oni[u]s--]), Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f.; confirmed by Livy (10.9.14), who has them complete the lustration in 299, after adding the tribes Aniensis and Teretina.

**Tribunes of the Plebs**

CN. OGULNIUS (2)

Q. OGULNIUS (GALLUS) (5) Cos. 269

Carried the Ogulnian law which opened the pontificate and the augurate to the plebeians and added four and five plebeian places, respectively, to the existing colleges of four patricians each (Liv. 10.6-9.2).

**Pontifices**

300-295: P. DECIUS MUS (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297, 295

300- ? : M. LIVIUS DENTER (11) Cos. 302

300- ? : C. MARCIUS RUTILUS (CENSORINUS) (98) Cos. 310

300- ? : P. SEMPRONIUS SOPHUS (85) Cos. 304

Plebeians elected under the Lex Ogulnia (Liv. 10.9.2, and 10.6-9; on Livius, 10.28.14, and 29.3; and perhaps on Marcius, *ILS* 9338, no. 1).

**Augurs**

300- ? : P. AELIUS PAETUS (100) Cos. 337

C. GENUCIUS (AUGURINUS) (3)

C. MARCIUS RUTILUS (CENSORINUS) (98) Cos. 310

M. MINUCIUS FAESUS (42)

T. PUBLILIUS (\*8)

Plebeians added under the Ogulnian law (Liv. 10.9.2; and on Marcius, *ILS* 9338; Val. Max. 4.1.3; Plut. *Cor.* 1; on Minucius, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.135f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.147f.).

<sup>1</sup> In *CIL* 6.37160 the name of Valerius is given as M. Valerio M. f. Corvin[o]; see 302, note 2. The praenomen of Appuleius is preserved in Cassiod.

299 B.C.      A.U.C. 455

### Consuls

M. FULVIUS CN. f. CN. n. PAETINUS<sup>1</sup> (96)

T. MANLIUS (T. f. T. n.) TORQUATUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (81)

Liv. 10.9.9 (Paetus); *Fast. Cap.* ([--] f. Cn. [--]); *Act. Tr.* (F.'s name entire); Chr. 354 (Petino et Torquato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Poetico et Torquato); *Chr. Pasc.* (Περίτου καὶ Τορκουάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. Fulvius captured Nequinum of Umbria (Liv. 10.10.1–5), and celebrated a triumph over Samnites (Sabines?) and Nequinates (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 72f., 543). Torquatus died in Etruria (Liv. 10.11.1–3).

### Consul Suffectus

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS CORVUS Pat. (137, cf. 244) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300

Liv. 10.11.4–6; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] VI); Cic. *Sen.* 60; Val. Max. 8.15.5; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. Succeeded to command in Etruria. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49; and above, 302, note 2.

### Aediles, Curule<sup>3</sup>

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. CALVINUS MAXIMUS (45) Cos. 283

SP. CARVILIUS Q. f. – n. MAXIMUS (8)

Liv. 10.9.12–13, from Piso, fr. 28 Peter.

Q. FABIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS (RULLIANUS) Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. SP. n. CURSOR Pat. (53) Cos. 293, 272

Liv. 10.9.10–12, from Licinius Macer, fr. 19 Peter, and Aelius Tubero, fr. 7 Peter. On Papirius, see Lübker, no. 10.

<sup>1</sup> As no war with the Samnites is mentioned this year, Münzer (*RE* no. 47) suggests that, despite the differing filiation and cognomen, Fulvius may be

identified with the Cos. Suff. of 305, but if Samnites is a mistake for Sabines, as Bruno saw, no difficulty remains. (Degrassi 111, where Bruno is cited.)

<sup>2</sup> Münzer suggests the filiation T. f. T. n., a grandson of the Consul of 340.

<sup>3</sup> Münzer doubts the two plebeians despite Livy's preference and the authority of Piso, since patricians should hold the office in regular course in an odd year; and Domitius was defeated in 305 (Plin. *NH* 33.17, probably also from Piso). See Seidel, 14f. Could magistrates of successive years have been telescoped?

298 B.C.      A.U.C. 456

### Consuls

L. CORNELIUS CN. f. - n. SCIPIO BARBATUS Pat. (343)

CN. FULVIUS CN. f. CN. n. MAXIMUS CENTUMALUS (88)

Liv. 10.11.10; *Act. Tr.* (on Fulvius); Chr. 354 (Scipione et Centumalo) *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione et Maximo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. According to Livy, Scipio won a victory in Etruria (10.12.3–8), but according to the Elogium (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, 2.7; *ILS* 1) he captured Taurasia and Cisauna of Samnium and subdued Lucania.<sup>1</sup> According to *Act. Tr.*, Fulvius was victorious in Etruria and Samnium but Livy (10.12.3 and 9, and 13.1) records only that he took Bovianum and Aufidena of Samnium, and celebrated a triumph (Degrassi 72f., 543). Frontinus (*Str.* 1.6.1–2, and 11.2) takes him to Lucania.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M<sup>2</sup>. CURIUS DENTATUS<sup>2</sup> (9) Cos. 290, 275

He opposed Claudius when as Interrex the latter refused to accept the candidacy of plebeians, and induced the patres to grant the *auctoritas* before the election (Cic. *Brut.* 55; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 34.3; see Interreges).

### Interreges

AP. CLAUDIUS (C. f. AP. n. CAECUS) Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. –, 295

P. SULPICIUS (SER. f. P. n. SAVERRIO) Pat. (97) Cos. 304

Liv. 10.11.10; and on Claudius, Elog. 10, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12. See Tribunes of the Plebs.

<sup>1</sup> On this contradiction, see *CIL loc. cit.*, and *RE loc. cit.* See Dion. Hal. 16.11. In Frontinus (*Str.* 1.11.2) Fulvius bears the cognomen Nobilior. Beloch (*RG* 431f., 438) suggests that Samnites is again a mistake for Sabines. See Degrassi 543.

<sup>2</sup> Since Ap. Claudius was Interrex three times (Elog.) and only this occasion is dated, the year of Curius' tribunate remains uncertain. However this year

is a probable one for the tribunate of the Consul of 290. On the other hand, Livy asserts that Sulpicius held the elections. Niccolini suggests (*FTP* 77f.) that Dentatus' opposition delayed the election to a new Interrex.

## 297 B.C. A.U.C. 457

## Consuls

Q. FABIVS M. f. N. n. MAXIMVS RULLIANVS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 295

P. DECIVS P. f. Q. n. MVS (16) Cos. 312, 308, 295

Liv. 10.13.13, and 14.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- Mus II]I); Chr. 354 (Rulliano IIII et Mure); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rullo III et Musone III); Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 27; *Chr. Pasc.* (‘Ρούλλου τὸ γ’ καὶ Μαύσωνος τὸ γ’); Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 426f. Decius was victorious at Maleventum over the Apulians (Liv. 10.15.1–5), while Fabius ravaged Samnium and captured Cimetra (Liv. 10.14–15; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.2; 4.1.35). He refused to admit the election of himself and another patrician for 296 (Liv. 10.15.7–12; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 34.4).

## Praetor

? AP. CLAVDIVS (C. f. AP. n. CAECVS) Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. 295

Liv. 10.22.8 (295 B.C.); Elog. 10, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12. If his second praetorship falls in 295, 297 is the latest possible date for the first.

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. FABIVS (MAXIMVS GVRGES) Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 276, 265 ?

Served under his father in Samnium (Liv. 10.14.10).

M. VALERIVS (MAXIMVS CORVINVS) Pat. (244) Cos. 312, 289, 286

Served under Rullianus in Samnium (Liv. 10.14.10). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 50.

## Legates, Lieutenants

(L. CORNELIVS) SCIPIO (BARBATVS) Pat. (343) Cos. 298

Served under Rullianus in Samnium (Liv. 10.14.14).

<sup>1</sup> In Livy 10.13.9 it is stated that Rullianus was freed from the law against repetition of office within ten years and elected Consul for 297, but as his previous consulship was held in 308 the passage should refer to that of 295, if indeed the law (see 342, Tribunes of the Plebs) is authentic at all (Rotondi 236f.).



296 B.C.      A.U.C. 456

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. VOLUMNIUS C. f. C. n. FLAMMA VIOLENS (\*3) Cos. 307

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. CAECUS Pat. (91) Cos. 307, Pr. —, 295

Liv. 10.15.7—16; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Ca[ecus II], [---- Vio]lens II); Chr. 354 (Ceco et Violense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Claudio et Violente; see note); *Chr. Pasc.* (see note); Cassiod.; cf. on Claudius, Cic. *Sen.* 16; Elog. 10, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>, p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12. See Degrassi 38f., 111, 426f. Claudius fought Etruscans and Sabelli (Sabini, Elog.) in Etruria, and vowed a temple to Bellona (Liv. 10.18—22; Elog.; Ovid *Fast.* 6.199—202; Dio fr. 36.27; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 34.5). Volumnius served in Samnium and Lucania, returned to give undesired aid to Claudius in Etruria, defeated a Samnite invasion of Campania, and returned to Rome to hold elections (Liv. 10.17—22). On Volumnius, see Lübker no. 3.

## Praetor

P. SEMPRONIUS (SOPHUS) (85) Cos. 304

In charge at Rome (Liv. 10.21.4—10), and ordered by plebiscite to cause the election of a board of three to found colonies in the land of Vescinum and Falernum at Minturnae and Sinuessa (Liv.; Vell. 1.14).

## Aediles, Curule

CN. OGULNIUS (2)

Q. OGULNIUS (GALLUS) (5) Cos. 269

Used fines from usurers to dedicate sacred equipment and pave a street (Liv. 10.23.11—12).

## Aediles of the Plebs

L. AELIUS PAETUS (99)

C. FULVIUS CURVUS (45)

Used fines from grazers to give games and offer golden chalices to Ceres (Liv. 10.23.13).

## Promagistrates

P. DECIUS MUS (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297, 295

Prorogued imperium, Liv. 10.16.1. Continued in command for six months in Samnium where, according to Livy, he captured Murgantia, Romulea, and Ferentinum (Liv. 10.17, and 18.9, and 20.2). See note 1.

Q. FABIVS M. f. M. n. MAXIMVS RVLIVANVS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Prorogued imperium, Liv. 10.16.1. Continued in command for six months in Samnium (Liv. 10.16.1, 18.8, and 20.2). See note 1.

<sup>1</sup> One annalistic account gave Claudius a share in the campaign in Samnium (Liv. 10.17.13; cf. Elog.); one gave the two Consuls credit for the achievements assigned above to Decius and Fabius; one gave them to Volumnius alone; and others credited Decius only with Murgantia, while Ferentinum and Romulea fell to Fabius (see Proconsuls); Liv. 10.17.11; cf. Dio, who preserves a part of the account of Claudius' unwillingness to accept aid from Volumnius (fr. 36.27). With such a tradition attribution of particular achievements to particular commanders is highly unsafe.

*Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* also record the names of Rullus and of Mus, followed by those of Claudius and of Violens: apparently a repeated record.

295 B.C. A.U.C. 459

### Consuls

Q. FABIVS M. f. N. n. MAXIMVS RVLIVANVS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297

P. DECIVS P. f. Q. n. MVS (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297

Liv. 10.22.9; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- Maxi]m. Rull[ianus]); Chr. 354 (Rulliano V et Mure IIII); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rullo V et Musone V), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111f., 426f. Decius went to Etruria with his colleague,<sup>1</sup> thence to Sentinum to face the co-operating forces of Samnites, Gauls and Etruscans, and in the great battle there with the Samnites and Gauls he devoted himself and met his death (Liv. 10.26—30; Duris in Diod. 21.6.1; Cic. *Sest.* 48, and *Schol. Bob.* p.131, Stangl; *Dom.* 64; *Rab. Perd.* 2; *Phil.* 11.13; 13.27; *ND* 2.10; 3.15; *Off.* 3.16; *Div.* 1.51; *Fin.* 2.61; *Tusc.* 1.89, 2.59; *Sen.* 43 and 75; *Parad.* 1.12; Diod. 21.6.1; *Fast. Cap.*; Vell. 1.14.6; Val. Max. 5.6.6; Plin. *NH* 28.12; Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.3; 4.5.15; Iuven. 8.254ff., and *Schol.*; Plut. *Par. Min.* 18; Flor. 1.12.7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 27; Ampel. 18.6; Oros. 3.21.1—6; Zon. 8.1; cf. Polyb. 2.19.5—6; Accius, *TRF*<sup>2</sup> 1.326—328). Fabius also went to Etruria where either he, or his army before he arrived, suffered a defeat,<sup>2</sup> then at Sentinum was victorious after his colleague's death, and celebrated a triumph over Samnites, Etruscans, and Gauls (Liv. 10.24—30, and 31.3; Duris, in Diod. 21.6.1; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 72f., 543f.; Vell. 1.14.6; Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.3; 2.1.8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 27; Ampel. 18.6; Oros. 3.21.1—6; Zon. 8.1; cf. Polyb. 2.19.5—6; Val. Max. 5.7.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 32.1).

### Praetor

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. CAECUS Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. -

Liv. 10.22.9; Elog. 10, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12. Held command in Etruria till the Consuls came (Liv. 10.24.18-26, an unreliable tale), and after Decius' death served in Campania and Samnium (Liv. 10.31.3-7).

### Aediles, Curule

? Q. FABIUS M. f. M. n. (MAXIMUS) GURGES Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 276, 265?

Built a temple of Venus from fines (Liv. 10.31.9). Name of office not given.

### Promagistrates

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (BARBATUS) Pat. (343) Cos. 298

Pro praetore in Fabius' absence from camp (Liv. 10.25.11, and 26.12). Was defeated there (10.26.8-12), but served, perhaps as Legate, under Fabius at Sentinum (10.29.5).

CN. FULVIUS MAXIMUS CENTUMALUS (88) Cos. 298

Pro praetore (Liv. 10.26.15, and 30.1). Marched on Clusium and drew Etruscan forces away from Sentinum (10.27.5-6, and 30.1-2; cf. also Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.9).

M. LIVIUS DENTER (11) Cos. 302

Named pro praetore by Decius when he devoted himself (Liv. 10.29.3-4). See Pontifices.

L. POSTUMIUS MEGELLUS Pat. (\*19) Cos. 305, 294, 291

Pro praetore (Liv. 10.26.15). Also drew Etruscan forces from Sentinum by threatening Clusium (Liv. 10.27.5-6). See Lübker no. 22.

L. VOLUMNIUS FLAMMA VIOLENS (\*3) Cos. 307, 296

Pro consule (Liv. 10.30.6-7; cf. 22.1 and 9). Campaigned in Samnium (10.25.15-16, 30.7, and 31.5-7), but a variant source placed him at Sentinum too (10.30.6). See Lübker no. 3.

### Legates, Lieutenants

? L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (BARBATUS) Pat. (343) Cos. 298

See Promagistrates.

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (77)

Served at Clusium under Scipio (Liv. 10.26.12).

? C. MARCIUS (RUTILUS CENSORINUS) (98) Cos. 310

Served under Fabius at Sentinum (Liv. 10.29.5).

## Pontifices

M. LIVIUS DENTER (11) Cos. 302

Led Decius through the formula of devotion (Liv. 10.28.14–18, and 29.3–4).

<sup>1</sup> Livy himself doubts the authenticity of the dispute between Decius and Fabius regarding the assignment of provinces (10.24, and 26.5–7). The dispute with Claudius and the elaborate invitation to Decius to come to Etruria also seem unreliable (10.25.13–26.4). The situation demanded two consular armies in Etruria and they were sent.

<sup>2</sup> Whatever the reasons for this defeat, the fact was accepted by Polybius (2.19.5; cf. Liv. 10.26.7–13).

294 B.C. A.U.C. 460

## Consuls

L. POSTUMIUS L. f. SP. n. MEGELLUS Pat. (\*19) Cos. 305, 291

M. ATILIUS M. f. M. n. REGULUS ' (50)

Liv. 10.32.1, and 39.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- S]p. n. Megellu[s II]; [---- Regu]lus); *Act. Tr.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 112, 426f. According to Livy's main source Regulus served first in Samnium and Apulia with ill success, which changed to victory when he vowed a temple to Jupiter Stator and was followed by another victory at Interamna, but was refused a triumph (10.32–33, and 35–36; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.11; 4.1.29); he was then relieved by Postumius who captured Milonia and other towns, then in Etruria took Rusella and made Volsinii, Perugia, and Arretium sue for peace, and celebrated an unauthorized triumph (Liv. 10.32–34, and 37.1–12; Zon. 8.1). Claudius attributed successes in Etruria to Regulus, while Fabius described operations by both Consuls in Apulia and Samnium, Etruria, and the vowing of a temple to Jupiter Stator (Liv. 10.37.13–16). According to *Act. Tr.*, Regulus triumphed over Volsoes and Samnites, and Postumius over Samnites and Etruscans; Degrassi 72f., 544. On Postumius, see Lübker no. 22.

## Censors

P. CORNELIUS A. f. P. n. ARVINA Pat. (66) Cos. 306, 288

C. MARCIUS C. f. L. n. RUTILUS CENSORINUS (98) Cos. 310

Liv. 10.47.2; cf. 10.37.10; *Fast. Cap.* (P. Cornelius A. f. P. n. Arvin[a]); on Marcius, Val. Max. 4.1.3; Plut. *Cor.* 1.13; cf. Jerome *Chr.* p. 128, Helm. See Degrassi 38f., 112, 426f.

### Quaestor

L. OPIMIUS PANSA (12)

Killed while serving under Regulus against the Samnites (Liv. 10.32.9).

293 B.C. A.U.C. 461

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. SP. n. CURSOR Pat. (53) Cos. 272, Pr. 292

SP. CARVILIUS C. f. C. n. MAXIMUS (9) Cos. 272

Liv. 10.39.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([L.] Papirius L. f. Sp. n. Cursor; Sp. [Carvilius C. f. C. n. Maxi]mus); *Act. Tr.*; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 112, 426f. Papirius captured Duronia, won a victory at Aquilonia, captured Saepinum, celebrated a triumph over the Samnites, dedicated the temple of Quirinus vowed by his father, and led his army to winter quarters in the Ager Vestinus, while his colleague captured Amiternum, Cominium, Velia, Palumbinum, and Herculanum from the Samnites, and in Etruria captured Troilus and compelled Falerii to sue for peace, then celebrated a triumph, also over Samnites, used part of the booty for a temple of Fors Fortuna, and set up a statue of Jove on the Capitol from the captured armor (Liv. 10.39—46; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 72f., 544; Val. Max. 7.5.5; Plin. *NH* 7.213, on P.; 34.43, on C.; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.1; Dio fr. 36.29, and Zon. 8.1; Oros. 3.22.3). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 10.

### Praetor

M. AILIUS (M. f. M. n. REGULUS) (50) Cos. 294

Liv. 10.45.4.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. SCANTIUS (1)

Liv. 10.46.16.

### Legates, Lieutenants

C. CAEDICIUS (2)

Commanded cavalry under Papirius at Aquilonia (Liv. 10.40.7, and 41.8). See Basanoff, *Latomus* 9 (1950) 265—272.

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (BARBATUS) Pat. (343) Cos. 298

Commanded the left wing under Papirius at Aquilonia (Liv. 10.40.7, and 41.9–14).

D. (IUNIUS) BRUTUS SCAEVA (61) Cos. 292

Served under Carvilius against the Samnites (Liv. 10.43.3).

OCTAVIUS MAECIUS (1)

Named by variant sources for Sp. Nautius as commander of auxiliaries at Aquilonia (Liv. 10.41.5; see below).

SP. NAUTIUS Pat. (4)

Commander of the auxiliaries who diverted the Samnite forces at the battle of Aquilonia (Liv. 10.41.5, and 44.3; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.1).

SP. PAPIRIUS (CURSOR?) Pat. (26)

Title not given. Served under his uncle the Consul against the Samnites (Liv. 10.40.9, and 44.3–4).

L. POSTUMIUS MEGELLUS Pat. (\*19) Cos. 305, 294, 291

Avoided prosecution by being appointed Legate of Carvilius (Liv. 10.46.16). See Lübker no. 22.

(T.) TREBONIUS (13)

Commanded cavalry under Papirius at Aquilonia (Liv. 10.40.7, and 41.8).

L. VOLUMNIUS (FLAMMA VIOLENS) (\*3) Cos. 307, 296

Commanded the right wing under Papirius at Aquilonia (Liv. 10.40.7, and 41.9–14). See Lübker no. 2.

<sup>1</sup> Carvilius' name is preserved entire in *Act. Tr.*, while in the case of Papirius *Fast. Cap.* and *Act. Tr.* supplement each other. As Amiternum was a Sabine town, Beloch (*RG* 430) claims that Carvilius' triumph over the Samnites was really over the Sabines.

292 B.C. A.U.C. 462

### Consuls

Q. FABIVS Q. f. M. n. MAXIMVS GVRGES Pat. (112) Cos. 276, 265?

D. IVNIVS D. f. – n. BRVTVS SCAEVA<sup>1</sup> (61)

Liv. 10.47.5; *Per.* 11; Chr. 354 (Curgis et Scevola); *Fast. Hyd.* (Maximo Gurgite et Braccho); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαξιμου το β' και Βραχχου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 112, 426f. Fabius when defeated in Samnium was saved from recall by his father's offer to serve with him as Legate (Liv.

*Per.* 11; *Val. Max.* 4.1.5; 5.7.1; cf. 3.1.5; *Plut. Fab.* 24.3; *Polyaen.* 8.15; *Dio fr.* 36.30–31, and *Zon.* 8.1; *Eutrop.* 2.9.3; *Oros.* 3.22.6–9; *Suid.* 2. 1401 B; cf. *Dion. Hal.* 17.4.6); while Iunius operated against the Etruscans (*Zon.* 8.1). On Fabius, see 291 and 290, Promagistrates.

### Praetor

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. SP. n. CURSOR Pat. (53) Cos. 293, 272  
*Liv.* 10.47.5. See Lübker no. 10.

### Legates, Ambassadors

Q. OGULNIUS GALLUS (5) Cos. 269

Sent as head of a commission of 10 Legates to bring the serpent of Asclepius from Epidaurus to Rome (*Val. Max.* 1.8.2; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 22.1; cf. *Liv.* 10.47.6–7; *Per.* 11; *Ovid Metam.* 15.622ff.; *Plut. RQ* 94; *Lact. Inst. Div.* 2.8).

### Legates, Lieutenants

SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS (9) Cos. 293, 272

Served under Brutus in Etruria (*Zon.* 8.1)

Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS RULLIANVS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Served under his son, the Consul of this year (see above, Consuls).

<sup>1</sup> Brutus' filiation is supplied on the assumption that the Consul of 325 was his father.

291 B.C. A.U.C. 463

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. POSTUMIVS L. f. SP. n. MEGELLVS Pat. (\*19) Cos. 305, 294

C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BVBVLVS BRVTVS (56) Cos. 277

*Liv.* 27.6.8; *Chr.* 354 (Megello III et Bruto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello II et Vulbo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; *Degrassi* 112, 426f. Postumius held command against the Samnites, took Cominium and Venusia, celebrated a triumph, and on leaving office was condemned for using military labor on his own estate (*Liv. Per.* 11; *Dion. Hal.* 17—18.4—5; *Dio fr.* 36.32). A colony was settled at Venusia (*Dion. Hal.* 17—18.5; *Vell.* 1.14.6). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 22.

## Interrex

L. POSTUMIUS MEGELLUS Pat. (\*19) Cos. 305, 294, 291  
 Presided over his own election (Liv. 27.6.8).

## Promagistrates

Q. FABIVS MAXIVS GVRGES Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 276, 265?

Proconsul (Dio fr. 36.31, and Zon. 8.1). He was finally victorious over the Samnites, captured their leader Pontius (Liv. *Per.* 11; Dion. Hal. 17—18.4; Eutrop. 2.9.3; Dio fr. 36.31, and Zon. 8.1; Oros. 3.22.8—10), and celebrated a triumph (Liv. *Per.* 11; *Act. Tr.*<sup>2</sup> ([—M]aximus); Val. Max. 5.7.1; Plut. *Fab.* 24.3; Suidas 2.1401 B).

## Legates, Lieutenants

Q. FABIVS MAXIVS RULLIANVS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Served under his son against the Samnites. See 292, Consuls, and above, Promagistrates.

<sup>1</sup> On Postumius' name, see *Act. Tr.* on 294, on that of Iunius, *Fast. Cap.* and *Act. Tr.*, both for 277. According to Degrassi (544) the lacuna in *Act. Tr.* provides space enough for the record of Postumius' second triumph, which Mommsen denied (*RF* 1.214) and Beloch considered uncertain (*RG* 450).

<sup>2</sup> Degrassi (72f., 544) shows that an erasure made in ancient times on the stone places the evidence of *Act. Tr.* (on the year CDLXII) in favor of this year, not 290 as is stated in *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, pp. 45 and 171.

290 B.C.      A.U.C. 464

## Consuls

P. CORNELIVS CN. f. P. n. RVFINVS Pat. (302) Cos. 277

M'. CVRIVS M'. f. M'. n. DENTATVS (9) Cos. 275, 274

Vell. 1.14.6; Plin. *NH* 7.166 (Rufus for Rufinus); Eutrop. 2.9.3; Chr. 354 (Dentato et Rufino); Cassiod.; cf. on Curius, Cic. *Sen.* 43; on Rufinus, Dion. Hal. 20.13; Val. Max. 2.9.4; Frontin. *Str.* 3.6.4; Gell. 4.8.7; 17.21.39; Degrassi 112, 428f. Cornelius took part in the final campaign of the Samnite War and celebrated a triumph<sup>1</sup> (Val. Max. 2.9.4; Plin. *NH* 18.39; 33.142). Curius completed the Samnite war, reduced the Sabines and Praetuttians, and celebrated two triumphs, one over the Samnites and one over the Sabines (Cic. *Sen.* 55, cf. *Pis.* 58; Liv. *Per.* 11; Columell. 1, pref. 14; Val. Max. 4.3.5; Frontin. *Str.*



1.8.4; Flor. 1.10.2–3; Apul. *Apol.* 17; Dio fr. 36.33; Eutrop. 2.9.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 33.1–3; Oros. 3.22.11; Degrassi 544), and an ovation over the Lucanians (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 33.4; see 289, Promagistrates). He refused more than the regular assignment of land (Val. Max. 4.3.5; Columell. 1, pref. 14; 1.3.10; Plin. *NH* 18.18; Frontin. *Str.* 4.3.12; Plut. *Apophth. M'. Curi* 1; Flor. 1.10.2–3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 33.5–6 and 10).

### Aediles, Curule

? L. PAPIRIUS MASO (61)

Placed before 290 by Münzer (*RE*), since the first Maso (aedilicius, Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2) may possibly be the grandfather of the Consul of 231 (C. f. L. n., *Fast. Cap.*).

<sup>1</sup> The triumph must be dated either in his consulship or his dictatorship (by 285). The end of the Samnite war in 290 (Eutrop. 2.9.3) is the most probable date, Degrassi 544. On the name of Rufinus, see *Fast. Cap.* 277; on that of Curius, *Fast. Cap.* and *Act. Tr.* for 275.

289 B.C.      A.U.C. 465

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS CORVINUS Pat. (244) Cos. 312, 286?

Q. CAEDICIUS Q. f. – n. NOCTUA (10)

Chr. 354 (Corvino II et Noctua); *Fast. Hyd.* (Maximo et Noctuo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαξίμου τὸ γ' καὶ Μούσωνος τὸ ζ'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 112, 428f. On Valerius, see Lübker 50, no. 50.

### Censors<sup>2</sup>

? SP. CARVILIUS C. f. C. n. MAXIMUS (9) Cos. 293, 272

? Q. FABIVS Q. f. M. n. MAXIMUS GURGES Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 276, 265?

Vell. 2.128.2; Plin. *NH* 7.133; cf. Degrassi 114, on 269.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Valerius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 312 and 307; on that of Caedicius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 283 and the filiation of his son, the Consul of 256. In *Chr. Pasc.* Caedicius has been confused with Decius Mus.

<sup>2</sup> Both the date of this censorship and the names of the Censors remain not completely certain. In Livy (*Per.* 11) the completion of the lustrum is mentioned between the colonization of Castrum, Sena and Hadria and the secession of the Plebs, therefore between 290 and 287. The plebeians Caedicius and

Domitius are listed as Censors in 283 and 280, respectively, with Domitius the first plebeian Censor to complete the lustrum. Carvilius, the one known plebeian Censor of this period who remains unplaced, must have held office during this lustrum. The name of his patrician colleague is harder to ascertain. That Fabius was Censor is simply a probable inference from the fact that, like his father and grandfather, he became Princeps Senatus (Plin.) and was therefore, when chosen, the oldest living ex-Censor (Liv. 27.11.11). There is at least a hint that Scipio held the office in 280, and it is unlikely that Fabius was the unknown colleague of Caedicius who abdicated in 283, since the death of a colleague was the usual cause of abdication and Fabius lived to be Consul in 276. His censorship, if he held one, is best dated here. See De Boor 10.

288 B.C.      A.U.C. 466

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

Q. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. TREMULUS (106) Cos. 306

P. CORNELIUS A. f. P. n. ARVINA Pat. (56) Cos. 306

Chr. 354 (Tremulo II et Arvina); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cremulo et Albino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (Q. Marcius et P. Cornelius); Degrassi 112, 428f.

<sup>1</sup> On the name of Marcius, see *Act. Tr.* on 306; on that of Cornelius, *Fast. Cap.* on 294.

287 B.C.      A.U.C. 467

### Consuls

M. CLAUDIUS (M. f. C. n.) MARCELLUS<sup>1</sup> (219)

C. NAUTIUS - f. - n. RUTILUS Pat. (6)

Chr. 354 (Marcellino et Rutillo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Marcello et Rutilio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (M. Marcellus et C. Nautius); Degrassi 112, 428f.

### Dictator

Q. HORTENSIVS<sup>2</sup> - f. - n. (7)

Named because of a secession of the Plebs to the Janiculum, he induced them to return and carried a law placing all citizens under the authority of plebiscites (Liv. *Per.* 11; Plin. *NH* 16.37; Lael. Felix in Gell. 15.27.4; Gaius 1.3; Pomp. *Dig.* 1.2.2.8; Augustin. *CD* 3.17; Iustin. *Inst.* 1.2.4; cf. Cic. *Leg.* 3.9; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.15 M; Diod. 21.18.2; Tac. *Ann.* 2.37; Dio fr. 37, and Zon. 8.2). He is credited also with a law opening market days for legal business (Gran. Lic. in Macrob. *Sat.* 1.16.30). Died in office (Liv. *Per.* 11).<sup>3</sup>

## Master of Horse

Name not preserved.

<sup>1</sup> Marcellus was probably a son of the Consul of 331.

<sup>2</sup> The date of Hortensius' dictatorship is inferred from its position in Liv. *Per.* 11 between the account of the lustrum and that of action against Volsinii and Lucania, in 285.

<sup>3</sup> On the three dictators who are to be dated between 292 and 285, one of whom was probably a Dictator Suffectus after Hortensius, see 285, Dictators.

286 B.C.      A.U.C. 468

### Consuls

M. VALERIUS – f. – n. MAXIMUS (POTTUS ?)<sup>1</sup> Pat. (\*22) Cos. 312 ?, 289 ?

C. AELIUS – f. – n. PAETUS (97)

Chr. 354 (Maximo et Peto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Potito et Petito), so too *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (M. Valerius et C. Aelius); Degrassi 112, 428f.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

?? AQUILIUS<sup>2</sup> (not in *RE*)

<sup>1</sup> Münzer, *De Gente Valeria* 50, no. 50, and 38, note 8, identifies this Consul with the Consul of 312 and 289, and explains that the cognomen Potitus is simply a mistake on the part of *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* However, the Chronographer of 354 does not include the usual mark of iteration. The evidence therefore favors the separate listing found in the Index of *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 354, and Degrassi 112. He is not listed in *RE* in the table found on cols. 2315–2318.

<sup>2</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 390f.) suggests this date for the author, apparently a Tribune (Iustin. *Inst.* 4.3.15), of the Lex Aquilia de Damno, which was carried in a time of strife between Plebs and Patres (Anon. *ad Bas.* 60.3.1, and Theoph. 4.3.15 cited by Niccolini), and was considered ancient in 76 B.C. (Cic. *Tull.* 9; 11; 41–42; cf. *Brut.* 131). See Gaius 3.210–219; 4.9; *Dig.* 9.2; *Cod. Theod.* 3.35; *Novellae* 18.8; Bruns, *FIR* 45; Rotondi, *Leges Pub.* 241f.

285 B.C.      A.U.C. 469

### Consuls

C. CLAUDIUS M. f. C. n. CANINA (98) Cos. 273

M. AEMILIUS – f. – n. LEPIDUS Pat. (65)

Chr. 354 (Canina et Lepido); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lepido et Caecina); *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (C. Claudius et M. Aemilius); Degrassi 112, 428f.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

### C. AELIUS<sup>1</sup> (5)

Honored with a statue in Rome by Thurians grateful for his action against a Lucanian leader (Plin. *NH* 34.22). See Weuilleumier, *Tarente* 100f.

## Dictators<sup>2</sup>

### ? M. AEMILIUS Q. f. L. n. BARBULA Pat. (32)

Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 200—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.68, and Degrassi's commentary; cf. 321, Dictator, and note 3; Degrassi 108, 112, 416f.

### ? AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. CAECUS Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. —, 295

Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>, p. 192—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.2.79 and 12.

### ? P. CORNELIUS CN. f. P. n. RUFINUS Pat. (302) Cos. 290, 277

A former Dictator in 275 when expelled from the Senate by the Censor Fabricius (Dion. Hal. 20.13; Val. Max. 2.9.4; Gell. 4.8.7; 17.21.39).

## Masters of Horse

Names not preserved.

<sup>1</sup> Mention at the end of Liv. *Per.* 11 of action against the Lucanians makes 285 a plausible date for this Tribune. He must follow the dictatorship of Hortensius and precede the consulship of Fabricius in 282.

<sup>2</sup> These three dictatorships must be dated after the end of Livy's record in Book 10 in 292, and before 284, when a fragment of *Fast. Cap.* begins. Mommsen suggested 287 for Claudius after the death of Hortensius, but there is no specific evidence. They are listed above at the latest possible date, 285.

284 B.C.      A.U.C. 470

## Consuls<sup>1</sup>

### C. SERVILIUS - f. - n. TUCCA Pat. (88)

### L. CAECILIUS - f. - n. METELLUS DENTER (92) Pr. 283

*Fast. Cap.* ([----Mete]ll. Denter); Chr. 354 (Tucco et Metello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tacio et Dantone); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ταξιλου καὶ Δέντοτος); Cassiod. (C. Servilius et L. Caelius); Degrassi 40f., 112, 428f.

<sup>1</sup> Tucca is restored from the forms in the Chronographers. On Caecilius' name, see also 283, Praetor. On Polyb. 2.19.8, the question of Metellus' death while στρατηγός, and the election of M'. Curius to his place, see 283, Praetor; and Degrassi 112.

283 B.C.      A.U.C. 471

### Consuls

P. CORNELIUS - f. - n. DOLABELLA Pat. (139)

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. CALVINUS MAXIMUS<sup>1</sup> (45)

*Fast. Cap.* ([----Ca]vin. Maxim.); Chr. 354 (Calvo et Maximo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Dolabella et Maximo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Oros. 3.22.12; cf. Eutrop. 2.10 (Cn. Cornelius Dolabella, but P. in Cassiod.); Degrassi, 40f., 112, 428f. Dolabella fought the Senones, destroyed combined forces of Gauls and Etruscans in Etruria, ravaged Senonian territory and celebrated a triumph (Dion. Hal. 19.12.2; Flor. 1.8.21; App. *Samn.* 6; *Celt.* 11; Dio fr. 38; Eutrop. 2.10; Oros. 3.22.12-13; see Degrassi, 545). According to Appian Domitius defeated the Senones in Etruria while his colleague ravaged their homeland (*Celt.* 11). Degrassi, following Pais, credits him also with a triumph (545).

### Censors

Q. CAEDICIUS Q. f. - n. NOCTUA (10) Cos. 289

*Fast. Cap.* ([----] n. Noctua abd.); Degrassi, 40f., 112, 428f. Abdicated for reasons unknown. The name of his colleague is not preserved. See 289, Censors.

### Praetor

L. CAECILIUS (METELLUS DENTER)<sup>2</sup> (92) Cos. 284

Polyb. 2.19.8; Liv. *Per.* 12; Oros. 3.22.13-14. Defeated and killed when attempting to relieve Arretium from the Senones (Polyb., Liv., Oros., Augustin. *CD* 3.17).

### Praetor Suffectus

? M'. CURIUS DENTATUS (9) Cos. 290, 275, 274

According to Polybius (2.19.9-12), he succeeded Caecilius and drove the Gauls from their country, where the colony of Sena was placed. See note 2; and Degrassi, 112, on 284.

### Legates, Ambassadors

C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS (9) Cos. 282, 278

Sent to allied cities when Rome heard of the warlike preparations of Tarentum, and arrested (Dio fr. 39.1, cf. Zon. 8.2).

<sup>1</sup> For the filiation of Domitius, see 280, Censors.

<sup>2</sup> Münzer (*RE* on both Caecilius and Curius) favors the view that Metellus fell while Consul and was succeeded by Curius, while the attribution of this

command to his praetorship was a fiction of the later annalists. In this he followed Mommsen's analysis in *RF* 2.367ff., which the latter afterwards withdrew in *Str.* 2.195, note 1. Polybius calls Caecilius σπαρτηγός, and the other sources call him Praetor; and, as the case of Claudius in 295 reveals, Praetors could see service outside the city. The fragment of *Fast. Cap.* preserved for these years shows that there was no room for a Consul Suffectus in them. The chief difficulties arise from the fact that Polybius speaks of Boii rather than Senones in Etruria, and places the colony of Sena, which Liv. *Per.* 11 appears to date about 290, at this time. Livy however, may have gathered into one notice foundations with which Curius Dentatus was connected at different times. It is probable that Caecilius was Praetor after his consulship, and the appointment of Curius is equally possible. See Maxis, *Praet.* 14; Degrassi 112, on 284. For another view, see E. T. Salmon, *CPh* 30 (1935) 23–31.

282 B.C.      A.U.C. 472

### Consuls

C. FABRICIUS C. f. C. n. LUSCINUS (9) Cos. 278

Q. AEMILIUS CN. f. L. n. PAPUS Pat. (112) Cos. 278

Dion. Hal. 19.13.2; *Fast. Cap.* ([---] Pappus; on the names, see 278); Chr. 354 (Luscino et Labo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lucio et Papo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (C. Fabricius et Q. Aemilius); Degrassi, 40f., 112, 428f. Fabricius defeated forces of Samnites, Bruttians, and Lucanians, relieved Thurii, celebrated a triumph (Dion. Hal. 19.13.2, and 16.6; Val. Max. 1.8.6; Plin. *NH* 9.118; 34.32; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 58; Liv. *Per.* 12; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 545; Strabo 6.1.13; App. *Samn.* 7; Amm. Marc. 24.4.24), and according to Dion. Hal. supplied Rhegium with the garrison that later seized the town (20.4; cf. Polyb. 1.7.6; Diod. 22.1.2). Aemilius campaigned in Etruria (Dion. Hal. 19.13.2), was probably the commander who defeated combined forces of Etruscans and Boii at Lake Vadimon (Polyb. 2.20; Frontin. *Str.* 1.2.7, near Populonia).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

D. VIBULLIUS (not in \**RE*)

Commanded the garrison at Thurii (Liv. 28.27.4; cf. App. *Samn.* 9; Dio fr. 40.7–12; see above, Consuls).

### Legates, Ambassadors

L. POSTUMIUS MEGELLUS Pat. (\*19) Cos. 305, 294, 291

Despatched to Tarentum to demand restitution for the Thurines and the Romans and surrender of the guilty parties, but was insulted by

the Tarentines (Dion. Hal. 19.5, cf. 6.3; App. *Samn.* 7.2; Dio fr. 39.6–8, and Zon. 8.2; cf. Polyb. 1.6.5; Liv. *Per.* 12; Val. Max. 2.2.5; Flor. 1.13.3–5; Eutrop. 2.11; Oros. 4.1.2–3). See Lübker no. 22.

### Duumvir Navalis<sup>1</sup>

CORNELIUS

or

L. VALERIUS (FLACCUS) Pat. (\*23)

The commander of the fleet attacked by the Tarentines (App. *Samn.* 7, 1, on Cornelius; Dio fr. 39.4, and Zon. 8.2, on L. Valerius; cf. Liv. *Per.* 12; Oros. 4.1.1).

<sup>1</sup> *IIvir* is the title in Livy, *praefecti* in Orosius; Appian omits it and Dio uses the word ναύαρχος. Weuilleumier (*Tarente*, 102) favors Cornelius, and believes that Valerius has been confused with P. Valerius Laevinus the conqueror of Heracleia in 280. Cf. Münzer, *Genl. Val.* 38, no. 13.

281 B.C. A.U.C. 473

### Consuls

L. AEMILIUS Q. f. Q. n. BARBULA Pat. (31)

Q. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS (78) Pr. 280?

*Fast. Cap.* ([----] Phil[i]ppus; see *Fast. Cap.* for 269 on A., 263 on M.; Chr. 354 (Barbula et Philippo), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (L. Aemilius et Q. Marcius); Degrassi, 40f., 112f., 428f. Aemilius received command against the Samnites, then invaded Tarentine territory and offered to negotiate, but was refused through the influence of the democratic faction which summoned Pyrrhus of Epirus (App. *Samn.* 7.3; Oros. 4.1.4; Zon. 8.2; cf. Liv. *Per.* 12; Dion. Hal. 19.6; Plut. *Pyrr.* 13; Eutrop. 2.11). Marcius celebrated a triumph over Etruscans (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 545). See 280, Praetor.

280 B.C. A.U.C. 474

### Consuls

P. VALERIUS - f. - n. LAEVINUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (213)

TI. CORUNCANIUS TI. f. TI. n. (3)

*Fast. Cap.* ([----] Ti. n.); *Act. Tr.* ([Ti. Coru]ncanius Ti. f. Ti. n.); Chr. 354 (Laevino et Cornunciano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lebyino et Caeruntano); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λεβυίνου καὶ Κορυουνχανίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi,

40f., 113, 428f. Valerius rejected Pyrrhus' attempt to arbitrate Rome's dispute with Tarentum, and was severely defeated at Heracleia, but continued in command, administered a check to Pyrrhus near Capua, and wintered at Saepinum (Liv. *Per.* 13; Dion. Hal. 19.9–12; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.9; 4.1.24; 4.7.7; Plut. *Pyrr.* 16–18; Flor. 1.13.7–8; Iustin. 18.1.4–9; Eutrop. 2.11; Fest. 214 L; Zon. 8.3–4; cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 392, and *Chr. Lindic.*<sup>2</sup> XL; Ennius *Ann.* 6.192–3 V; Liv. 25.6.3; Dio fr. 40.13–28). Coruncanius celebrated a triumph over Volsinii and Vulci (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 545), then was sent to face Pyrrhus after Valerius' defeat (App. *Samn.* 10.3; Zon. 8.4). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 44, no. 32.

### Dictator

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. CALVINUS MAXIMUS (45) Cos. 283

*Fast. Cap.*, in order to hold elections; Degrassi, 40f., 113, 428f. See Censors.

### Master of Horse

*Fast. Cap.*, but the name is not preserved.

### Censors

? L. CORNELIUS CN. f. – n. SCIPIO BARBATUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (343) Cos. 298

Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.7; *ILS* 1; Fest. 237 M — 270 L (as restored by De Boor, *Fast. Cens.* 77f.: <...Domitius Corne>liusque <censores fecerunt P. Valerio Ti.> Corun<canio cos..>).

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. CALVINUS MAXIMUS (45) Cos. 283

Liv. *Per.* 13: the first plebeian to complete the lustrum. Note *Fast. Cap.*: [posteaqu]am dictatura abiit. See Degrassi, 40f., 113, 428f.

### Praetor

? Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (78) Cos. 281

Cass. Hemina, fr. 21 Peter: Tunc Marcius †praeco (praetor or procos.?)<sup>3</sup> primum proletarios armavit; cf. Ennius *Ann.* 6.183–5 V; Oros. 4.1.3; Augustin. *CD* 3.17.

### Promagistrates

L. AEMILIUS BARBULA Pat. (31) Cos. 281

Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph over Tarentines, Samnites, and Sallentines (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 545f.).



## Legates, Ambassadors

C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS (9) Cos. 282, 278

Q. AEMILIUS PAPUS<sup>4</sup> Pat. (112) Cos. 282, 278

P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (139) Cos. 283

Sent to treat with Pyrrhus for the ransom of the prisoners taken at Heracleia (Cic. *Brut.* 55; Plut. *Pyrr.* 20.1; App. *Samn.* 10.4; Dio fr. 40.20, and Zon. 8.4, on Fabricius; Dion. Hal. 19.13—19; Plut. *Pyrr.* 20; cf. Ennius, *Ann.* 6.194ff. V; Cic. *Off.* 1.38; Liv. *Per.* 13; Val. Max. 4.3.6; Iustin. 18.1.10—11; Dio fr. 40.29—39, and Zon. 8.4; Eutrop. 2.12.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 35.6).

<sup>1</sup> Degrassi (40f., 113) suggests that a space of a line in *Fast. Cap.* may mean that Valerius died or abdicated and a suffect Consul was elected.

<sup>2</sup> The Elogium gives no clue to the date of Scipio's censorship, and Festus as restored is insecure evidence. Scipio could have been the unknown patrician colleague of Caedicius in 283. If so, Fabius Gurges (suggested here in *CIL*) could have been Censor in either 289 or 280. See 289, Censors; Degrassi, 113.

<sup>3</sup> Preferably Praetor, since in this period the office was frequently held the year after the consulship. Moreover, the passage in Ennius indicates that the proletarii were stationed on guard about the city, where the Praetor was most likely to have charge, and more probably refers to this year than to 275 (see Vahlen).

<sup>4</sup> On Aemilius Papus, note also the fragment of an Elogium published by Hülsen, *Klio* 2 (1902) 262f.; cf. *MDAI(R)* 20 (1905) 59; and Münzer in *Hermes* 40 (1905) 98. But Degrassi (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.63) favors Fabricius.

279 B.C. A.U.C. 475

## Consuls

P. SULPICIUS P. f. SER. n. SAVERRIO Pat. (98)

P. DECIUS P. f. P. n. MUS<sup>1</sup> (17) Cos. 265?

*Fast. Cap.* ([---] f. [Ser. n. S]averrio; P. Deciu[s] P. f. P. n. [---]); Dion. Hal. 20.1; Eutrop. 2.13; Chr. 354 (Saberno et Pirrico); *Fast. Hyd.* (Caverione et Murone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (P. Ulpicius et P. Decius); Degrassi 40f., 113, 430f. Pyrrhus won a costly and indecisive victory over the combined consular armies (Dion. Hal. 20.1—3; Eutrop. 2.13; cf. Liv. *Per.* 13; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.31; Plut. *Pyrr.* 21.5—10, misdated; Flor. 1.13.9—11; Iustin. 18.1.11; Oros. 4.1.19—22). According to Cicero (*Fin.* 2.61; *Tusc.* 1.89), Decius died on the field, while according to Dio (fr. 40.43) and Zonaras (8.5), his intention to devote himself was frustrated by Pyrrhus. See 265, Consul Suffectus.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

### ? MAENIUS (1 and 2)

The author of the *Lex Maenia*<sup>2</sup> which provided for repeating a day of the circus games (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.11.5), may also be the Maenius, Tr. Pl., who carried a plebiscite which placed the *patrum auctoritas* before elections (Cic. *Brut.* 55; cf. *Planc.* 8).

## Legates, Ambassadors

a. See 280, Legates.

b. C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS<sup>3</sup> (9) Cos. 282, 278

Before his second consulship, he carried on negotiations for peace with Pyrrhus which were broken off when Rome made a treaty with Carthage (App. *Samn.* 10.4; Iustin. 18.2.6; Plut. *Pyrr.* 20; cf. on the treaty, Polyb. 3.25.1-5; Liv. *Per.* 13; Liv. 21.11.2; Diod. 27.2.5; Val. Max. 3.7.10; Iustin. 18.2.1-8).

## Legates, Lieutenants

C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS (9) Cos. 282, 278

Wounded at Asculum (Oros. 4.1.21).

<sup>1</sup> Degrassi's recent restudy of fragment XIX of *Fast. Cap.* has revealed that the document contained no notice of Decius' death or devotion (40f., 113f.; and *Epigraphica* 1 [1939] 21-25). He also points out that the devotion of a third Decius remains unmentioned in Cic. *Sest.* 48 and Plin. *NH* 28.12. For his refutation of the views of Beloch and others, who derive the tale of the devotion of the father and the grandfather from this incident, see the references cited above.

<sup>2</sup> A similar story of the instauration of the games, dated in 490 (Fab. Pict., fr. 15, Gell. fr. 21, and Coelius fr. 49 Peter, all in Cic. *Div.* 1.55; cf. Liv. 2.36; Dion. Hal. 7.69; Val. Max. 1.7.4) makes the dating in 279 quite uncertain, though a law regularizing the practice may be dated then. The election law should be dated after 292, when Book 10 of Livy ends, and was placed by Lange in 287 (2.116) in connection with the *Lex Hortensia*. See 298, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Curius Dentatus. Macrobius' notice, as he used the Capitoline era (*Somn. Scip.* 2.11.16), refers to 279 B. C.

<sup>3</sup> The two embassies each, before and after Asculum, of Cineas to Rome, and of Fabricius to Pyrrhus, are accepted by Judeich (*Klio* 20 [1926] 11 ff.) and Frank (*CAH* 7.646ff.). For a summary of the evidence and a discussion, see Weuilleumier (*Tarente* 125-131), who is inclined to be sceptical. Krug (10) lists only one and dates it in 279.

278 B.C. A.U.C. 476

## Consuls

C. FABRICIUS C. f. C. n. LUSCINUS (9) Cos. 282

Q. AEMILIUS CN. f. L. n. PAPUS Pat. (112) Cos. 282

Cic. *Lael.* 39; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire except [C. Fa]bricius); Chr. 354 (Luscino II et Pato II); *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Fabricius revealed to Pyrrhus the treachery of a follower, either Cineas or a physician (Claud. Quad. fr. 40–41, and Val. Ant. fr. 21 Peter — Gell. 3.8.1–8; Cic. *Off.* 1.40; 3.86; *Fin.* 5.64; Liv. *Per.* 13; Liv. 24.45.3; 42.47.6; Val. Max. 6.5.1; Senec. *Ep.* 120.6; Frontin. *Str.* 4.4.2, cf. 1.4.1, on Papus (Paullus); Tac. *Ann.* 2.88; Plut. *Pyrr.* 21.1–3; *Apophth. Fabr.* 4–5; Flor. 1.13.21, Curius; Aelian *Var. Hist.* 12.33, Cineas; Eutrop. 2.14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 35.6; Amm. Marc. 30.1.21; Suid. 1.1.656, and 2.2.1403 B; Zon. 8.5; cf. Dion. Hal. 20.6; and Frontin. *Str.* 4.22; Gell. 1.14). He is credited<sup>1</sup> with an attack on the Campanians in Rhegium (Dion. Hal. 20.5; App. *Samn.* 9.3) and a treaty with Heracleia (Cic. *Balb.* 50); and celebrated a triumph over Lucanians, Bruttians, Tarentines, and Samnites (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 546; Plin. *NH* 9.118; Eutrop. 2.14; cf. Liv. *Per.* 13; Val. Max. 1.8.6).

<sup>1</sup> Both the attack on Rhegium and the treaty with Heracleia are accepted by Frank, *CAH* 7.650. On the first, see also 270, and on the second, 273. Cicero is not absolutely sure (*putatur*) of the date of the treaty. See Beloch, *RG* 464; and Weuilleumier, *Tarente* 131f.

277 B.C. A.U.C. 477

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

P. CORNELIUS CN. f. P. n. RUFINUS Pat. (302) Cos. 290

C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (56) Cos. 291

*Fast. Cap.*; *Act. Tr.*; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.6; and on Cornelius, Dion. Hal. 20.13; Gell. 4.8; 17.21.39. See Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. The Consuls suffered a reverse at Cranita in Samnium, then Rufinus won Croton and Locri (Frontin. *Str.* 3.6.4; Zon. 8.6; cf. App. *Samn.* 12, on Locri), while Brutus, according to Zonaras (8.6), remained in Samnium; but he triumphed over Lucanians and Bruttians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 546).

<sup>1</sup> The taking of Croton is doubted by Beloch, *RG* 465, and Weuilleumier, 132, but accepted by De Sanctis, 2.412, and Frank, *CAH* 7.650. Zonaras (8.6) also says that Croton had revolted and was in the hands of the Campanians

in Rhegium. Rufinus received no triumph, but the strong opposition to him led by Fabricius (see 275) could account for this. His colleague's success in Lucania and Bruttium makes the report on him more credible.

276 B.C.      A.U.C. 478

### Consuls

Q. FABIVS Q. f. M. n. MAXIMVS GVRGES Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 265  
C. GENVCIVS L. f. L. n. CLEPSINA (17) Cos. 270

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire except [Q.] Fabius); *Act. Tr.*, on Fabius; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.2.2; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Fabius celebrated a triumph over Samnites, Lucanians, and Bruttians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 546; cf. Plut. *Pyrr.* 23.5; 25.1; Flor. 1.16.8; Iustin. 23.3.5; Zon. 8.6).

275 B.C.      A.U.C. 479

### Consuls

M'. CURIUS M'. f. M'. n. DENTATUS (9) Cos. 290, 274  
L. CORNELIVS TI. f. SER. n. LENTVLVS CAVDINVS Pat. (210)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); *Act. Tr.*; Chr. 354; Eutrop. 2.14; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Curius, Plut. *Pyrr.* 25.2. See Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Curius administered the final defeat to King Pyrrhus near Malventum, and celebrated a triumph over the Samnites and the King (on the levy and the battle, Varro, *Sat. Men.* 140 Riese; Liv. *Per.* 14; Dion. Hal. 20.10—12; Val. Max. 6.3.4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.2.1; 4.1.14; Plut. *Pyrr.* 25.1—5; *Cat. Mai.* 2.1; Flor. 1.13.25; Gell. 10.16.16; 14.1.24; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 33.5; 35.8; Oros. 4.2.3—6; Zon. 8.6; on his triumph, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 546; Cic. *Mur.* 31; *Pis.* 58; *Sen.* 55; Liv. 45.38.11; Senec. *Brev. Vit.* 13.3; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 2.1; Flor. 1.13.26—28; Apul. *Apol.* 17; Eutrop. 2.14; Zon. 8.6). He used his personal share of the booty (Plin. *NH* 16.185; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 33.8—9; cf. Val. Max. 4.3.5) to build the Old Anio aqueduct (Front. *Aq.* 1.6).

Cornelius campaigned against the Samnites, from whom he probably took Caudium, and the Lucanians, and celebrated a triumph<sup>1</sup> (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 546; Plin. *NH* 33.38; Eutrop. 2.14; cf. Plut. *Pyrr.* 25.1—2).

## Censors

C. FABRICIUS C. f. C. n. LUSCINUS (9) Cos. 282, 278

Q. AEMILIUS CN. f. L. n. PAPUS Pat. (112) Cos. 282, 278

Cic. *Lael.* 39; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire), Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Fabricius expelled the consular P. Cornelius Rufinus from the Senate for possessing ten pounds weight of silver vessels (Varro *Vit. P. R.* in Non. 465, 21; Dion. Hal. 20.13; Liv. *Per.* 14; Ovid *Fast.* 1.208; Val. Max. 2.9.4; Senec. *Vit. Beat.* 21.3; *Epp. Mor.* 98.13; Plin. *NH* 18.39; 33.142 and 153; Plut. *Sull.* 1.1; Gell. 17.21.39; Flor. 1.13.22; Ampel. 18.9; Tertull. *Apol.* 6; Augustin. *Epp.* 104.6; *Schol. Iuv.* 9.142; Zon. 8.6; cf. Fabius, fr. 20 Peter).

## Legate, Lieutenant

SER. CORNELIUS MERENDA Pat. (267) Cos. 274

Served under the Consul Lentulus in Samnium and rewarded by him (Plin. *NH* 33.38).

## Rex Sacrorum

L. POSTUMIUS L. f. ALBINUS Pat. (\*20)

Pliny (*NH* 11.186) dates him after the 126th Olympiad and when Pyrrhus left Italy. Klose prefers 275 (10, no. 3).

<sup>1</sup> Beloch (*RG* 467) suggests the reading *rege Pyrrho* in *Act. Tr.*, but Plutarch (*Pyrr.* 25.1–2) shows that Cornelius was in Lucania and that Pyrrhus, while proceeding against Curius, sent a detachment to keep him occupied there (Weuilleumier, *Tarente* 134f.; Frank, *CAH* 7.653; and cf. Flor. 1.13.11; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.14; Oros. 4.2.3, on the scene of the main battle with Pyrrhus). Degrassi (546) reports that the space in *Act. Tr.* fits better with *Lucaneis* than *rege Pyrrho*.

274 B.C. A.U.C. 480

## Consuls

M'. CURIUS M'. f. M'. n. DENTATUS (9) Cos. 290, 275

SER. CORNELIUS P. f. SER. n. MERENDA Pat. (267)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f.

273 B.C. A.U.C. 481

## Consuls

C. FABIUS M. f. M. n. LICINUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (70)

C. CLAUDIUS M. f. C. n. CANINA (98) Cos. 285

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Vell. 1.14.7; Eutrop. 2.15; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Claudius celebrated a triumph over Lucanians, Samnites, and possibly Bruttians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 546; cf. Vell. 1.14.7, the colonization of Paestum).

### Legates, Ambassadors

Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS GVRGES Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 276

N. FABIVS PICTOR Pat. (124) Cos. 266

Q. OGVLNIVS GALLVS (5) Cos. 269

Sent with Gurgcs as head to the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus (Dion. Hal. 20.14; Val. Max. 4.3.9; cf. Liv. *Per.* 14; Iustin. 18.2.9; Dio fr. 41; Zon. 8.6).

### Vestal Virgin

SEXTEILIA (31)

Put to death for impurity (Liv. *Per.* 14; and Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 276, p. 130 Helm; Syncell. 522,19; Oros. 4.2.8). See Münzer, *Philol.* 92 (1937-38) 214f.

<sup>1</sup> Velleius calls him Fabius Dorso but Licinus is the only cognomen in *Fast. Cap.*

272 B.C. A.U.C. 482

### Consuls

L. PAPIRVS L. f. SP. n. CURSOR Pat. (53) Cos. 293, Pr. 292

SP. CARVILIVS C. f. C. n. MAXIMVS (9) Cos. 293

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire except [L.] Papirius); *Act. Tr.*; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.6; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Both Consuls campaigned against Samnites, Lucanians and Bruttians, but, though Pyrrhus' general Milo yielded the citadel of Tarentum to Papirius, both celebrated their triumphs over Tarentines as well as the other foes (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 546; Liv. *Per.* 14 and 15; Frontin. *Str.* 3.3.1; Oros. 4.3.1-2; Fest. 228 L, with praenomen T. for L.; Zon. 8.6; cf. Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 275, p. 130 Helm; cf. also on the Carthaginian fleet at Tarentum, Liv. *Per.* 14; Liv. 21.10.8; Dio fr. 43.1; Ampel. 46.2; Oros. 4.3.1-2; Zon. 8.6). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 10.

## Censors

L. ? PAPIRIUS L. f. M. n. PRAETEXTATUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (72)

M'. CURIUS M'. f. M'. n. DENTATUS (9) Cos. 290, 275, 274

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire except [L. ?] Papirius), Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f.; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.6; cf. Cato in *FOR* 1.196f. Papirius died in office, but Curius had contracted for the building of the Anio Vetus (Frontin.).

<sup>1</sup> Beloch (85, but cf. 629), followed by Cram (*HSCP* 51.85), insists that the cognomen Cursor in Frontinus is correct, and dates the censorship in 271. Moreover, they excluded Praetextatus because he had not yet held a consulship, though Cato mentioned a Papirius of the name (*FOR* 1.196f.). There were however Censors who held the office before attaining the consulship, in 318, 312, 209, and perhaps in 265. Praetextatus, clearly the reading in *Fast. Cap.*, is favored by Degrassi (114). Frontinus probably confused the Censor with the Consul of the year. Perhaps the need of public works led to the election of Censors so soon after 275–274.

271 B.C. A.U.C. 483

## Consuls

K. QUINCTIUS L. f. CN. n. CLAUDUS Pat. (not in \**RE*)

L. GENUCIUS L. f. L. n. CLEPSINA (18)

*Fast. Cap.* ([---] L. f. Cn. n. Claudus; G.'s name entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod. (K. Quinctius et L. Genucius); Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Genucius probably began military operations against Rhegium this year (see 270, Consuls).

270 B.C. A.U.C. 484

## Consuls

C. GENUCIUS L. f. L. n. CLEPSINA (17) Cos. 276

CN. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. BLASIO Pat. (73) Cos. 257

*Fast. Cap.*, ([----] Clepsina II; Cornelius entire); *Act. Tr.* ([----] Cornell[----]); Chr. 354 (Clepsina II et Lesio); Cassiod. (C. Genucius et Cn. Cornelius); see Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Genucius is credited by Dion. Hal. (20.16) and Orosius (4.3.3–6) with charge of operations against the Campanians who had seized Rhegium (cf. Polyb. 1.7.8–13, both Consuls; Liv. *Per.* 15), but Blasio, according to *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 74f., 546f., was the one who celebrated the triumph; cf. Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.151f. See Tribunes of the Plebs.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (55) Cos. 264

Protested the summary execution of the Campanians taken in Rhegium as illegal action against Roman citizens (Val. Max. 2.7.15; cf. Polyb. 1.7.11, and 10.4; Dion. Hal. 20.16; Liv. *Per.* 15; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.38; Oros. 4.3.5; Zon. 8.6).

## Duumviri Aquae Perducendae

M'. CURIUS DENTATUS (9) Cos. 290, 275, 274

(M.) FULVIUS FLACCUS (55) Cos. 264

Elected to complete the Anio aqueduct, which was begun under the censorship of Curius (Frontin. *Aq.* 1.6). Curius died and the work was completed by Fulvius (Frontin.).

269 B.C. A.U.C. 485

## Consuls

Q. OGULNIUS L. f. A. n. GALLUS<sup>1</sup> (5)

C. FABIVS C. f. M. n. PICTOR Pat. (123)

*Fast. Cap.* ([----] Gallus; Fabius' name entire); Plin. *NH* 33.44; Eutrop. 2.16; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Gallo Sabino et Pisone); *Chr. Pasc.*; Zon. 8.7; Degrassi, 40f., 114, 432f. Both Consuls campaigned in Bruttium against a Samnite brigand, Lollius (Zon. 8.7; cf. Dion. Hal. 20.17). Pliny places the beginning of the silver coinage in this consulship (33.44; cf. Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 271, p. 130 Helm). A revolt in Picenum remained for their successors to quell (Eutrop. 2.16).

## Censors

? Q. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS (78) Cos. 281, Pr. ? 280

L. AEMILIUS Q. f. Q. n. BARBULA (31) Cos. 281

*Fast. Cap.* ([----] Philippius; Aemilius' name entire), Degrassi 40f., 114f., 432f.; cf. Cram, *HSCPh* 51 (1941) 86.

<sup>1</sup> For the filiation of Ogulnius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 257.

268 B.C. A.U.C. 486

## Consuls

P. SEMPRONIUS P. f. P. n. SOPHUS (86)

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. RUSSUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (317)



*Fast. Cap.* (C.'s name entire); *Act. Tr.* ([P. Sem]pronius P. f. P. [n.-----]; Ap. Claudius Ap. f. C. [n.-----]); Vell. 1.14.7; Eutrop. 2.16; Chr. 354 (Sofo et Russo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Simfronio Sapiente et Rufo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σεμπρωνίου καὶ Ρούφου); Cassiod. ; Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f. The Consuls suppressed the rising of the Picentes and celebrated triumphs (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 547; Eutrop. 2.16; cf. Liv. *Per.* 15), and at Asculum Sempronius vowed a temple to Tellus (Flor. 1.14.1-2; Oros. 4.4.5-7; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.12.3, with the cognomen Gracchus). Beneventum and Ariminum were colonized this year (Vell. 1.14.7). Claudius died in office (*Fast. Cap.*).

<sup>1</sup> According to Suetonius (*Tib.* 2.2) a Claudius Drusus set up his statue with a diadem at Forum Appi and tried to take possession of Italy through his *clientelae*. Ihm (*Hermes* 36 [1901] 303) suggests that he was Claudius Russus. The order in Suetonius shows that he must be dated between the Decemvirate and Claudius Pulcher in 249. Perhaps his death in office has more significance than appears.

267 B.C.      A.U.C. 487

### Consuls

M. Atilius M. f. L. n. REGULUS (51) Cos. 256

L. Iulius L. f. L. n. LIBO Pat. (318)

*Act. Tr.* (names entire except Re[gu]lus); *Fast. Cap.* ([----Iul]ius L. f. L. n. Libo); Eutrop. 2.17, with the nomen Iunius; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Regulus, Cic. *Fin.* 2.65; *Off.* 3.99; Plin. *NH* 18.27. See Degrassi, 40f., 74f., 115, 432f., 547.

Both Consuls campaigned against the Sallentini, captured Brundisium, and celebrated triumphs *de Sallentineis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 547; Cic. *Fin.* 2.65; Flor. 1.15; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 40; *Schol. Bern.* Verg. *Georg.* 3.1, on Regulus; and on Libo, *Act. Tr.*; cf. Liv. *Per.* 15; Zon. 8.7).

### Aediles, Curule

? Q. Fabius Pat. (30; cf. 116)

An *aedilicius* who in 266 insulted the envoys of Apollonia,<sup>1</sup> was handed over to the city and returned by it (Val. Max. 6.6.5; Dio fr. 42; Zon. 8.7; cf. Liv. *Per.* 15).

## Aediles

? CN. APRONIUS (3)

An *aedilicius* who shared the offence and the punishment of Fabius in 266 (above).

<sup>1</sup> The story is doubted (see *RE* no. 30), but can refer to historical persons, since, as Münzer suggests, it is possible that this Fabius might even be the father of the Cunctator (Plin. *NH* 7.133; Münzer *RE* 116, col. 1814f.); but see 265, note 1.

266 B.C.      A.U.C. 488

## Consuls

D. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. PERA (124)

N. FABIVS C. f. M. n. PICTOR Pat. (124)

*Act. Tr.* (names entire); Chr. 354 (Pera et Pistore); *Fast. Hyd.* (Fabio Pictore et Pecta); *Chr. Pasc.* (Φαβίου Πίχτορος καὶ Πέτα); Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 74f., 115, 432f., 547. Both Consuls campaigned in Umbria and celebrated triumphs over Sassina, then in Calabria and celebrated second triumphs over the Sallentines and the Messapians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 547; cf. Liv. *Per.* 15).

## Vestal Virgin

CAPARRONIA (not in *RE*)

Hanged herself when accused of incest (Oros. 4.5.9; cf. Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 266, p. 131 Helm; Syncell. 523.13; see Münzer, *Philologus* 92 [1937–38] 215f.).

265 B.C.      A.U.C. 489

## Consuls

Q. FABIVS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMVS GURGES<sup>1</sup> Pat. (see 112)

L. MAMILIUS (Q. f. M. n. ?) VITVLVS (14)

Chr. 354 (Maximo et Vitulo), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.7; see Degrassi, 115, 432f. Fabius was sent to assist the lords of Volsinii against their serfs, who had revolted, but was wounded and died (Flor. 1.16; Zon. 8.7; cf. Val. Max. 9.1, ext. 2; Metrod. Sceps., in Plin. *NH* 34.34; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 36, who says Decius Mus was sent; John Ant., in *FHG* 4.557, fr. 50).

### Consul Suffectus

? DECIVS MVS<sup>2</sup> (17) Cos. 279

According to Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 36.2, a Decius Mus was sent to Volsinii to crush the revolt of the serfs.

### Censors

CN. CORNELIVS P. f. CN. n. BLASIO<sup>3</sup> Pat. (73) Cos. 270, 257

C. MARCIVS C. f. L. n. RVTILVS CENSORINVS (98) Cos. 310

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire), Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f. Marcius, elected for the second time (see 294), sponsored a law against iteration in this office (Val. Max. 4.1.3; Plut. *Cor.* 1.1). They completed the lustrum in 264 (Liv. *Per.* 16).

### Augurs

265–203: Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS VERRUCOSVS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

An Augur for 62 years (Liv. 30.26.7; cf. Val. Max. 8.13.3).

<sup>1</sup> Orosius names Fabius in 264 by mistake (4.7.1). The filiation of Mamilius is suggested by that of the Consul of 262. It is usually assumed (see Münzer, *RE* no. 112) that Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges, son of Rullianus, was Consul for the third time in 265, but Beloch (*RG* 458, note 1) holds that the Consul of 265 was his son, also named Gurges (on the name, see Flor. 1.16), who was father of the Cunctator. The intervals between the respective consulships, 292, 265, and 233, agree with this view. Degrassi, who accepts it, points out that Chr. 354 and the late *Fasti* preserve no number to mark a repeated consulship. This view also involves accepting the evidence of Plutarch (*Fab.* 13, and 24.5) and the implication in Pliny (*NH* 7.133) that the Cunctator was the great-grandson of Rullianus, and rejecting Livy's statement that he was the grandson (30.26.8). On Münzer's conjecture regarding another Fabius of this period, see 267, Aediles.

<sup>2</sup> In view of a tradition that P. Decius Mus did not die at Asculum (see 279 Consuls), Beloch (*RG* 440f., 459) and Münzer (*RE*) admit the possibility that this man may be he, though there may well have been other members of the family. Degrassi (115) however reports that there is no space in *Fast. Cap.* for mention of a Consul Suffectus.

<sup>3</sup> Only the lower bars of the letters are preserved. L. f. is read in *CIL*, but Degrassi (40f., 115) follows Mancini in reading P. f. and identifying this Cornelius with the Consul of 270 and 257. See Degrassi, Plate 34, fragment xx.

264 B.C.      A.U.C. 490

### Consuls

AP. CLAVDIVS C. f. AP. n. CAVDEX Pat. (102)

M.<sup>1</sup> FVLVIVS Q. f. M. n. FLACCVS (55)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); *Act. Tr.*, on Fulvius; Vell. 1.12.6; Val. Max. 2.4.7; Flor. 1, pref. 6; Gell. 17.21.40; Eutrop. 2.18.3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.7.1, with Fabius for Fulvius; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 40f., 74f., 115, 432f., 547. Claudius was sent to aid the Mamertines in Messana against Hiero, and to forestall the Carthaginians. He defeated both, ravaged much territory, and besieged Syracuse and Echetla (Polyb. 1.10—12, and 15; Liv. *Per.* 16, and Liv. 31.1.4; Diod. 23.1—3; Dio fr. 43; Zon. 8.8—9; cf. also Enn. *Ann.* 7.223 V; Vell. 2.38.2; Senec. *Brev. Vit.* 13.4; Sil. Ital. 6.660—662; Frontin. *Str.* 1.4.11; Suet. *Tib.* 2; Flor. 1.18.5; Gell. 17.21.40; Eutrop. 2.18.3; Ampel. 46.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 37; Oros. 4.7.1; and *Ined. Vat.* in *Hermes* 27 [1892] 121). Eutropius (2.18.3) and Silius (6.660—662) credit Claudius with a triumph over the Afri and Hiero which is not included in *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 547. Meantime Fulvius completed the reduction of Volsinii and celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 547; Fest. 228 L).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. CLAUDIUS Pat. (18)

Sent ahead by the Consul to attack Messana (Polyb. 1.11.4—13; Diod. 23.2; Dio fr. 43.5—10, and Zon. 8.8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 37.3, where his part is given to the Consul).

### Legates, Envoys

KAESO (FABIUS ?)

See *Ined. Vat.*, *Hermes* 27 (1892) 121f.

<sup>1</sup> Q. in the tradition of Livy: Eutrop., Oros., and Cassiod.

263 B.C.      A.U.C. 491

### Consuls

M'. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS MESSALA<sup>1</sup> Pat. (\*25)

M'. OTACILIUS C. f. M'. n. CRASSUS (10) Cos. 246

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); *Act. Tr.*, on Messala; Polyb. 1.16.1; Eutrop. 2.19; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.9; see Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f. Valerius captured many Sicilian towns, received the submission of Syracuse, and celebrated a triumph over the Carthaginians and King Hiero (Polyb. 1.16—17; Zon. 8.9; cf. Naevius, fr. 32, with praenomen M.; Liv. *Per.* 16; Diod. 23.4; Flor. 1.18.6;

Eutrop. 2.19; Oros. 4.7.2; and on the triumph, Piso fr. 29 Peter; Varro, in Plin. *NH* 7.214, with praenomen M.; Cic. *Fam.* 14.2.2; *Vat.* 21, and *Schol. Bob. ad loc.*; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 547f.; Plin. *NH* 35.22; Censorin. 23.7; Eutrop. 2.19). Otacilius also campaigned in Sicily (Polyb. 1.16—17; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.19; Eutrop. 2.19; Zon. 8.9). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 51; on Otacilius, Lübker no. 1.

### Dictator

CN. FULVIUS CN. f. CN. n. MAXIMUS CENTUMALUS (88) Cos. 298  
*Fast. Cap.*, clavi figendi causa; Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f.

### Master of Horse

Q. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS (78) Cos. 281, Pr. 280?  
*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f.

<sup>1</sup> Valerius received the cognomen Messala in this office (*Fast. Cap.*). On the mention of Manius (M. *codd.*) Valerius, Consul, in Naevius fr. 32, see Strzelecki, *De Naev. B. P. Carm.*, 7f.; Rowell, *AJPh* 68 (1947) 26, and 30—32.

262 B.C. A.U.C. 492

### Consuls

L. POSTUMIUS L. f. L. n. MEGELLUS Pat. (\*20) Pr. 253  
Q. MAMILIUS Q. f. M. n. VITULUS (15)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Polyb. 1.17.6; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Albino et Vituitulo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀλβίνου καὶ Βιτούλου); Cassiod.; Zon. 8.10; Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f. Both Consuls besieged and finally captured the town of Agrigentum (Polyb. 1.17.6—20.2; Diod. 23.7—9; Zon. 8.10; cf. Naev. fr. 19;<sup>1</sup> Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.4).

<sup>1</sup> On Naevius fr. 19, see Fränkel, *Hermes* 70 (1935) 59ff.; and the articles cited in 263, note 1.

261 B.C. A.U.C. 493

### Consuls

L. VALERIUS M. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (\*26)  
T. OTACILIUS C. f. M' n. CRASSUS (11)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Polyb. 1.20.4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 42f., 115, 432f. Both Consuls campaigned in Sicily (Polyb. 1.20.3—7; cf. Diod. 23.9; Frontin. *Str.* 3.16.3; Zon. 8.10). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 15; on Otacilius, Lübker no. 2.

## Aediles, Curule

? L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (323) Cos. 259

*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.8 and 9; probably in some odd numbered year before his consulship, Seidel, 17.

260 B.C. A.U.C. 494

## Consuls

CN. CORNELIUS L. f. CN. n. SCIPIO ASINA Pat. (341) Cos. 254

C. DUILIUS M. f. M. n. (3)

Polyb. 1.21.4, and 22.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Flor. 1.18.7; Eutrop. 2.20; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.4.7; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.10; Degrassi, 42f., 115, 432f. Cornelius held command of the fleet, but at the Lipari islands was caught and made captive<sup>1</sup> by the Carthaginians (Polyb. 1.21.4–9; Liv. *Per.* 17; Val. Max. 6.6.2, and 9.11; Flor. 1.18.11; App. *Lib.* 63; Eutrop. 2.20; Polyaen. 6.16.5; Ampel. 36.1; Oros. 4.7.7–9; Zon. 8.10, and 12). Duilius, commander of the land forces, succeeded to the command of fleet, defeated the Carthaginians at Mylae, and then on land relieved Segesta and took Macella (Polyb. 1.22–24.1; Cic. *Rep.* 1.1; *Or.* 153; Liv. *Per.* 17; Diod. 23.10; Val. Max. 7.3, ext. 7; Sen. *Brev. Vit.* 13.3; Plin. *NH* 16.192; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.6; 2.3.24; 3.2.2; Flor. 1.18.7–11; Eutrop. 2.20; Ampel. 46.3; Oros. 4.7.7–10; Zon. 8.10–11; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.13; *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.25—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.69—*ILS* 65; Oros. 4.7.10). He celebrated the first naval triumph over the Sicilians and the Punic fleet, was honored with the columna rostrata in the Forum, and other privileges besides (*CIL*, as above; Cic. *Sen.* 44; Liv. *Per.* 17; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 76f., 548; Val. Max. 3.6.4; Plin. *NH* 34.20; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 1.7.12; Sil. Ital. 6.663–9; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.6; Tac. *Ann.* 2.49; Flor. 1.18.10; Eutrop. 2.20; Serv. ad *Aen.* 11.206; *Georg.* 3.29; Ammian. 26.3.5; Jerom. *Adv. Jov.* 1.46).

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. CAECILIUS (10a, Supb. 1.266)

Served in Sicily under Duilius (Zon. 8.11).

<sup>1</sup> Among our sources Livy, Val. Max., Eutrop., Polyaen., Oros. and Zon. emphasize that Asina was captured by fraud during a conference. Polybius has Scipio commander of the fleet, and Duilius of the army. He then took charge when Asina was captured. Zonaras reverses the commands.

259 B.C.      A.U.C. 495

### Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. CN. n. SCIPIO Pat. (323)

C. AQUILLIUS M. f. C. n. FLORUS (20)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Eutrop. 2.20; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.7.11; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.8 and 9—*ILS* 2 and 3; Liv. *Per.* 17; Degrassi 42f., 115, 434f. Scipio with the fleet attacked Sardinia and Corsica and captured Aleria (*CIL* and *ILS*, as above; *Act. Tr.*; Liv. *Per.* 17; Val. Max. 5.1.2; Sil. Ital. 6.671ff.; Frontin. *Str.* 3.9.4, and 10.2; Flor. 1.18.15–16; Oros. 4.7.11–12; Zon. 8.11; cf. Polyb. 1.24.5–8). He celebrated a triumph over Carthaginians, Sardinia and Corsica (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548; Eutrop. 2.20), and dedicated a temple to the Tempestates (*CIL* and *ILS*, as above; cf. Ov. *Fast.* 6.193f.). Aquillius held command in Sicily against Hamilcar Barca (Zon. 8.11; cf. Polyb. 1.24.8).

258 B.C.      A.U.C. 496

### Consuls

A. ATILIUS A. f. C. n. CALATINUS<sup>1</sup> (36) Cos. 254, Pr. 257

C. SULPICIUS Q. f. Q. n. PATERCULUS Pat. (81)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Polyb. 1.24.9; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.12; Degrassi 42f., 115f., 434f. Atilius succeeded Florus, attacked Panormus, captured Mytistratus and other towns, but failed to win the Lipari islands (Polyb. 1.24.8–13; Zon. 8.12; cf. Cato, fr. 83 Peter; Diod. 23.3.9–10; Liv. *Per.* 17; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.15–4.5.10; Flor. 1.18.12–14, who confuses Atilius' offices and the towns captured; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 39; Oros. 4.8.1–5). Polybius places Sulpicius in Sicily (1.24.9), but he reduced Sardinia, defeated a Punic fleet, and celebrated a triumph over the Carthaginians and the Sardinians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548; cf. Zon. 8.12).

### Censors

C. DUILIUS M. f. M. n. (3) Cos. 260

L. CORNELIUS L. f. CN. n. SCIPIO Pat. (323) Cos. 259

*Fast. Cap.* (C. Duilius M. f. M. [n.], [L. Cor]n[eli]us L. f. Cn.] n. S[c]ip[i]o), Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. On Scipio, see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.8 and 9—*ILS* 2 and 3.

## Promagistrates

C. AQUILLIUS FLORUS (20) Cos. 259

Returned from Sicily when succeeded by Atilius, and celebrated as Procos. a triumph over the Carthaginians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548; cf. Zon. 8.11).

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. CAEDICIUS (7)

M. CALPURNIUS FLAMMA (42)

LABERIUS (1)

A Military Tribune who, when the army of Atilius was caught in defile near Camarina, drew the Punic attack on himself and his band and enabled the army to escape. He is variously named Caedicius (Cato, fr. 83 Peter), Calpurnius (Liv. *Per.* 17; Liv. 22.60.11; Plin. *NH* 22.11; Flor. 1.18.13–14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 39; Ampel. 20.5; Oros. 4.8.2; Zon. 8.12), and Laberius (Claud. Quad., fr. 42–43 Peter); and all three in Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.15–4.5.10.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Fast. Cap.* and *Act. Tr.* (for 257) Atilius' name appears as Caiatinus, but in the literary tradition almost invariably as Calatinus, cognomina drawn respectively from two neighboring towns in Campania. It is probable that literary tradition would tend to assimilate Caiatinus to Calatinus, the more important town. See Münzer, *APF* 57–61, who remains uncertain which is correct. Degrassi (115f.) favors Caiatinus.

257 B.C. A.U.C. 497

Consuls<sup>1</sup>

C. ATILIUS M. f. M. n. REGULUS (47) Cos. 250

CN. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. BLASIO Pat. (73) Cos. 270

Polyb. 1.25.1; *Fast. Cap.* (A.'s name entire; Cn. [---]); Chr. 354 (Regulo et Blesio II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Regulo et Blaeso); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥεγούλου καὶ Βλέσου); Cassiod., with Erranus instead of Regulus; Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. Atilius celebrated a naval triumph for a victory over the Carthaginians off Tyndaris (Polyb. 1.25.1–6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548; cf. Val. Max. 4.4.5; Oros. 4.8.5; Fest. 156 L; Zon. 8.12). Cornelius served in Sicily (Zon. 8.12).

## Dictator

Q. OGULNIUS L. f. A. n. GALLUS (5) Cos. 269

Appointed to celebrate the Latin Festival (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f.).



## Master of Horse

M. LAETORIUS M. f. M. n. PLANCIANUS (12)

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f.

## Praetor

A. ATILIUS A. f. C. n. CAIATINUS<sup>2</sup> (36) Cos. 258, 254Celebrated as Pr(aetor) a triumph ex Sicilia de Poenis (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 58; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 39).

<sup>1</sup> The notice in Chr. 354 identifies Cornelius with the Consul of 270, whose filiation was P. f. Cn. n., and almost certainly with the Censor of 265. On the cognomen Erranus (i. e. Serranus), which appears late in the Atilian family, see Degrassi 116. It remains uncertain which Atilius was the legendary sower (Serranus) who was called, like Cincinnatus, from his labors, but to a consulship, and celebrated a triumph (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 50; *Sest.* 72; Val. Max. 4.4.5; Plin. *NH* 18.20; Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.844; Symmach. *Ep.* 1.48; *Schol. Gron.* 308 Stangl).

<sup>2</sup> Pr., the text of *Act. Tr.*, is supplemented as Pr(ocos.) in *RE*, having regard for the pattern of office revealed in the triumph of Aquillius Florus in 258, but Pro Cos. and Pro Pr. are regularly written in *Act. Tr.* in the case of promagistrates. Pr. in this sense would be unique in the preserved fragments of the stone. In official careers before the Second Punic war the praetorship often followed the consulship. See Degrassi 76f., 548, who reads Pr(aetor); Maxis 15; Stella Maranca 294.

256 B.C. A.U.C. 498

## Consuls

L. MANLIUS A. f. P. n. VULSO LONGUS Pat. (101) Cos. 250

Q. CAEDICIUS Q. f. Q. n. (8)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354 (Longo et Rugulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Vulsone et Decio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Manlius, *Act. Tr.*; Polyb. 1.26.11; Liv. 29.28.5; Iustin. 41.4.3; Dio fr. 43.20, and Zon. 8.12; Eutrop. 2.21; Oros. 4.8.9; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. Caedicius died in office (*Fast. Cap.*), but Manlius and Regulus, the Consul Suffectus, defeated a large Carthaginian fleet off Sicily, refitted at Messana, and made a landing in Africa, whence Manlius brought home prisoners and booty (Polyb. 1.25—29; Eutrop. 2.21; Ampel. 46; Oros. 4.8.6—9; Zon. 8.12—13; cf. Diod. 23.11), and celebrated a naval triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548).

### Consul Suffectus

M. ATILIUS M. f. L. n. REGULUS (51) Cos. 267

*Fast. Cap.* (name entire); Polyb. 1.21.11; Cic. *Off.* 3.99; Liv. *Per.* 17; Liv. 29.28.5; Plin. *NH* 18.27; Iustin. 41.4.3; Dio fr. 43.20, and Zon. 8.12; Eutrop. 2.21; Chr. 354 (Rugulo); *Fast. Hyd.*; Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. With his colleague he defeated the Carthaginian fleet and landed in Africa (see above, on Manlius; Liv. *Per.* 17; Flor. 1.18.17–19; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 40). After Manlius' departure he captured Tunis, and entered into negotiations with Carthage itself (Polyb. 1.30–31; Zon. 8.13; cf. Liv. *Per.* 18; Diod. 23.12; Flor. 1.18.21; Eutrop. 2.21; Oros. 4.8.16–9.1; and on the serpent portent, Tubero fr. 8 Peter; Liv. *Per.* 18; Val. Max. 1.8, ext. 19; Plin. *NH* 8.37; Flor. 1.18.21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 40; Zon. 8.13).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

? NAUTIUS Pat. (1)

Was forced by Regulus to take the sea voyage against his will (Flor. 1.18.17).

### Legates, Lieutenants

CALPURNIUS CRASSUS (31)

Served under Regulus in Africa (Plut. *Par. Min.* 13).

255 B.C. A.U.C. 499

### Consuls

SER. FULVIUS M. f. M. n. PAETINUS NOBILIOR (97)

M. AEMILIUS M. f. L. n. PAULLUS Pat. (117)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Polyb. 1.36.10; Liv. 42.20.1; Eutrop. 2.22; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Oros. 4.9.5; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.14; see Degrassi, 42f., 116, 434f. The Consuls brought a fleet to evacuate the survivors of Regulus' army, routed a Punic fleet off Cape Bon, and captured Cossyra, but suffered a disastrous shipwreck off Camarina (Polyb. 1.36.10–37; Eutrop. 2.22; Oros. 4.9.5–8; Zon. 8.14; cf. Diod. 23.18; Liv. *Per.* 18).

### Promagistrates

M. ATILIUS M. f. L. n. REGULUS (51) Cos. 267, 256

His command prorogued (Val. Max. 4.4.6; Senec. *Benef.* 5.3.2; Cons. *Helv.* 12.5–7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.3.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 40; cf. Polyb.

1.31.4: he negotiated with Carthage because he feared the coming of a successor). His terms were too severe for the Carthaginians who rallied to defeat him and take him prisoner (Polyb. 1.31—34; Diod. 23.12—15; Liv. *Per.* 18, cf. Liv. 30.30.23; Val. Max. 9.5, ext. 1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.10; Flor. 1.18.23; Eutrop. 2.21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 40; Oros. 4.9.1—4; Zon. 8.13; on his fate, see *RE* 2088—92; Frank, *CPh* 21 [1926] 311—314).

254 B.C.      A.U.C. 500

### Consuls

CN. CORNELIUS L. f. CN. n. SCIPIO ASINA Pat. (341) Cos. 260

A. ATILIUS A. f. C. n. CAIATINUS<sup>1</sup> (36) Cos. 258, Pr. 257

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Polyb. 1.38.7; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.14; see Degrassi, 42f., 116, 434f. The Consuls brought a new fleet to Sicily, and were repulsed at Drepanum, but captured Panormus and other towns (Polyb. 1.38.5—10; Diod. 23.18.3—5; Zon. 8.14; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.9).

### Promagistrates

SER. FULVIUS PAETINUS NOBILIOR Pat. (97) Cos. 255

M. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (117) Cos. 255

They celebrated as Proconsuls naval triumphs over Cossyra and the Carthaginians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 76f., 548).

### Pontifices

? — c. 243: TI. CORUNCANIUS TI. f. TI. n. (3) Cos. 280

The first plebeian Pontifex Maximus (Liv. *Per.* 18, between 255 and 252; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 3.56 and 134; *ND* 1.115; 3.5; *Dom.* 139; *Brut.* 55; *Sen.* 15; 27; 43; *Amic.* 18 and 39; Ateius Capito in Gell. 4.6.10; Vell. 2.128.1; Senec. *Vit. Beat.* 21.3; *Ep. Mœr.* 114.13).

### Augurs or Pontifices

Q. MAMILIUS Q. f. TURRINUS<sup>2</sup> (12)

or

C. MAMILIUS Q. f. TURRINUS (11 or 12) Cos. 239?

*CIL* 6.37160 — *ILS* 9338 ([Q. ? Mam]ilius Q. f. Turrinu[s]), coopted in the consulship of a Cornelius Scipio ([----Corn]elio P. f. Sci[pione ----]), as successor to C. Marcus Rutilus Censorinus (see 300).

<sup>1</sup> The cognomen Caiatinus appears as Caletino in Chr. 354, Catatione in *Fast. Hyd.*, Κατακίωνος in *Chr. Pasc.*, and Κολλατίνος in Zonaras.

<sup>2</sup> This is the latest date possible for the cooptation of the successor in the priesthood of Marcius Rutilus Censorinus (see 300 and 265). The earliest is the consulship of a Scipio in 260, but 259 is also possible. In any case the filiation of Scipio was L. f. Dessau prefers the father Q. Mamilius, but the son C. Mamilius, Cos. 239, is also possible.

253 B.C.      A.U.C. 501

### Consuls

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (43)

C. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. TI. n. BLAESUS (28) Cos. 244

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); *Act. Tr.*, on Sempronius; Polyb. 1.39.1; Eutrop. 2.23; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.9.10; Solin. 27.40; Cassiod. ; Zon. 8.14; see Degrassi, 42f., 116, 434f. The Consuls together ravaged the coast of Africa, but lost most of their fleet in a storm while returning to Italy (Polyb. 1.39.1–6; Diod. 23.19; Eutrop. 2.23; Oros. 4.9.10–12; Solin. 27.40; Zon. 8.14). Sempronius celebrated a triumph *De Poenis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 76f., 548).

### Censors

D. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. PERA (124) Cos. 266

L. POSTUMIUS L. f. L. n. MEGELLUS Pat. (\*20) Cos. 262

Postumius died in office, and Iunius abdicated (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi, 42f., 116, 434f.). See Lübker no. 22 on Postumius.

### Praetor

L. POSTUMIUS MEGELLUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (\*20) Cos. 262

*Fast. Cap.*: idem qui pr. erat; see Degrassi 42f., 434f., and especially 116.

### Aediles, Curule

? P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (304) Cos. 249

? C. FURIUS PACILUS Pat. (75) Cos. 251

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.21. Held office in some odd-numbered Varronian year before 251 (Seidel, *Fast. Aed.* 17).

## Promagistrates

CN. CORNELIUS L. f. CN. n. SCIPIO ASINA Pat. (341) Cos. 260, 254  
Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *De Poenis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548).

<sup>1</sup> On the accumulation of offices involved, see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.514, note 1, and Degrassi 116. This Praetor is omitted by Stella Maranca, 294f.

252 B.C. A.U.C. 502

## Consuls

C. AURELIUS L. f. C. n. COTTA (94) Cos. 248

P. SERVILIUS Q. f. CN. n. GEMINUS Pat. (62) Cos. 248

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); *Act. Tr.*, on Cotta; *Cic. Acad.* 2.84; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Oros.* 4.9.13, on Cotta; *Cassiod.*; *Zon.* 8.14, with names confused, cf. 16; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. Both Consuls served in Sicily, captured *Thermae Himeraeae* and *Lipara* (*Polyb.* 1.39.13; *Diod.* 23.20; *Zon.* 8.14; cf. *Val. Max.* 2.7.4, and 9.7; *Frontin. Str.* 4.1.22, and 30, and 31; *Oros.* 4.9.13), and Aurelius celebrated a triumph *De Poenis et Siculeis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549). On coins of L. Cotta, perhaps celebrating the taking of *Lipara*, see Grueber *CRRBM* 1.200f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 158.

## Censors

M'. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS MESSALLA Pat. (\*25) Cos. 263

P. SEMPRONIUS P. f. P. n. SOPHUS (86) Cos. 268

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. They expelled 16 from the Senate (*Liv. Per.* 18), and reduced 400 knights to *aerarii* for disobedience in Sicily (*Val. Max.* 2.9.7; *Frontin. Str.* 4.1.22; cf. *Val. Max.* 6.3.12; *Plut. RQ* 14, on Sempronius). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 51.

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

? P. AURELIUS PECUNIOLA (187)

Received temporary command at *Lipara*, and when he engaged in an attack contrary to orders, he was punished by scourging and loss of rank (*Val. Max.* 2.7.4; *Frontin. Str.* 4.1.31).

Q. CASSIUS (20)

A Tribune, left in command at *Lipara* while Aurelius returned home, and similarly degraded for a similar offence (*Zon.* 8.14).

? VALERIUS Pat. (3)

A Tribune of noble rank, flogged in Sicily at Aurelius' command (Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.30).

251 B.C. A.U.C. 503

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. CAECILIUS L. f. C. n. METELLUS (72) Cos. 247

C. FURIUS C. f. C. n. PACILUS Pat. (75)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Polyb. 1.39.8; Plin. 7.139, on Metellus; Eutrop. 2.24; Oros. 4.9.14; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.14. See Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Both Consuls served in Sicily, but accomplished little before Furius' return encouraged the Carthaginians to attack Panormus. Thereupon Metellus, either late in 251 or early in 250, won a victory and captured over 100 elephants (Polyb. 1.39—40; Cic. *Rep.* 1.1; Diod. 23.21; Liv. *Per.* 19; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.4; Flor. 1.18.27; Eutrop. 2.24; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 251, p. 132 Helm; Oros. 4.9.14—15; Zon. 8.14; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.182f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.160f.). See 250, Promagistrates.

<sup>1</sup> The names of the Consuls appear in Chr. 354 as Megello et Pacilo, in *Fast. Hyd.* as Metello et Papo, and in *Chr. Pasc.* as Μετέλλου καὶ Πάππου, while Orosius gives Furius the cognomen Placidus, and Zonaras the nomen Φρούριος.

250 B.C. A.U.C. 504

### Consuls

C. ATILIUS M. f. M. n. REGULUS (47) Cos. 257

L. MANLIUS A. f. P. n. VULSO (LONGUS) Pat. (101) Cos. 256

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire), and on Longus, cf. 256; Polyb. 1.39.15; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.10.2, with the cognomen Vulso; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.15; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Both Consuls served in Sicily with fleet and army, but failed with considerable losses in their attempt to capture Lilybaeum (Polyb. 1.41.1—6, and 42.7—48.11; Diod. 24.1.1—4; Oros. 4.10.2; Zon. 8.15).

### Promagistrates

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (72) Cos. 251, 247

Celebrated as Procos. a triumph *De Poenis*, which was particularly noted for the captured elephants (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; Dion.

Hal. 2.66.4; Liv. *Per.* 19; Senec. *Brev. Vit.* 13.8; Plin. *NH* 7.139–140; 8.16; 18.17; Frontin. *Str.* 1.7.1; Flor. 1.18.27; Eutrop. 2.24; Oros. 4.9.15; Zon. 8.14; on the coins of C. Metellus celebrating this triumph, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.155ff. and 182ff.; 2.357; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 158–161).

### Flamen Dialis

? P. CORNELIUS P. f. SULLA Pat. (382)

According to Sulla's *Memoirs* (fr. 2 Peter), the first Sulla was a Flamen Dialis. He was probably a son of Rufinus, Cos. 290, 277, and father of Sulla, Pr. 212; and Macrobius must be mistaken in calling the Pr. of 212 the first Sulla (*Sat.* 1.17.27). See *RE* 4.1514. His date cannot be more closely defined.

249 B.C.      A.U.C. 505

### Consuls

P. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. PULCHER Pat. (304)

L. IUNIUS C. f. L. n. PULLUS (133)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Polyb. 1.49.3; Diod. 24.1.5; Cic. *Div.* 1.29 and *Schol. Bob.*, p. 90 Stangl; 2.20, and 71; Val. Max. 1.4.3; Plin. *NH* 15.2; Suet. *Tib.* 3; Flor. 1.18.29; Censorin. *DN* 17.10; Eutrop. 2.26; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.10.3; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.15; Degraffi 42f., 116, 436f.

Leaving Lilybaeum, Claudius attacked Drepanum but was outmanoeuvred and lost most of his fleet (Polyb. 1.49–51; Diod. 24.1.5; Liv. *Per.* 19; Frontin. *Str.* 2.13.9; Gell. 10.6; Flor. 1.18.29; Eutrop. 2.26.1; Oros. 4.10.3; *Schol. Bob.*, p. 90 Stangl; cf. Zon. 8.15). His contempt for the auspices, when he threw the sacred chickens into the sea, is frequently mentioned (Cic. *ND* 2.7; *Div.* 1.29; 2.20 and 71; Liv. *Per.* 19; Liv. 22.42.9; Val. Max. 1.4.3; 8.1, abs. 4; Suet. *Tib.* 2; Flor. 1.18.29; Eutrop. 2.26). He was recalled, later tried, and failing of condemnation for *perduellio*, was heavily fined (Polyb. 1.52.1–3; Cic. *ND* 2.7; *Div.* 1.29; 2.71; Ateius Capito in Gell. 10.6; Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 4; Suet. *Tib.* 2; *Schol. Bob.*, p. 90 Stangl).

Iunius lost his fleet in a storm near Camarina, when the Carthaginians had backed him up against a lee shore, but with his army he temporarily won Mt. Eryx (Polyb. 1.52.5–55; Diod. 24.1.7–11; Eutrop. 2.26; Oros. 4.10.3; Zon. 8.15). It is stated that he too disregarded the auspices, and committed suicide (Cic. *ND* 2.7; *Div.* 1.29; 2.20 and 71; Val. Max. 1.4.3; Minuc. Felix 7.4; 26.2).

## Dictators

M. CLAUDIUS C. f. GLICIA (166)

*Fast. Cap.* (name entire): qui scriba fuerat, dictator sine mag. eq. coactus abdicare. A lowborn subordinate of the Consul. He abdicated but kept his insignia (Liv. *Per.* 19; Suet. *Tib.* 2, *ilycian viatorem, codd.*; Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f.).

A. ATILIUS A. f. C. n. CALATINUS (36) Cos. 258, 254, Pr. 257

*Fast. Cap.* (name entire); Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. The first Dictator to lead an army outside of Italy (Liv. *Per.* 19; Zon. 8.15; cf. Dio 36.34.3; Flor. 1.18.12).

## Master of Horse

L. CAECILIUS L. f. C. n. METELLUS (72) Cos. 251, 247

*Fast. Cap.* (name entire); Zon. 8.15; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f.

248 B.C.      A.U.C. 506

## Consuls

C. AURELIUS L. f. C. n. COTTA (94) Cos. 252

P. SERVILIUS Q. f. CN. n. GEMINUS Pat. (62) Cos. 252

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Cic. *Acad.* 2.84; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.16; Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Both Consuls served in Sicily, besieging Lilybaeum and Drepanum (Zon. 8.16).

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. ? FUNDANIUS FUNDULUS ?<sup>1</sup> (5) Cos. 243 ?

PULLIUS<sup>2</sup> (\*6.1.277)

They prosecuted Claudius Pulcher for *perduellio*, and when that action was stopped by a storm, they succeeded in having him condemned to a fine of 120,000 asses (*Schol. Bob.*, p. 90 Stangl; cf. Polyb. 1.52.3; Cic. *ND* 2.7; *Div.* 1.29; Liv. *Per.* 19; Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 4; Suet. *Tib.* 2; Gell. 10.6).

<sup>1</sup> Fundanius' name is supplemented on the almost certain assumption that he is to be identified with the Consul of 243.

<sup>2</sup> The name Pullius does not appear elsewhere in official lists or literary texts. Cf. however, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.251–255, and 1711; app. num., p. 747; *CIL* 6.25217, 25218; 11.7553; Varro, *LL* 5.158, and Solin., 1.26, on the Clivus Pullius.



247 B.C. A.U.C. 507

## Consuls

L. CAECILIUS L. f. C. n. METELLUS (72) Cos. 251

N. FABIVS M. f. M. n. BUTEO Pat. (55)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Plin. *NH* 7.139, on Metellus; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.16; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Metellus besieged Lilybaeum, and Fabius Drepanum; and both captured the island of Pelias (Zon. 8.16).

## Censors

A. ATILIUS A. f. C. n. CAIATINUS (36) Cos. 258, 254, Pr. 257

A. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS ATTICUS Pat. (87) Cos. 244, 241

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire, but Manlius' cognomen is spelled ATEIC); cf. Liv. *Per.* 19. See Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f.

246 B.C. A.U.C. 508

## Consuls

M. OTACILIUS C. f. M'. n. CRASSUS (10) Cos. 263

M. FABIVS C. f. M. n. LICINUS Pat. (94)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Gell. 10.6.4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Both probably campaigned in Sicily (Zon. 8.16).

## Dictator

Ti. CORUNCANIUS Ti. f. Ti. nepos (3) Cos. 280

Appointed to hold the elections (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f.), presumably in the absence of the Consuls.

## Master of Horse

M. FULVIUS Q. f. M. n. FLACCUS (55) Cos. 264

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f.

## Aediles of the Plebs

C. FUNDANIUS (FUNDULUS) (5) Cos. 243

Ti. SEMPRONIUS (GRACCHUS) (50) Cos. 238

They fined Claudia, the sister of the Consul of 249, 25,000 asses for arrogant speech, and built from various fines an aedes of Libertas on the Aventine (Liv. *Per.* 19; Liv. 24.16.19; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 4; Ateius Capito in Gell. 10.6; Suet. *Tib.* 2.3).

245 B.C.      A.U.C. 509

### Consuls

M. FABIUS M. f. M. n. BUTEO Pat. (53)

C. ATILIUS A. f. A. n. BULBUS (33) Cos. 235

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Flor. 1.18.30, on Buteo; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Florus (1.18.30–32) speaks of a victory over the Punic fleet at Aegimurus, followed by storm and shipwreck, Zonaras (8.16) of the continued changes of command.

244 B.C.      A.U.C. 510

### Consuls

A. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS ATTICUS Pat. (87) Cos. 241

C. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. TI. n. BLAESUS (28) Cos. 253

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Vell. 1.14.8; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 42f., 117, 436f. Fighting continued around Mt. Eryx (Polyb. 1.58.1–6; cf. Zon. 8.16). Brundisium and Fregenae were founded this year (Vell. 1.14.8, on Brundisium; cf. Liv. *Per.* 19).

243 B.C.      A.U.C. 511

### Consuls

C. FUNDANIUS C. f. Q. n. FUNDULUS (5)

C. SULPICIUS C. f. SER. n. GALUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (65)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 42f., 117, 436f. Fundanius, and probably his colleague, served in Sicily (Diod. 24.9.2–3).

## Pontifices

?- c. 243: TI. CORUNCANIUS (3) Cos. 280, Pont. Max. c. 254  
 Successor: as Pont. Max., L. CAECILIUS METELLUS<sup>2</sup> (72) Cos. 251,  
 247

Liv. *Per.* 19; Val. Max. 8.13.2. See 242, Flamines.

<sup>1</sup> On the spelling of the cognomen Galus, see Mommsen *RF* 1.119.

<sup>2</sup> On the acts of Metellus as Pont. Max., and notably the rescue of the Palladium from the burning temple of Vesta, see *RE* no. 72. Pliny (*NH* 7.139–141) calls him Pontifex.

242 B.C. A.U.C. 512

## Consuls

C. LUTATIUS C. f. C. n. CATULUS (4)

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. L. n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*21)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Polyb. 1.59.8; Diod. 24.11; Varro *Vit. P. R.* in Non. 887 L, and Nep. *Hamilc.* 1.3, on Catulus; Liv. *Per.* 19; Liv. 22.14.13; 23.13.3–4; 37.51.1–2; Flor. 1.18.33; Eutrop. 2.27; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.17, on Catulus; Degraffi 42f., 117, 436f. Catulus, with the Praetor as colleague, received command of a new fleet, and though wounded at Drepanum, won the decisive naval engagement on March 10, 241, at the Aegates islands (Polyb. 1.59.8–61; Varro *Vit. P. R.* in Non. 887 L; Diod. 24.11; Nep. *Hamilc.* 1.3; Liv. *Per.* 19; 22.14.13; 23.13.3–4; 28.38.9, and 41.3; 45.38.4; Val. Max. 2.8.2; Sil. Ital. 6.684–8; Flor. 1.18.33–37; Eutrop. 2.27, with date; Ampel. 46.3; Oros. 4.10.4–8; Zon. 8.17; cf. *Ined. Vat., Hermes* 27 [1892] 122). Postumius, who was Flamen Martialis, was forbidden by the Pontifex Maximus to leave the city (Liv. *Per.* 19; Liv. 37.51.1–2; Val. Max. 1.1.2; Tac. *Ann.* 3.71).

## Praetor

Q. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (157) Cos. 239 Pr. Urbanus

Sent as colleague with Catulus, and as the latter was wounded was actively in charge at the battle of the Aegates Islands (Val. Max. 2.8.2; Zon. 8.17, with the cognomen Flaccus). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 40.

## Flamen Martialis

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. L. n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*21) Cos. 242

Forbidden by the Pont. Max. to leave the city (see above, Consuls).

241 B.C. A.U.C. 513

## Consuls

A. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS ATTICUS Pat. (87) Cos. 244

Q. LUTATIUS C. f. C. n. CERCO<sup>1</sup> (13)

*Fast. Cap.*; *Act. Tr.* (both names entire); Liv. 30.44.1; Val. Max. 6.5.1, on Lutatius; Eutrop. 2.28; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Torquato et Catone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.11.6; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.17, and 18; see Degrassi 42f., 117, 438f. The two Consuls subdued the so-called Faliscan revolt and celebrated triumphs *De Falisceis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; Val. Max. 6.5.1; Eutrop. 2.28; Zon. 8.17; cf. Polyb. 1.65.1; Liv. *Per.* 20; Oros. 4.11.5–10; cf. on Lutatius, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.297; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.161f.). Lutatius also went to Sicily, probably early in the year (see dates in *Act. Tr.*), to assist his brother in making peace with the Carthaginians and in organizing the new territory in Sicily (Zon. 8.17; cf. Polyb. 1.62—64; Val. Max. 1.3.1).

## Censors

C. AURELIUS L. f. C. n. COTTA (94) Cos. 252, 248

M. FABIUS M. f. M. n. BUTEO Pat. (53) Cos. 245

*Fast. Cap.* (C. Aurelius C. f. C. n. Co[tta]), Degrassi 42f., 117, 438f.; cf. Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 244, p. 132 Helm; and on Fabius, Liv. 23.22.10; Fabius' name must be supplied here in *Fast. Cap.* since all the other possible places are definitely known.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

? GENUCIUS<sup>2</sup> (1)Plut. *CG* 3.3.

## Aediles of the Plebs

L. PUBLICIUS MALLEOLUS<sup>3</sup> (\*1)

M. PUBLICIUS MALLEOLUS (\*2, 3) Cos. 232

They built the Clivus Publicius, an aedes of Flora near the Circus Maximus, and instituted the Floralia (Varro *LL* 5.158; Ovid *Fast.* 5.275ff.; Vell. 1.14.8; Plin. *NH* 18.286; Tac. *Ann.* 2.49; Fest. 276 L). See Lübker nos. 3 and 4.

## Promagistrates

C. LUTATIUS CATULUS (4) Cos. 242

Concluded the treaty with Carthage, and celebrated as Procos. a naval triumph *De Poenis ex Sicilia* (on the treaty: Polyb. 1.62—63.3;

3.21.2, 29.2, and 30.3; Nep. *Hamilc.* 1.5; Liv. *Per.* 19; Liv. 21.18.8–10, and 19.2; 30.22.4, and 44.1; Sil. Ital. 13.729–31; App. *Sic.* 2; Eutrop. 2.27; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 41; Oros. 4.11.1; Zon. 8.17; cf. Naev. fr. 49 and 50; on the triumph, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; Val. Max. 2.8.2; Zon. 8.17). For later coins celebrating the victory, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.297ff.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 161f.

Q. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (157) Cos. 239

Celebrated a naval triumph *pro praetore ex Sicilia* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; cf. Val. Max. 2.8.2). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 40.

### Triumviri Nocturni

? M. MULVIUS (3)

? CN. LOLLIVS (5)

? L. SEXTILIUS (8)

Condemned by the people for their tardy appearance at a fire in the Sacra Via (Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 5), perhaps the serious fire reported in 241 (Liv. *Per.* 19; Oros. 4.11.5–9; and on Metellus' rescue of the Palladium of Vesta, *RE*, "Caecilius," no. 72).

### Pontifex

? (C.) PAPIRIUS (MASO) Pat. (57) Cos. 231

Wrote, perhaps as Pontifex, the terms of surrender of the Faliscans at the Consul's bidding (Val. Max. 6.5.1b; see 213, Pontifices).

<sup>1</sup> Cerco's name has been confused with Catulus in Eutrop., Oros., and Cassiod.

<sup>2</sup> This Tribune, an insult to whom led the Romans to make war on Falerii, is thought by Fraccaro to be a Gracchan substitution for the Tr. Mil. c. p. of 396, by Pighius and Münzer to have occasioned the war of 241, while Pais remains uncertain about the date (see Niccolini, *FTP* 395 where the discussions are cited).

<sup>3</sup> Both the date and the nature of the office are questioned. The Publicii are termed Curule Aediles in Festus, but Aediles of the Plebs in Varro and Ovid, whose statements gain support from the fact that Cicero, who gave the Floralia in 69, was almost certainly an Aedile of the Plebs (see 69, Aediles). Pliny sets the date in 238, Velleius in 241. Certainty is impossible since confusion of the numerals DXVI and DXIII is equally possible in either text. Seidel's date in 240 (*Fast. Aed.* 18) is based on the assumption that they were Curule Aediles and must as plebeians hold office in an even numbered Varronian year.

240 C.B. A.U.C. 514

## Consuls

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. CENITHO Pat. (104)

M. SEMPRONIUS C. f. M. n. TUDITANUS (93)

Cic. *Brut.* 72; *Sen.* 50; *Tusc.* 1.3; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Gell. 17.21.42; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 42f., 117, 438f. The year when translations of Greek plays were first presented in Rome (Cic. *Brut.* 72; *Sen.* 50; *Tusc.* 1.3; Gell. 17.21.42).

239 B.C. A.U.C. 515

## Consuls

C. MAMILIUS Q. f. Q. n. TURRINUS (11)

Q. VALERIUS Q. f. P. n. FALTO Pat. (157) Pr. 242

Varro in Gell. 17.21.43; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., with Manlius for Mamilius; see Degrassi 42f., 117, 438f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 40.

238 B.C. A.U.C. 516

## Consuls

TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. C. n. GRACCHUS (50)

P. VALERIUS Q. f. P. n. FALTO Pat. (155)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Fest. 430 L; Oros. 4.11.10; Cassiod., with Cornelius for Valerius; Zon. 8.18; Degrassi 42f., 117, 438f. Gracchus occupied Sardinia (Fest. 430 L; cf. Polyb. 1.88.8–12; Liv. *Per.* 20; Zon. 8.18), and campaigned in Liguria, while his colleague engaged the Boii and other Gallic tribes (Oros. 4.12.1; Zon. 8.18; cf. Liv. *Per.* 20). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 41.

## Aediles

See 241, Aediles.

237 B.C. A.U.C. 517

## Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. TI. n. LENTULUS CAUDINUS Pat. (211)

Q. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (59) Cos. 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Eutrop. 3.2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.* (with Caudinus, the only name reported, corrupted to Claudius); Cassiod.; Zon. 9.18; see Degrassi 44f., 117, 438f. Both campaigned against Gauls and Ligurians (Polyb. 2.21.3–6; Flor. 1.19.5; Eutrop. 3.2; Zon. 8.18).

### Quaestors

? Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS VERRUCOSVS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80. His first quaestorship can hardly be dated later than 237, or his second than 236, if he held the curule aedileship before his first consulship in 233 (see 235, Curule Aediles). These offices may all have been held much earlier in his career.

236 B.C.      A.U.C. 518

### Consuls

P. CORNELIVS L. f. TI. n. LENTVLVS CAVDINVS Pat. (213)

C. LICINIVS P. f. P. n. VARVS (174, cf. 12)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Censorin. *DN* 17.10; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*, omits Lentulus; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.18; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.18, on Cornelius; see Degrassi 44f., 117, 438f. Both Consuls campaigned against the Boii and other Gallic tribes, then Varus transferred his operations to Corsica while Caudinus fought the Ligurians (Zon. 8.18; cf. Polyb. 2.21.5–6; Liv. *Per.* 20), and celebrated a triumph over them (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; Eutrop. 3.2 with praenomen L.).

### Censors

L. CORNELIVS L. f. TI. n. LENTVLVS CAVDINVS Pat. (211) Cos. 237

Q. LVTATIVS C. f. C. n. CERCO (13) Cos. 241

Lutatius died in office (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 117, 438f.).

### Quaestors

? Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS VERRUCOSVS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 3.3.80. See 237, Quaestors; and 235, Curule Aediles.

## Legates, Lieutenants

M. CLAUDIUS CLINEAS (115)

When sent ahead by Varus to Corsica, he made an agreement which was repudiated; whereupon he was delivered to the Corsi, returned by them, and then either imprisoned or banished (Val. Max. 6.3.3; Zon. 8.18; cf. Dio fr. 45; Ammian. 14.11.32).

## Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

M'. AEMILIUS M'. f. (LEPIDUS NUMIDA) Pat. (103)

M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (32)

Magistri at the third celebration of the Saecular Games (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 29, fr. XLVI; *Fast. Cap.*, fr. XLIX, Degrassi 62f., 142). On Numida, see 211, Decemviri s. f.

235 B.C. A.U.C. 519

## Consuls

T. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS Pat. (82) Cos. 224, Pr. 215?

C. ATRIUS A. f. A. n. BULBUS (33) Cos. 245

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Plut. *Numa* 20.2; Eutrop. 3.3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Oros. 4.12.2; Cassiod.; and on Torquatus, *Act. Tr.*; Varro *LL* 5.165; Liv. 23.34.15; see Degrassi 44f., 117, 438f. Torquatus campaigned in Sardinia and celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; Liv. 23.34.15; *Per.* 20; Vell. 2.38.2; Eutrop. 3.3; Oros. 4.12.2). On the closing of the temple of Ianus in this consulship, see Varro *LL* 5.165; Liv. 1.19.3; Vell. 2.38.3; Plut. *Numa* 20.2; *Fort. Rom.* 9; Eutrop. 3.3; Oros. 4.12.4; *Schol. Veron.* on Verg. *Aen.* 7.607.

## Aediles, Curule

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80. Seidel (*Fast. Aed.* 19) would date this office before his first consulate in 233, with 235 therefore the latest possible year.

234 B.C. A.U.C. 520

## Consuls

L. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*22) Cos. 229, 215, Pr. 233?, 216

SP. CARVILIUS SP. f. C. n. MAXIMUS (RUGA)<sup>1</sup> (10) Cos. 228



*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Albino et Rogo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀλβίνου τὸ β' καὶ Ῥόγου); *Cassiod.*; *Zon.* 8.18; and on Albinus, *Liv.* 23.24.3. See *Degrassi* 44f., 117, 438f. Albinus campaigned against the Ligurians (*Zon.* 8.18), while Carvilius served in Corsica and then, after the death of the Praetor, in Sardinia, and returned to celebrate a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, *Degrassi* 76f., 549; cf. *Zon.* 8.18). On Postumius, see *Lübker* no. 9.

### Censors

C. ATILIUS A. f. A. n. BULBUS (33) *Cos.* 245, 235  
 A. POSTUMIUS A. f. L. n. ALBINUS *Pat.* (\*21) *Cos.* 242  
*Fast. Cap.*, *Degrassi* 44f., 117, 438f.

### Praetor

P. CORNELIUS *Pat.* (42)  
 Sent to Sardinia, where he and many of his army fell ill and died (*Zon.* 8.18).

<sup>1</sup> On the cognomen *Ruga*, see *Fast. Hyd.* (Rogo), *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥόγου), and *Gell.* 4.3.2.

233 B.C. A.U.C. 521

### Consuls

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS *Pat.* (116) *Cos.* 228, 215, 214, 209

M'. POMPONIUS M'. f. M'. n. MATHO (\*5)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); *Act. Tr.* (names entire); *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; *Zon.* 8.18; and on Fabius, *Cic. Sen.* 10; *Elogia*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80; *Degrassi* 44f., 117, 438f. Fabius celebrated a triumph over the Ligurians (*Act. Tr.*, *Degrassi* 76f., 549; *Elog.*, as above; *Cic. Pis.* 58; *Plut. Fab.* 2.1; *Comp. Per. and Fab.* 2.1; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 43; *Zon.* 8.18); and dedicated a temple of Honos (*Cic. ND* 2.61). On his threat to Carthage, see *Gell.* 10.27.3–5; *Zon.* 8.18. Pomponius campaigned in Sardinia and celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, *Degrassi* 78f., 549; cf. *Zon.* 8.18). On Pomponius, see *D.-G.* 5.3ff., no. 5.

## Praetor

? L. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*22) Cos. 234, 229, 215, Pr. 216

Praetor before 216 (Liv. 22.35.7), probably, like several Praetors in this century, in the year after his consulate (Maxis 16f.; Stella Maranca 294). See Lübker no. 9.

232 B.C. A.U.C. 522

## Consuls

M. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (66) Cos. Suff. between 222 and 218?

M. PUBLICIUS L. f. L. n. MALLEOLUS (\*2, \*3)

*Fast. Cap.*, with Eepidus for Lepidus; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (M. Oblicius); Zon. 8.18; and on Lepidus, Polyb. 2.21.7; Liv. 23.30.15; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.617–620; see Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f. Both Consuls were sent to Sardinia, where they captured spoils which they later lost to the Corsicans (Zon. 8.18). On Publicius, see Lübker no. 4.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. FLAMINIUS<sup>1</sup> (2) Cos. 223, 217, Pr. 227

Carried against senatorial opposition an agrarian law under which individual allotments were made to Roman citizens in the *Ager Gallicus et Picenus* (Polyb. 2.21.7–8; Cato, fr. 43 Peter; Cic. *Sen.* 11; *Inv.* 2.52; *Acad.* 2.13; *Brut.* 57; *Leg.* 3.20; Liv. 21.63.2; Val. Max. 5.4.5).

<sup>1</sup> The date of Flaminius' tribunate is given by Polybius (2.21.7) as the consulate of Lepidus, by Cicero (*Sen.* 11) as the second consulate of Fabius Maximus (see *RE* for earlier discussions). Niccolini (*FTP* 89) resolves the difficulty by accepting Polybius' date: Cicero's mistake arose because the first part of Flaminius' term coincided with the latter part of Fabius' first consulship, and the measures were officially opposed by him. Hence also Cicero's assumption that Carvilius (Cos. 228) remained quiescent: he was not involved.

231 B.C. A.U.C. 523

## Consuls

M. POMPONIUS M'. f. M'. n. MATHO (\*6) Pr. 217

C. PAPIRIUS C. f. L. n. MASO Pat. (6, 57)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); *Act. Tr.*, on Papirius; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.18; cf. Dio fr. 48; see Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f. Matho campaigned in Sardinia (Zon. 8.18); while Maso, having after some difficulty brought the Corsicans to terms, was refused a triumph, but became the first to celebrate the lesser triumph on the Alban Mount (Piso fr. 31 Peter; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 549; Val. Max. 3.6.5; cf. Fest. 131 L). He also dedicated a shrine of Fons (Cic. *ND* 3.52). A possible reference to this *oratio* on later coins: Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.252; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 162f. On Pomponius, see D.-G. 5.4, no. 6, and below 217, note 4; on Papirius, Münzer, *APF* 111.

### Dictator

C. DULIUS M. f. M. n. (3) Cos. 260

To hold the elections (*Fast. Cap.*, name entire, Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f.).

### Master of Horse

C. AURELIUS L. f. C. n. COTTA (94) Cos. 252, 248

*Fast. Cap.* (name entire); Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f.

### Censors

T. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS Pat. (82) Cos. 235, 224, Pr. 215

Q. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

Abdicated because of a flaw in their election (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f.; cf. on Fulvius, Liv. 23.30.18; 25.5.3; 28.45.2; on Manlius, 23.34.15; 25.5.3; 27.11.10).

230 B.C. A.U.C. 524

### Consuls

M. AEMILIUS L. f. Q. n. BARBULA Pat. (33)

M. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. PERA (126)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.19; Degrassi 44f., 117f., 440f. Both Consuls campaigned in Liguria (Zon. 8.19).

## Censors

Q. FABIVS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIVS VERRVCOSVS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

M. SEMPRONIVS C. f. M. n. TVDITANVS (93) Cos. 240

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f.; and on Fabius, *Elog.*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80.

## Quaestors

CN. OCTAVIVS RVFVS<sup>1</sup> (cf. 79)

Quaestor ca. 230, *Suet. Aug.* 2.2.

## Legates, Ambassadors

C. CORVNCANIVS (1)

L. CORVNCANIVS (2)

or

P. IVNIVS (26)

Murder of one of these, L. Coruncanius, by Queen Teuta of the Illyrians was the incident which provoked the Illyrian war (Polyb. 2.8.3, and 6-12: C. and L. Coruncanius; *Plin. NH* 34.24: P. Iunius and Ti. Coruncanius; cf. *Liv. Per.* 20; *Flor.* 1.21.3; *App. Illyr.* 7; *Dio fr.* 49.3; *Oros.* 4.13.2; *Zon.* 8.19).

## Vestal Virgin

TVCCIA<sup>2</sup> (12)

According to *Livy (Per. 20)*, she was condemned at some date between the Sardinian and the Illyrian wars; but in other sources (*Dion. Hal.* 2.69.1-3; *Val. Max.* 8.1, abs. 5; *Plin. NH* 28.12; cf. *Tertull. Apol.* 22; *Augustin. CD* 10.16) she is famous for proving her innocence by carrying water in a sieve.

<sup>1</sup> Geer (*AJPh* 55 [1934] 337-339) has shown that Suetonius has omitted a generation in the ancestry of Augustus, and therefore attributed the praenomen C. to the early ancestor of the family. He was father of the Pr. of 205 and grandfather of the Consul of 165 (Cn. f. Cn. n.). Cf. *D.-G.* 4.236, and 234, no. 1.

<sup>2</sup> This identification of Tuccia has been questioned for three reasons: 1. the text tradition in the *Periocha* of *Livy*, though good, is not absolutely certain (lucia N Luccia P Tuciar: *corr. Sigonius ex vet. lib.*); 2. *Pliny* dates the incident under Varronian year DCVIII, or 145 B.C. where other sources report no such happening. *Cichorius* would favor 228 B.C., presumably in connection with the sacrifice of Celts and Greeks (*Oros.* 4.13.3-4), and *Münzer* would emend to DXXVIII, or this year; 3. the discrepancy in our sources regarding

the outcome. This discrepancy Münzer, who accepts the name Tuccia and this date, would explain by supposing that the Epitomator, here as in other cases, failed to include conflicting versions of the story (see Cichorius, *Röm. Stud.* 16–21; Münzer, *Philologus* 92 [1937–38] 203–209). Cichorius doubts the correctness of the name.

229 B.C. A.U.C. 525

### Consuls

L. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*22) Cos. 234, 215, Pr. 233?, 216

CN. FULVIUS CN. f. CN. n. CENTUMALUS (42)

Polyb. 2.11.1 (Ἀδλος Ποστούμιος), and 12.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Eutrop. 3.4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.13.2; Cassiod.; cf. Dio fr. 49.7; Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. The Consuls together carried on the war with Teuta and the Illyrians, Fulvius in command of the fleet and Postumius of the land forces. After the summer's victories, Fulvius returned to Rome, and the other remained until the treaty of peace (Polyb. 2.11–12, who gives most credit to Postumius; Liv. *Per.* 20; Flor. 1.21.4; App. *Illyr.* 7; Dio fr. 49, and Zon. 8.19; Eutrop. 3.4; Oros. 4.13.2). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 9.

### Aediles, Curule

?? M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Gell. 13.13.4; see 185, Aediles, since the reference may equally well refer to the Praetor of 182. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

228 B.C. A.U.C. 526

### Consuls

SP. CARVILIUS SP. f. C. n. MAXIMUS (RUGA) (10) Cos. 234

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 215, 214, 209

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Cic. *Sen.* 11; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Gurga [= Ruga?] et Maximo Vero); *Chr. Pasc.* (Γούργα καὶ Μαξιμου); Cassiod.; and on Fabius, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80; Tzetzes, on Lycophr. *Alex.* 603 (in Dio, LCL 2.41); see Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. See 232, note 2.

## Promagistrates

CN. FULVIUS CN. f. CN. n. CENTUMALUS (42) Cos. 229

Celebrated as Procos. a naval triumph over the Illyrians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 549; Eutrop. 3.4).

227 B.C. A.U.C. 527

## Consuls

P. VALERIUS L. f. M. n. FLACCUS Pat. (181)

M. ATILIUS M. f. M. n. REGULUS (52) Cos. Suff. 217

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Ser. Sulpicius, in Gell. 4.3.2, cf. 17.21.44; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 16.

## Praetors

C. FLAMINIUS (2) Cos. 223, 217

First Praetor in Sicily (Solin. 5.1, p. 52 M; cf., on the election of four Praetors, Liv. *Per.* 20; Liv. 33.42.8; *Dig.* 1.2.2.32; Rotondi 248). See 232, note 1.

M. VALERIUS (LAEVINUS?) Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 215

Praetor in Sardinia (Solin. 5.1, p. 52 M; cf. Liv. 23.24.4; Zon. 8.19). On the identification, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34. It is not accepted by Stella Maranca (296).

226 B.C. A.U.C. 528

## Consuls

M. VALERIUS M'. f. M. n. (MAXIMUS) MESSALLA Pat. (\*31)

L. APUSTIUS L. f. C. n. FULLO (4)

*Fast. Cap.* (names entire); *Fast. Hyd.* (Maximo Messalla et Arustio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαξιμου καὶ Ἀρυστίου); Cassiod.; see Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. Chr. 354 reports the Consuls of 224 by mistake. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 51, no. 52.

## Aediles, Curule

? M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224?, 216

Val. Max. 6.1.7; Plut. *Marc.* 2.2–4. If he held this office and his first praetorship before becoming Consul in 222, this year is the latest possible date. See Aediles of the Plebs.

## Aediles of the Plebs

? C. SCANTINIUS CAPITOLINUS<sup>1</sup> (3)  
Val. Max. 6.1.7; Plut. *Marc.* 2.2–4.

## Augurs

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224?, 216

Probably became an Augur about the time of his aedileship (Plut. *Marc.* 2).

<sup>1</sup> Valerius Maximus calls Scantinius a Tribune of the Plebs, but Plutarch a fellow magistrate of Marcellus, who accused him of improper proposals to his son. In defence, Scantinius appealed to his personal inviolability, which indicates that he was a plebeian official, and was refused aid by all the college of Tribunes, which indicates that he was an Aedile rather than a Tribune (see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.289, note 2, and 706, note 4; 2.472, note 2, and 493, note 4; and on the accountability of the Aediles, Gell. 13.13). For the date, see on Marcellus above; and Seidel, *Fast. Aed.* 20.

225 B.C.      A.U.C. 529

## Consuls

L. AEMILIUS Q. f. CN. n. PAPUS Pat. (108)

C. ATILIUS M. f. M. n. REGULUS (48)

Polyb. 2.23.5–6; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Plin. *NH* 3.138; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Oros. 4.13.5; Cassiod., and on Aemilius, Liv., 23.21.6; *Act. Tr.*; Eutrop. 3.5, see Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. Aemilius was sent against the Gauls at Ariminum while a Praetor was sent to Etruria; but on learning of a Gallic invasion of Etruria which defeated the army of the Praetor, he went there, pursued the Gauls as they retreated, caught them between his army and that of his consular colleague at Telamon, and after his victory ravaged the country of the Ligurians and the Boii<sup>1</sup> (Polyb. 2.23.5, and 25–31; Plin. *NH* 3.138; Flor. 1.20.3; App. *Celt.* 2; Dio fr. 50.4; Oros. 4.13.5–10; Zon. 8.20; cf. Fab. Pict. fr. 23 Peter, and Polyb. 2.24; Liv. *Per.* 20). He celebrated a triumph *De Galleis* (Polyb. 2.31.5–6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 550; Flor. 1.20.3; Eutrop. 3.5; Zon. 8.20). Atilius campaigned in Sardinia, whence he returned by way of Pisa to engage the Gallic forces (see above), and lose his life in the battle (Polyb. 2.23.6, and 27–28; Plin. *NH* 3.138; Oros. 4.13.5–10; Zon. 8.20).

## Censors

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. CENTHO Pat. (104) Cos. 240

M. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. PERA (126) Cos. 230

*Fast. Cap.*, names entire, Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. On the enumeration of forces in Italy carried through at this time, see Fab. Pict. fr. 23 Peter, and Eutrop. 3.5; Polyb. 2.24; Diod. 25.13; Liv. *Per.* 20; Plin. *NH* 3.138.

<sup>1</sup> According to Diodorus (25.13), Aemilius ravaged Boian territory as Proconsul (ἀνθύπατος), but the other sources (Polyb. 2.31.4–6; Zon. 8.20) place this action before his triumph, which he celebrated as Consul (*Act. Tr.*).

224 B.C. A.U.C. 530

## Consuls

T. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS Pat. (82) Cos. 235, Pr. 215?  
Q. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 212, 209, Pr. 215,  
214

Polyb. 2.31.8; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.13.11; Cassiod.; cf. on Manlius, Liv. 23.34.15; Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. These Consuls forced the Boii to submit, and were the first Roman commanders to cross the Po and battle the Insubres (Polyb. 2.31.8–10; Oros. 4.3.11; cf. Liv. *Per.* 20; Zon. 8.20).

## Dictator

L. CAECILIUS L. f. C. n. METELLUS (72) Cos. 251, 247

Appointed to hold the elections (*Fast. Cap.*, name entire, Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f.; Plin. *NH* 7.139).

## Master of Horse

N. FABIUS M. f. M. n. BUTEO Pat. (55) Cos. 247

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f.

## Praetors

? M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 216

Liv. 22.35.6–7; cf. 226, Curule Aediles. The date is conjectural, based on the assumption that his first praetorship probably preceded his first consulate.

? P. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (80) Cos. 223, Pr. 216

Liv. 22.35.5–7. His first praetorship may have preceded his consulship (Maxis 18; Stella Maranca 294).



223 B.C. A.U.C. 531

## Consuls

C. FLAMINIUS C. f. L. nepos (2) Cos. 217, Pr. 227

P. FURIUS SP. f. M. n. PHILUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (80) Pr. 216

Polyb. 2.32.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); *Act. Tr.* (names entire); Plut. *Marc.* 4.2; 6.1; Flor. 1.20.4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.13.14; Cassiod. Zon. 8.20; and on Flaminius, Liv. 21.63.7. See Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. With his colleague, Flaminius won an important victory over the Insubrian Gauls (Polyb. 2.32—33); but other sources emphasize the portents that attended him, his neglect of the auspices, and disobedience to the Senate, which led to a senatorial demand for abdication of the consulate and refusal of a triumph (Liv. 21.63; 22.3; 22.6.3; 23.14.4; and cf. *Per.* 20; Sil. Ital. 4.704—6; 5.107—113, and 649—655; Plut. *Marc.* 4.2—5; 6.1; *Fab.* 2.4; Flor. 1.20.4; Oros. 4.13.14; Zon. 8.20; but no mention of abdication in *Fast. Cap.*). He celebrated a triumph *De Galleis* by popular vote (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 550; Liv. 21.63.2; 23.14.4; Sil. Ital. 5.653—5; Plut. *Marc.* 4.2—5; cf. 6.1; Zon. 8.20). His colleague also was asked to abdicate his office (Plut. *Marc.* 4.3; 6.1; Zon. 8.20; also not noted in *Fast. Cap.*); and celebrated a triumph *De Galleis et Liguribus* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 550; Zon. 8.20). On coins celebrating these victories, see Grueber *CRRBM* 2.278 and 283, respectively; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 163f.

## Flamens

?— c. 223: M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211

Compelled to abdicate for performing the ritual of sacrifice incorrectly (Plut. *Marc.* 5.2; cf. Val. Max. 1.1.4). Possibly, like C. Claudius (see 211), a Flamen Dialis.

? Q. SULPICIUS Pat. (16)

Compelled to abdicate because his apex fell off (Val. Max. 1.1.5; Plut. *Marc.* 5.4).

<sup>1</sup> In *Fast. Cap.* his cognomen is written as P[er]ilus in an erasure, but in *Act. Tr.* it is Philus, and in *Fast. Cap.* for 214 the necessary supplement for the lacuna is P[H]ILVS, Degrassi 46f.

222 B.C. A.U.C. 532

## Consuls

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224?, 216

CN. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. SCIPIO CALVUS Pat. (345)

Polyb. 2.34.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Plut. *Marc.* 6.1; Eutrop. 3.6; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.20; and on Marcellus, *Act. Tr.*; Liv. *Per.* 20; Plut. *Marc.* 1.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45; Oros. 4.13.5; Degrassi 44f., 118, 442f. The Consuls engaged the Insubrian and Gaesate Gauls at Acerrae; then Marcellus followed a force which had crossed the Po and was besieging Clastidium, and in his victory won also the *spolia opima*; then he rejoined his colleague to share the capture of Mediolanum and the end of the war (on the campaign, Polyb. 2.34—35; Plut. *Marc.* 6—8; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.4; Eutrop. 3.6; Oros. 4.13.15; Zon. 8.20; cf. Liv. *Per.* 20; Naevius, fr. *Praetext.* 2 R; on the *spolia opima*, *Act. Tr.*; Plut. *Marc.* 7—8; Rom. 16.7—8; *Comp. Pelop. and Marc.* 1.2; cf. Cic. *Tusc.* 4.49; Liv. *Per.* 20; Verg. *Aen.* 6.855—9 and Serv. *ad loc.*; Prop. 4.10.39—44; Manil. *Astr.* 1.787f.; Val. Max. 3.2.5; Sil. Ital. 1.133; 3.587; 12.279f.; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.4; Flor. 1.20.5; Eutrop. 3.6; Ampel. 21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45; Oros. 4.13.15; Fest. 204 L; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.567; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 164—166). Marcellus celebrated a triumph over Insubrian Gauls and Germans (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 550; Plut. *Rom.* 16.7—8; *Marc.* 8.1—5; Sil. Ital. 12.279f.; Eutrop. 3.6; cf. Flor. 1.20.4). He vowed an aedes to Virtus (Liv. 29.11.13; cf. 27.28.7—9; Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.120—123; *ND* 2.61; *Rep.* 1.21).

### Quaestors

? C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

Liv. 22.25.18. Both aedileships preceded his praetorship, and the quaestorship probably preceded them (see 221 and 220, Aediles), making 222 the latest possible date.

### Interrex

? Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS VERRUCOSVS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Plut. *Marc.* 6.1; cf. Zon. 8.20. Fabius was twice Interrex (Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80), and this is one of the few known occasions in this period when Interreges were appointed.

221 B.C. A.U.C. 533

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

P. CORNELIVS (CN. f. L. n.) SCIPIO ASINA Pat. (342)

M. MINUCIVS C. f. C. n. RUFVS (52)

Eutrop. 3.7; Chr. 354 (Asina et Rufo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione Nasica et Rufo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σκιπίωνος τὸ β' καὶ Ρούφου); Oros. 4.13.16; Cassiod. (P. Cornelius et M. Minucius); Zon. 8.20; Degrassi 118, 442f. Both Consuls engaged in an expedition against the Istri (Eutrop. 3.7; Oros. 4.13.16; Zon. 8.20; cf. Liv. *Per.* 20).

### Consul Suffectus

? M. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. LEPIDUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (66) Cos. 232  
Liv. 23.30.15.

### Aediles of the Plebs

? C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

Liv. 22.26.3, cf. 25—26, and 34.2; Val. Max. 1.1.16; 4.5.2; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 2.16. If he held the Aedileship of the Plebs before he became Curule Aedile (see 220), this year is the latest possible date (Seidel, *Fast. Aed.* 21).

### Dictator

? Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80; Liv. 22.9.7; Val. Max. 1.1.5; cf. Plut. *Marc.* 5.5, with Minucius for Fabius; Plin. *NH* 8.223; see Degrassi 118, 442f.

### Master of Horse

C. FLAMINIUS C. f. L. nepos (2) Cos. 223, 217, Pr. 227

Val. Max. 1.1.5; Plut. *Marc.* 5.4; see Degrassi 118, 442f. The Suffect Dictator and Master of Horse remain unknown.

### Pontifices

? -221: L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (72) Cos. 251, 247, Pont. Max. ca. 243

Successor: as Pont. Max., L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CAUDINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 237

On Metellus, see Cic. *Sen.* 30; Val. Max. 8.13.2; Plin. *NH* 7.139. Lentulus is mentioned as Pont. Max. in 217 (Liv. 22.10.1). See 213.

<sup>1</sup> In spite of the confusion that produced the cognomen Nasica in *Fast. Hyd.*, Scipio almost certainly had the cognomen Asina, and was a son of the Consul

of 260 and 254. On the filiation of Minucius, see 217, Master of Horse; and *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 34, on year 537.

\* According to Liv. 23.30.15 Aemilius was twice Consul (quib' PCRMA; qui bis C<sup>4</sup>M<sup>1</sup> vel M<sup>3</sup>DA<sup>4</sup>Valla), but no occasion is listed in *Fast. Cap.* before 222, and it is unlikely that he was elected a Consul Suffectus between 221 and 219, since all the regular incumbents survived, unless, as Degrassi (117) suggests, one of them was *vicio creatus*. As a patrician he could not have been elected in place of C. Atilius Regulus who died in office in 225. Weissenborn omits *bis* from his text of Livy, but it is retained by Conway and Walters.

\* Fabius' first dictatorship must be dated after 222, when the evidence from *Fast. Cap.* ends, and before 218 when the evidence from *Fast. Cap.* and from Livy begins again. Valerius Maximus notes that the squeak of a *sorex* caused the abdication of Fabius, Dictator, and Flaminius, Master of Horse (cf. Plut. *Marc.* 5.5, who mistakenly names Minucius as Dictator with Flaminius). Since Flaminius was Censor in 220 and 219, the incident is best placed in 221. See Mommsen, on the Elog. of Fabius (*Inscr. Ital.*, above); and Bandel, *Dict.* 123–125.

220 B.C. A.U.C. 534

### Consuls

a.<sup>1</sup> M. VALERIUS P. f. P. n. LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 210, Pr. 227?, 215

Q. MUCIUS P. f. – n. SCAEVOLA (19) Pr. 215?

Chr. 354 (Levino et Scevola). Livy (29.11.3; 30.23.5) states that Valerius Laevinus was twice Consul. We must suppose with Degrassi 118, and 119, on 210) that Valerius and Mucius were faultily elected, and either abdicated or never entered upon their magistracy. See Degrassi 118, 442f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34 on Valerius.

b.<sup>2</sup> C. LUTATIUS (C. f. C. n.) CATULUS (5)

L. VETURIUS L. f. POST. n. PHILO Pat. (\*14)

*Fast. Hyd.* (Catulo et Filone); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κατούλλου καὶ Φίλωνος); Cassiod. (L. Veturius et C. Lutatius); Zon. 8.20; and on Lutatius, Polyb. 3.40.9. See Degrassi 118, 442f. The Consuls together led an expedition as far as the Alps (Zon. 8.20). On Veturius, see Lübker no. 8.

### Censors<sup>3</sup>

L. AEMILIUS Q. f. CN. n. PAPUS Pat. (108) Cos. 225

C. FLAMINIUS C. f. L. n. (2) Cos. 223, 217, Pr. 227

Liv. 23.21.6, and 22.3, and 23.5; 24.11.7; Plin. *NH* 35.197; Degrassi 118, 442f. Their activities perhaps included registration of freedmen in the four city tribes (Liv. *Per.* 20), certainly support for the Lex

**Metilia de Fullonibus** (Plin. *NH* 35.197), and the construction by Flaminius of the Flaminian way and the Circus Flaminius (Liv. *Per.* 20; Cassiod.; Fest. 79 L). Colonies were sent to Placentia and Cremona (Liv. *Per.* 20, see 218, Special Commissions).

### Aediles, Curule

? C. TERENTIUS VARRO<sup>4</sup> (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

Liv. 22.26.3; Val. Max. 1.1.16; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 2.16. See 221, Aediles of the Plebs; Seidel, *Fast. Aed.* 21.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? M. ? METILIUS<sup>5</sup> (1, 9)

Carried the Lex Metilia, which regulated fullers' materials (Plin. *NH* 35.197).

<sup>1</sup> In 65 B.C. also the Chr. 354 keeps the names of Sulla and Paetus, who were elected but did not take office. Degraasi would assume that Scevola in Chr. 354 refers to a member of the Mucian Gens, and favors the Praetor of 215. Praetorships after consulships were still not infrequent, and became necessary under the stress of the Hannibalic war.

<sup>2</sup> Catulus was probably a son of the Consul of 242. Philo's filiation is given in *Fast. Cap.* on the Dictator of 217 and the Censor of 210.

<sup>3</sup> Mommsen (*Str.* 3.270f.) is inclined to place in this censorship the reform of the centuriate assembly, because of the shift in the registration of freedmen; but Botsford and others (*Roman Assemblies*, 214ff.) favor 241, because the tribes reached the final number of 35 at that time, and this reform is not included in the many charges brought in our tradition against Flaminius.

<sup>4</sup> Note however *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.24, for evidence that the two aedileships could be held in the opposite order.

<sup>5</sup> On Metilius' tribunate, see Niccolini, *FTP* 90f.; and under 217, when a Metilius held this office. Münzer suggests that he held two tribunates, one with Flaminius as Censor and one with him as Consul (*RE*, no. 9).

219 B.C. A.U.C. 535

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. PAULLUS Pat. (118) Cos. 216

M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (33) Cos. 207

Cass. Hem., fr. 26 Peter; Liv. 22.35.3; Chr. 354 (Paulo et Salinatore), so too *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.20; cf. on Paullus, Polyb. 3.16.7. See Degraasi 118, 442f. Both Consuls were sent against Demetrius of Pharos in Illyria (Polyb. 3.16.7, and 18—19, without mention of Livius by name; Dio fr. 53; Zon. 8.20); and both celebrated triumphs (Aemilius: Polyb. 3.19.12; 4.66.8; Livius: Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 50; cf. Suet. *Tib.* 3.2). See Degraasi 550.

## Praetor

? L. FURIUS BIBACULUS Pat. (36)

Val. Max. 1.1.9; Lactant. *Inst. Div.* 1.21. Probably to be dated after 227, and certainly before 218, when the list of Praetors becomes fully known (see Maxis 18; Stella Maranca 294). Cf. Salii.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

? MAENIUS (1)

His law made the *patrum auctoritas* precede electoral assemblies (Cic. *Brut.* 55; *Planc.* 8), and, though probably about 287 B.C., must precede 219 (Mommsen, *Str.* 3.1042; Rotondi 248f.; Niccolini *FTP* 391; cf. Lange 2.116).

Legates, Envoys<sup>2</sup>

Q. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (45)

P. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*29) Cos. 227

According to Cicero (*Phil.* 5.27) and Livy (21.6.8), these were sent to Saguntum to order Hannibal to desist from the siege. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 16.

## Salii

FURIUS BIBACULUS Pat.

L. FURIUS BIBACULUS Pat. (36) Pr. before 218

Val. Max. 1.1.9: a father, who was *magister* of the college; and his son (see Praetor).

<sup>1</sup> The filiation of Aemilius is given by *Fast. Cap.* on 216; that of Livius by the same on 207.

<sup>2</sup> From Livy it would appear that these Envoys were dispatched under the Consuls of 218 (Liv. 21.6.3), but as Saguntum fell before the winter of 219–218, and the arrival of the Envoys may well have preceded Hannibal's attack (Polyb. 3.15.4), the date is at the latest early in 219.

218 B.C. A.U.C. 536

## Consuls

P. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n.<sup>1</sup> SCIPIO Pat. (330)

TI. SEMPRONIUS C. f. C. n. LONGUS (66)

Polyb. 4.66.9; Liv. 21.6.3, and 15.4–6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraasi 44 ([----]n. Scipio; Sempronius' name entire), 118, 442f.; Ascon. 3 C;

Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.14.3; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.23; cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f. See Degrassi 118, 442f. Scipio was assigned the province of Spain (Polyb. 3.40.2, and 41.2; 5.1.4; Liv. 21.17.1 and 6; App. *Ib.* 14; Eutrop. 3.8; cf. Nep. *Hann.* 4), but returned from Massilia to fight Hannibal in northern Italy (Polyb. 3.49.1-4, and 61.1; Liv. 21.32.1-5, and 39.3; Sil. It. 4.51-52; App. *Hann.* 7; Zon. 8.23). He led the Roman forces at the Ticinus, and, after the Trebia, at Placentia (Polyb. 3.54.1, and 79.11; Nep. *Hann.* 4; Liv. 21.39.4-47.3, and 52.1-57.14; Val. Max. 5.4.2; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.23; Sil. It. 4.56-703; Flor. 1.22.12; App. *Hann.* 7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 42.3; Ampel. 28; Eutrop. 3.9; Oros. 4.14.6-7; Zon. 8.23-24). Sempronius was assigned Sicily and Africa (Polyb. 3.40.2, and 41.2-8; 5.1.4; Liv. 21.17.1 and 5, and 49.3-51.7; App. *Ib.* 14; Eutrop. 3.8; Zon. 8.23), whence he hastened to join Scipio against Hannibal and fought at the Trebia (Polyb. 3.61.7-12, and 68.13-74.11; Nep. *Hann.* 4; Liv. 21.48.7-8, and 51.5-7, and 52.1-56.9; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.23; Sil. It. 4.480-703; Flor. 1.22.12; App. *Hann.* 6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 42.3; Ampel. 28; Oros. 4.14.7; Zon. 8.24). He held the elections at Rome and returned to Placentia (Liv. 21.57.1-4, and 59.1-10; cf. Polyb. 3.75.1-3).

### Praetors

M. AEMILIUS (LEPIDUS)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (19, 67) Sicily

Liv. 21.49.6-8, and 51.7; cf. 22.35.1.

C. ATILIUS SERRANUS (62) Pr. Urbanus?<sup>3</sup>

Made a vow on behalf of the state (Liv. 21.62.9-10). Was sent to Cisalpine Gaul to aid Manlius against the Boii (Liv. 21.26.2, and 39.3; cf. Polyb. 3.40.14, and 56.6; cf. App. *Hann.* 5). According to Liv. 21.63.15, which may belong to the dubious tradition that Flaminius entered into office in Gaul, Atilius handed over two legions to him in 217.

? L. MANLIUS (VULSO) Pat. (92) Pr. Peregrinus?<sup>4</sup>

He was sent to Cisalpine Gaul, besieged by the Boii, and rescued by Atilius (Polyb. 3.40.11-14, and 56.6; Liv. 21.17.7, and 25.8-26.2, and 39.3; cf. App. *Hann.* 5).

C. TERENCE VARRO (83) Cos. 216 Sardinia?<sup>5</sup>

Liv. 22.25.18, cf. 26.3.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. CLAUDIUS (29)

Sponsored a law to limit the size of ships which a senator or a senator's son could use in trade (Liv. 21.63.3; cf. Plaut. *Merc.* 73-78; Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.45). See Mommsen, *Str.* 3.899.

### Quaestors

C. FULVIUS<sup>6</sup> (10, cf. 52)

L. LUCRETIVS (4)

Captured by the Boii (Liv. 21.59.10).

### Legates, Ambassadors

Q. FABIVS (MAXIVS VERRUCOSVS)<sup>7</sup> Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228,  
215, 214, 209

or

M. FABIVS (BUTEO) Pat. (53) Cos. 245

M. LIVIVS (SALINATOR)<sup>8</sup> (33) Cos. 219, 207

L. AEMILIVS (PAVLLVS) Pat. (118) Cos. 219, 216

C. LICINIVS (VARVS?)<sup>9</sup> (12, cf. 174) Cos. 236

Q. BAEIVS (TAMPHILVS)<sup>10</sup> (45)

These men, defined by Livy as *maiores natu*, were sent to Carthage with Rome's ultimatum (Liv. 21.18.1, cf. 21.19.6, and 20.9; Dio fr. 55.10; Zon. 8.22; cf. Polyb. 3.20.6 and 9, and 33.1-4, and 40.2; Frontin. *Str.* 1.11.4; Sil. Ital. 2.1-390; App. *Ib.* 13).

### Legates, Envoys

Q. TERENCEIVS (30)

M. ANTISTIVS (18)

Sent to recall Flaminivs before he should enter office in Gaul (Liv. 21.63.11-12; see 217, Consuls). The account is dubious (*CAH* 8.43; Seeck *Hermes* 8 [1874] 153-166), but the names may be authentic (see on Terentivs, Münzer, *RE* nos. 30 and 43).

### Legates, Lieutenants

CN. CORNELIVS SCIPIO (CALVVS)<sup>11</sup> Pat. (345) Cos. 222

Set out with his brother the Consul for Spain, and continued the campaign there when the latter returned to Italy (Polyb. 3.49.4, and 76; Liv. 21.32.3-4, and 40.3, and 60-61; App. *Ib.* 14; Zon. 8.25).

SEX. POMPONIVS (\*7)

The Consul Sempronivs put him in charge of a fleet to protect the coast of Italy (Liv. 21.51.6).

### Prefects

DASIVS (1)

Prefect of the garrison of Clastidium who betrayed it to Hannibal (Polyb. 3.69.1; Liv. 21.48.9-10).



## Special Commissions

*Triumviri agris dandis assignandis*<sup>12</sup>

C. LUTATIUS (CATULUS) (5) Cos. 220

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (59) Pr. before 218

M. ANNIUS (15) Pr. before 218

M'.<sup>13</sup> ACILIUS (9)

C. HERENNIUS (4)

P. CORNELIUS (SCIPIO) ASINA Pat. (342) Cos. 221

C. PAPIRIUS MASO Pat. (58, cf. 23)

P. CORNELIUS (SCIPIO) ASINA Pat. (342) Cos. 221

P. PAPIRIUS MASO Pat. (58, 23, 64)

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (not in *RE*)

A commission (or commissions) of three men assigned land to colonists at Placentia and Cremona, and were attacked by the Boii at Placentia (Polyb. 3.40.5 and 9-10, cf. 67.7; Liv. 21.25.3-5; Ascon. 3 C; cf. Liv. *Per.* 20; Tac. *Hist.* 3.34). See note 12.

<sup>1</sup> For Scipio's filiation, see that of his father, Cos. 259, and that of his son Africanus, Cos. 205 and 194.

<sup>2</sup> The cognomina of Aemilius, Atilius, and Manlius, respectively, are given in the list of unsuccessful candidates for the consulship of 216 (Liv. 22.35.1). An interval of one year between praetorship and consulship was the normal practice at this period (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.525, note 1).

<sup>3</sup> Atilius may have held either the urban or the peregrine jurisdiction. The vow which he was ordered to make on behalf of the state could have been made by any magistrate with imperium (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.244), but in the other instance recorded by Livy of such a vow by a Praetor it was made by the Praetor Urbanus. After annual election of four Praetors was instituted the Praetor Urbanus seldom left Rome for more than ten days (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.195, note 3, cf. 1.681, note 6), but during another emergency P. Furius Philus, Pr. Urb. in 216 (see 216, note 1; cf. 217, note 4) was sent to Africa with the fleet. Atilius was probably the Praetor Urbanus. See the next note.

<sup>4</sup> In 217 duumviri were appointed to let the contract for building the temple of Concordia which L. Manlius "Praetor in Gallia" had vowed "two years before" (*biennio ante*: Liv. 22.33.7-8). Therefore Crake in an unpublished Johns Hopkins dissertation (p. 272) has suggested that Manlius was Praetor in 219 and pro praetore in 218. All other passages of Polybius and Livy clearly call him Praetor (ἐξάπτελος) in 218. Perhaps different Manlii held successive praetorships in 219 and 218; or else *biennio* is used loosely at the end of one year to refer to an occurrence at the beginning of the previous one; cf. *triennio* in Liv. 30.23.3. In any case this Manlius was probably Praetor Peregrinus in 218. Other examples when the Praetor Peregrinus left the city for a military command occur in 215, 213, 210, 209, 208, 206, and 204.

<sup>5</sup> Varro is tentatively placed in the fourth of the regular praetorian provinces of this period.

<sup>6</sup> Münzer (*RE*, on Fulvius) admits that Fulvius and Lucretius may have been Quaestors in 217 instead of 218, but in his later article on Lucretius

omits the suggestion. He suggests that Fulvius, if he regained his freedom, may be C. Fulvius Flaccus, brother of the Consul of 212 (see 211 and 209, Legates).

<sup>7</sup> Livy clearly believes that the leader of this embassy was Q. Fabius Maximus, but Dio and Zonaras call him M. Fabius, who would then be the senior ex-Censor M. Fabius Buteo (Cos. 245, Cens. 241). Willems suggests (2.503, note 3) that ὁ Φάβιος ὁ Μάρκος in Dio is a corruption of ὁ Φάβιος ὁ Μάξιμος, but the absence of the name in Polybius and the silence regarding the event in the Elogium, Plutarch's life of Fabius Maximus, and the Auct. Vir. Ill. tend to favor Buteo. The choice remains uncertain. See Münzer, *RE* s. v. "Fabius," no. 116, col. 116f.

<sup>8</sup> The Consuls of 219 are the only known members of the Livian and the Aemilian families in position to be members of this embassy. Weissenborn (on Liv. 21.18.1) holds that they were too young to be termed *maiores natu* and that the accusations brought against them for their conduct of the Illyrian war would have kept them in Rome. Willems (2.510) has shown that embassies in this period consisting of five members usually had at least three of curule rank. An ex-Censor as leader and two ex-Consuls with him would suit the pattern. The embassy could have preceded the laying of formal charges against Livius and Aemilius (Münzer, *RE*).

<sup>9</sup> The term *maiores natu* favors identifying Licinius with the Consul of 236 even though he is listed after the Consuls of 219. Otherwise he would be an unknown ex-Praetor, possibly the father of P. Licinius Crassus, the Consul of 171 (Münzer *RE*).

<sup>10</sup> See 219, Legates, Ambassadors.

<sup>11</sup> Livy and Polybius here refer to Cn. Scipio merely as the brother of the Consul, but Livy (21.40.3) later has Publius say that Cnaeus was fighting under his auspices. The phrase in Zonaras is ὑποστρατηγούντα (8.23), while Appian (*Ib.* 14) designates him as Legate (πρεσβευτήν). At this time he seems to have been a deputy, probably appointed *pro praetore* in the absence of his commander (cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.652, note 2). Later he held the imperium in his own right (see 217 and 212, Promagistrates).

<sup>12</sup> Livy found in his sources three discordant records of the membership of this commission. Polybius mentions only one, consisting of the ex-Consul C. Lutatius and two ex-Praetors, whom he does not name. All of Livy's sources agree upon Lutatius, but differ as indicated above regarding the other two. The position of Servilius, who had held a curule office (Liv. 27.21.10; 30.19.9), is independently confirmed by the proof of his long detention as a prisoner of the Boii (Liv. 27.21.10; 30.19.9; see A. Aymard, *REA* 45 [1943] 199—224; cf. Botsford, *Roman Assemblies* 342f.). Annii therefore was probably the third commissioner, and both are to be identified with the two ex-Praetors in Polybius' account (Maxis 18—19). Asconius however preserves the record of another commission, the three names given last, who founded the colony of Placentia on June first of this year. Polybius clearly identifies the envoys who were sent to the Boii and captured by them with the commissioners, but Livy finds the record confused as between violation of envoys by the Boii or direct attack and capture of commissioners at work. Münzer (*RE*, on P. Cornelius Asina) suggests that Asconius' account is a doublet from Caelius Antipater, occasioned by the fact that Asina's father had been captured when he went into the Carthaginian camp as an envoy (see 260, Consuls). It seems however more probable that there was more than one commission, since two

colonies were being founded. If the commission named by Asconius is authentic, Cn. Cornelius Scipio and P. Papirius Maso are two men whose careers remain otherwise unknown.

<sup>13</sup> M'. is Weissenborn's emendation based on the reading of C, *servilioquem*, and MDN *servilioquem*. Manius was the regular Acilian praenomen.

217 B.C. A.U.C. 537

### Consuls

CN. SERVILIUS P. f.<sup>1</sup> Q. n. GEMINUS Pat. (61)

C. FLAMINIUS C. f. L. n. (2) Cos. 223, Pr. 227

Polyb. 3.75.5–7; Nep. *Hann.* 3–4; Liv. 21.15.6, and 57.4; 27.6.7, and 33.8; 33.44.2; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Q. n. Geminus; Flaminius' name entire), Degrassi 44f., 118, 444f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, 148f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Servilius, Polyb. 3.106.2; Liv. 22.1.4; and on Flaminius, Cic. *Acad.* 2.13.

The dubious tradition of Flaminius' entrance into office in Gaul and the evil omens attending it appears in Cic. *Div.* 1.77–78; 2.21, 67, 71; *ND* 2.8 (Coelius fr. 19 and 20 Peter); Liv. 21.62–63; 22.1.8–20, and 3.11–13; Val. Max. 1.6; Plut. *Fab.* 2.3–3.1. He was active at Arretium (Polyb. 3.77.1–2, and 80.1–5; Liv. 22.2.1; Zon. 8.25), was drawn into a trap by Hannibal at Lake Trasimene, and perished with his army (Polyb. 3.82.1–84.5, and 106.2; Coelius fr. 20 Peter; Nep. *Hann.* 4.3; Cic. *Brut.* 57; *Div.* 1.77; *Inv.* 2.52; Liv. 22.3.1–7.5; 23.45.8; 26.2.14; 27.6.7; *Fast. Cap.*; Ovid *Fast.* 6.763–768; Val. Max. 1.6.5b; Plin. *NH* 2.200, 241; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.24; Sil. It. 5.376ff.; Plut. *Fab.* 3.1–3; App. *Hann.* 8–10; Flor. 1.22.13–14; Eutrop. 3.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 42, and 51; Fest. *Epit.* 89; Oros. 4.15.1–6; Zon. 8.25). Servilius received the command at Ariminum (Polyb. 3.77.1–2, and 86.1–3; Liv. 22.8.1, and 31.9; App. *Hann.* 10–11). After Trasimene he gave his army over to the Dictator Fabius, and received command of a fleet (Polyb. 3.88.8, and 96.8–14; Liv. 22.11.2–12.1, 25.5, and 31.1–6; App. *Hann.* 12; Zon. 8.26; cf. Plut. *Fab.* 4.2); but resumed command of an army at the end of the year (Polyb. 3.96.14; Liv. 22.31.7–32.1; App. *Hann.* 16; Dio fr. 57.21; Zon. 8.26).

### Consul Suffectus

M. Atilius M. f. M. n. REGULUS (52) Cos. 227

Elected in place of Flaminius (Polyb. 3.106.2; Liv. 22.25.16, and 31.7; 23.21.6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 118, 444f.; App. *Hann.* 16; *Fast. Hyd.*), and took command of the army of the Dictator Fabius in the latter part of the year (Liv. 22.32.1; App. *Hann.* 16; Dio fr. 57.21; Zon. 8.26).

## Dictator

Q. FABIVS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMVS VERRUCOSVS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Appointed (cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.147) or elected Dictator<sup>2</sup> after Trasimene (Polyb. 3.87—88; Liv. 22.8—9, and 10.10, and 31.8—11; 23.30.13; Elogia, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 193, nos. 12 and 13—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 118f., 444f.; Plut. *Fab.* 4—5; Sil. It. 6.611f.; App. *Hann.* 11; Dio fr. 57.8; Zon. 8.25). Taking command of the army from Servilius (see Consuls), he instituted his strategy of delay (Polyb. 3.88—94, and 101—103; Nep. *Hann.* 5; Liv. 22.12—18, and 41.9; Val. Max. 3.8.2; 4.8.1; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 2.17.19; Frontin. *Str.* 1.3.3, and 5.28; Sil. It. 7.90—408; Plut. *Fab.* 5—7; *Comp. Per. et Fab.* 2.2; App. *Hann.* 12—16; Polyaen. 8.14; Ampel. 46.10; Dio fr. 57.8—9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43; Eutrop. 3.9; Zon. 8.25—26). See below, on Minucius Rufus.

## Master of Horse

M. MINUCIVS C. f. C. n. RVFVS (52) Cos. 221

After his election with Fabius (Polyb. 3.87.9; Liv. 22.8.6—7, and 24.1; Elogia of Fab., and *Fast. Cap.*, see above, Dictator), he soon actively opposed Fabius and his strategy of delay (Polyb. 3.90.6, 94.9—10, and 101.1—103.4; Liv. 22.24—26; Plut. *Fab.* 4.1; 5.4—6; 8—9; App. *Hann.* 12; Zon. 8.26). See below, Dictator.

## Dictator

M. MINUCIVS C. f. C. n. RVFVS (52) Cos. 221

Elected co-Dictator with Fabius by a law proposed by the Tribune Metilius (Polyb. 3.103.1—5; Nep. *Hann.* 5.3; Liv. 22.25—26; Val. Max. 5.2.4; Plut. *Fab.* 7—9; App. *Hann.* 12; Dio fr. 57.15—16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43.3; Lydus *Magg.* 1.38; Zon. 8.26; Degrassi 118f., 444f.). As Dictator he made a dedication to Hercules (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.607—*ILS* 11). His rivalry with Fabius came to an end when Fabius saved the forces Minucius had put in jeopardy (Polyb. 3.103—105; Nep. *Hann.* 5.3; Liv. 22.27—30; Val. Max. 5.2.4; Plut. *Fab.* 10—13; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.22; Sil. It. 7.494—750; App. *Hann.* 12—13; Dio fr. 57.17—20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43; Zon. 8.26). See also Elogium of Fabius, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193; Diod. 26.3.3; Liv. 23.11.10; 45.37.12; Val. Max. 3.8.2; Plut. *Comp. Fab. et Per.* 2.2; *Apophth. Fab.* 2.

## Dictator

L. VETURIUS L. f. POST. n. PHILO Pat. (\*14) Cos. 220

Appointed to hold elections but abdicated *vitio creatus* (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 118, 444f.; Liv. 22.33.11-12). See Lübker, no. 8.

## Master of Horse

M. POMPONIUS M'. f. M'. ? n. MATHO (\*67)<sup>4</sup> Cos. 231 ?

See above, on Veturius, Dictator. See Lübker, no. 7.

## Praetors

M. AEMILIUS (REGILLUS ?)<sup>5</sup> Pat. (20, 128) Pr. Urbanus

In charge of religious and other observances at Rome (Liv. 22.9.11, and 33.8; 27.33.8).

A. CORNELIUS MAMMULA Pat. (257) Sardinia

Vowed a *ver sacrum* (Liv. 33.44.1-2). On his province, see Liv. 22.25.6; 23.21.4.

T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 214 Sicily

Vowed a temple to Mens (Liv. 22.10.10), and received charge of the fleet at Lilybaeum from the Consul Servilius (22.25.6, and 31.6; cf. 23.21.1-5). See Lübker, no. 3.

M. POMPONIUS (MATHO ?)<sup>6</sup> (\*8) Pr. Peregrinus

Announced the defeat at Lake Trasimene (Liv. 22.7.7-8; cf. Polyb. 3.85.8; Plut. *Fab.* 3.4). See Lübker, no. 7.

## Aediles, Curule

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>7</sup> Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215

A very recent ex-Aedile in 216 (Liv. 22.53.2-3).

## Tribunes of the Plebs

M. METILIUS (9)

Proposed the law to make Minucius co-Dictator with Fabius (see above, Dictator, on Minucius). On the *Lex Metilia de fullonibus*, see Niccolini, *FTP* 91; and above 220, Censors.

## Quaestors

TI. ?<sup>8</sup> SEMPRONIUS BLAESUS (32)

Slain in raid on Africa (Liv. 22.31.5).

## Promagistrates

C. CENTENIUS<sup>9</sup> (1)

Sent in advance by the Consul Servilius with cavalry to aid Flaminius, but was destroyed with his forces by Hannibal (Polyb. 3.86.3-5; Nep. *Hann.* 4.3; Liv. 22.8.1, pro praetore; App. *Hann.* 9.10-11, 17; Zon. 8.25; cf. Liv. 25.19. 9-17).

## P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (330) Cos. 218

Sent to Spain as Proconsul, to carry on the war along with his brother against the Carthaginians (Polyb. 3.97.1-99.9; Liv. 22.22; App. *Ib.* 15; Zon. 9.1).

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (CALVUS)<sup>10</sup> Pat. (345) Cos. 222

See above on P. Scipio; and Liv. 22.19-21; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.9.

## Legates, Lieutenants

P. CINCIUS<sup>11</sup> (not in *RE*)

Commissioned by Otacilius to conduct the fleet back to Rome (Liv. 22.31.6).

Q. ?<sup>12</sup> FULVIUS FLACCUS (59 ?) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

Brought Servilius' army to the Dictator Fabius (Liv. 22.12.1).

## Special Commissions

*Duumviri aedi locandae*<sup>13</sup>

## C. PUPIUS (\*3)

## CAESO QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS (\*1)

Elected to let the contract for building a temple of Concord (Liv. 22.33.7-9).

## Augurs

## Bef. 217-?: C. ATILIUS SERRANUS (62)

Liv. 22.35.1-2; cf. 23.21.7. An Augur when a candidate for the consulship of 216. See 210, Augurs and note 6.

<sup>1</sup> Probably son of P. Servilius Q. f. Cn. n. Geminus, Cos. 252, 248 (Münzer, *RE*).

<sup>2</sup> Fabius was probably not a Dictator appointed *interregni causa* as stated in *Fast. Cap.* (see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.147; and 161, note 1). He was not involved in the interregnum at the end of this year, and his command, which terminated before the end of the year, involved the duties of a Dictator *rei gerendae causa*. The title pro dictatore, suggested in Liv. 22.31.8-11, is equally unacceptable

against the testimony of Polybius, the inscriptions, and Livy 22.8.5-6 (Mommsen, *CIL* 1, pp. 288f.; *Str.* 2.147, note 4).

<sup>3</sup> Formerly read L. f. in *Fast. Cap.*, but the reading C. f. is established both in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 34 and Degrassi 44.

<sup>4</sup> It is difficult to distinguish between M. Pomponius, the Pr. Peregrinus of this year, whose cognomen was probably Matho (D.-G. 5.5, note 6), M. Pomponius Matho, Pr. 216, who had held a praetorship before (Liv. 22.35.5-7), and whose colleagues were all ex-Consuls, M. Pomponius Matho, the Master of Horse under Veturius, and M. Pomponius Matho, Consul in 231. The Capitoline *Fasti* give little aid, for though the filiation of the Consul of 231 is given as M'. f. M'. n., that of the Master of Horse is not clear, since the stone is so worn (Degrassi 44) that it may be either M'. f. M. n., as read in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 23, or M'. f. M'. n., the correction favored by Mommsen (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, Index, p. 352), and the reading favored by Degrassi (44). The Praetors of 217 and 216 may be the same man since immediate succession in office was permitted during the war, to Consuls (Liv. 27.6.7), and probably to other magistrates, and election in absence could be explained by the absence, frequent during this war, of the Pr. Peregrinus on public business (cf. 215, 213, 210, 209, 208, 206). The Praetor of 217 can be identified with the Master of Horse since there was no rule against appointing a magistrate in office to be Dictator or Master of Horse (Mommsen, *Str.*, 1.514, note 1; 2.174), but in that case it is less likely that the Master of Horse would have been elected in absence to the praetorship of 216 only a few days after his abdication (Liv. 22.34-35). If the Consul of 231 is identified with the Master of Horse he would be senior in standing to the Dictator, who was Consul in 220, a perfectly possible condition but one which does not occur again elsewhere in this period. The Consul of 231 could have held one praetorship before 216 and his second then (D.-G. 5.4, note 7). In that case all four Praetors of 216 were ex-Consuls, an event which, if true, passes strangely unremarked in Livy. All in all, the view of Mommsen and Degrassi, that the Consul of 231 was chosen Master of Horse for the elections for 216, remains the most probable, and the least likely case is that the Master of Horse was elected Praetor for 216. In that event the Praetor of 217 was probably re-elected for 216. But the other possibilities are not completely excluded. See D.-G., 5.4f.

<sup>5</sup> Probably the M. Aemilius Regillus whose election to the consulship for 214 was prevented by Fabius Maximus (Liv. 24.7.10-9.3; Klebs, *RE*; cf. D.-G., 1.399).

<sup>6</sup> On his identity, see above, note 4. Ordinarily official announcement of a serious defeat was made, in the absence of the Consuls, by the Pr. Urbanus. Since Aemilius held that position it is reasonable to assume that he could not officiate and that his place was taken by the Pr. Peregrinus (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.130, note 6; D.-G., 5.5, note 8).

<sup>7</sup> Patricians were Aediles in odd numbered years (Liv. 7.1.6; Mommsen, *RF* 1.9-102). See Seidel, 21, who suggests that Livy says *proxime* in 22.53.3 because he has just used the phrase *priore anno*.

<sup>8</sup> On the Mss. readings *iis*, *tis*, *eis*, see Conway-Walters *ad loc.* As Servilius' forces were not drawn from the consular legions (see above) he may not be the regular Quaestor consulis, as Sobeck assumes (6f.).

<sup>9</sup> Livy designates Centenius pro praetore, Nepos, Praetor, Polybius gives no title, Zonaras, στρατηγός, and Appian says τινὰ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἰδιωτῶν. Mommsen thinks that if the designation pro praetore is correct Centenius

received imperium on the motion of the Pr. Urbanus (*Str.* 1.681, notes 4 and 6). On the difficulties regarding this incident, see De Sanctis 3.2.122–124.

<sup>10</sup> Though probably a Legate under his brother in 218 (see 218, note 11), Cn. Scipio is subsequently described in Livy as an imperator (25.32.1, cf. 37.9; 26.2.5; 27.4.6), a term which implies possession of imperium (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.652, note 2). Finally, the specific prorogation of his command for 212 (Liv. 25.3.6) indicates that he held the imperium in his own right. His presence in Spain is mentioned by Frontinus (4.3.4) and Valerius Maximus (4.4.10).

<sup>11</sup> Cincius is Hertz' emendation for the Mss readings *circi* and *circa* and *Sura* of the Editio Romana. Accepted by Conway and Walters, the name is not yet found in *RE*.

<sup>12</sup> The praenomen Quintus depends on Münzer's identification of this Fulvius with the Consul of 237, 224, 212, and 209.

<sup>13</sup> In *\*RE* Pupius' praenomen is given as Cn., and Quinctius' office is wrongly placed in 216.

216 B.C.      A.U.C. 538

### Consuls

C. TERENCE C. f. M. n. VARRO (83) Pr. 218

L. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. PAULLUS Pat. (118) Cos. 219

Polyb. 3.106.1; Cic. *Off.* 3.114; Liv. 22.34–35; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 444f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 149f.; Val. Max. 3.4.4.; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.4; Plut. *Fab.* 14; Sil. It. 8.242ff.; App. *Hann.* 17; Dio 57.23; Zon. 9.1. Both engaged Hannibal at Cannae where Paullus fell while Varro escaped to Venusia (Polyb. 3.106–116; Liv. 22.38–50; cf. Cic. *Off.* 3.114; *Sen.* 75; Nep. *Hann.* 4.4; Hor. *Carm.* 1.12.38; Liv. 23.11.9; Val. Max. 3.4.4; Sil. It. 8–10; Plut. *Aem.* 2.2; *Fab.* 14–16; Flor. 1.22.15–18; App. *Hann.* 17–25; Dio fr. 57.23–25; Ampel. 46.5, cf. 28.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 42.4; Eutrop. 3.10; Porphy. ad Hor. *Carm.* 1.12.37; *Schol.* on Iuv. 2.155; 11.201; Lact. *Inst.* 2.16; Sid. Apoll. 7.556; Oros. 4.16.1–4; 5.5.7–8; Zon. 9.1; on Aemilius, Cic. *Div.* 2.71; *ND* 3.80; *Tusc.* 1.89; *Sen.* 61; Hor. *Carm.* 1.12.37f.; Vell. 1.9.3; Val. Max. 5.1, ext. 6; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.5; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 56.1; on Varro, Liv. 25.6.9; 26.3.2; Val. Max. 1.1.16; 3.4.4; 4.5.2). Varro collected the remnants of the army and led them to Canusium (Liv. 22.54.1–6, and 56.1–4; App. *Hann.* 26; Dio fr. 57.29; Zon. 9.2), was then summoned to Rome to receive the famous decree of thanks (Liv. 22.57.1, and 61.13–14; 25.6.7; Val. Max. 3.4.4, cf. 4.5.2; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.6; Plut. *Fab.* 18; Sil. It. 10.606–639; Flor. 1.22.17; *Schol.* Iuv. 11.201; Oros. 5.5.9). Summoned a second time to Rome, he appointed a Dictator to make up the roll of the Senate (Liv. 23.22.10–11, and 23.9), and returned to Apulia.



### Dictator

M. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. PERA Pat. (126) Cos. 245

Appointed after the news of Cannae, he levied and armed troops (Liv. 22.57.9-11; 23.14.2-4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 444f.; Val. Max. 7.6.1; Oros. 4.16.7-9). Returned to Rome from Casilinum to repeat the auspices (Liv. 23.19.3-5). Tricked by Hannibal (Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.25; Polyæn. 6.38.6; Zon. 9.3). Held the elections (Liv. 23.24.1-5).

### Master of Horse

TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (51) Cos. 215, 213

Liv. 22.57.9; 23.19.1-12, and 30.16; Zon. 9.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 444f.; see above, Dictator.

### Dictator

M. FABIVS M. f. M. n. BUTEO Pat. (53) Cos. 245

Appointed without a Master of Horse to revise the roll of the Senate, a task which he promptly completed, and immediately abdicated (Liv. 23.22.10-23.8; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 444f.; Plut. *Fab.* 9; cf. Lyd. *Magg.* 1.37; see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.626, note 3; 2.148, 159, note 2; Bandel, 133-135).

### Praetors

Election and provinces; Liv. 22.35.5-7.

M. CLAUDIVS MARCELLVS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224? Sicily

In command of the fleet at Ostia, then temporarily after Cannae of the army at Canusium (Liv. 22.57.1-2 and 7-8; Plut. *Marc.* 9.1; App. *Hann.* 27). Faced Hannibal at Nola and Casilinum in Campania (Liv. 23.14.10-17.3, and 19.4; Cic. *Brut.* 12; Val. Max. 1.6.9; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.9, and 4.8; 3.16.1; Sil. It. 12.158-294; Plut. *Marc.* 10-11; Flor. 1.22.29; Dio fr. 57.33-35 [but cf. Val. Max. 7.3.7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.36; Plut. *Fab.* 20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43.5, who tell a similar incident regarding Fabius]; Ampel. 18.10; 46.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.4; Oros. 4.16.12; Zon. 9.2). Called to Rome to discuss future plans for the war (Liv. 23.24.1-2, and 25.5).

P. FURIUS PHILVS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (80) Cos. 223, Pr. 224? Pr. Urbanus

Commanded the fleet when Marcellus went to Canusium (Liv. 22.57.8; App. *Hann.* 27), and was seriously wounded in a raid on Africa (Liv. 23.21.2). See also Liv. 22.55.1.

**M. POMPONIUS MATHO** (\*9) Pr. 217, *or* Cos. 231, Pr. — Pr. *Peregrinus*

Liv. 22.55.1. On his identity, see 217, note 4. See Lübker, no. 7.

**L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS** Pat. (\*22) Cos. 234, 229, Pr. 233 ?

See 215, Consuls. Killed while Praetor in Gaul (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.; Liv. 23.24.6–13; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.6.4). See Lübker no. 9.

### Praetor Suffectus?

**M. AEMILIUS (LEPIDUS ?)**<sup>3</sup> Pat. (2, cf. 67) Pr. 218 ?

Consulted the Senate regarding the request of the Petelini for aid (Liv. 23.20.6) and the supplementing of the membership of the Senate itself (23.22.4).

### Aediles, Curule

**C. LAETORIUS** (2) Pr. 210

**TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS** (51) Cos. 215, 213

Liv. 23.30.16, cf. 24.3, and 25.2.

### Aediles of the Plebs

**M. AURELIUS COTTA** (103)

**M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS** (221)

Liv. 23.30.17.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

**Q. BAEBIUS HERENNIUS**<sup>3</sup> (26)

A relative of Varro who campaigned vigorously for his election to the consulship (Liv. 22.34.3–11).

**M. MINUCIUS** (20)

Proposed the law to create a financial commission of three (Liv. 23.21.6; see below, *Triumviri Mensarii*).

**L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO** (16) Pr. 204

Appointed *Triumvir mensarius* (Liv. 23.21.6). Referred the question of ransoming Roman captives to the Senate (22.61.7).

### Quaestors

**L. ATILIUS** (13)

**L. FURIUS BIBACULUS** Pat. (35)

Quaestors of the Consuls; perished at Cannae (Liv. 22.49.16).

### Interreges

C. CLAUDIUS CENTHO Pat. (104) Cos. 240

P. CORNELIUS (SCIPIO) ASINA Pat. (342) Cos. 221

Scipio held the comitia which elected Varro Consul (Liv. 22.34.11—35.2).

### Promagistrates

M. ATILIUS REGULUS (52) Cos. 227, 217

Imperium prorogued (Polyb. 3.106.2; Liv. 22.34.1). Returned to Rome (22.40.6) and was later elected Triumvir mensarius (see below). According to Polybius, he died at Cannae (3.114.6, and 116.11).

A. CORNELIUS MAMMULA Pat. (257) Pr. 217

Propraetor in Sardinia, whence he wrote requesting grain and money (Liv. 23.21.1 and 4; Val. Max. 7.6.1). See Liv. 23.32.7–11, and 34.10.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO<sup>4</sup> Pat. (330) Cos. 218

Proconsul in Spain. See Liv. 23.26.1—27.8; App. *Ib.* 15; Zon. 9.3; cf. *CAH* 8.59.

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (CALVUS) Pat. (345) Cos. 222

Probably Proconsul in Spain, see 217, note 10; and above, on P. Scipio.

T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 217, 214

Propraetor in Sicily, with a fleet and permission to cross to Africa (Liv. 22.37.13); demanded another fleet to protect Sicily (22.56.6–8), and later reported the wound of Furius Philus and his own need of grain and funds (23.21.1–5; Val. Max. 7.6.1). See Lübker no. 3.

CN. SERVILIUS GEMINUS Pat. (61) Cos. 217

Imperium prorogued; he served with the army facing Hannibal in Apulia (Polyb. 3.106—107; Liv. 22.34.1). He commanded the center and perished at Cannae (Polyb. 3.109.1, 114.6, and 116.11; Liv. 22.40.6, 43.8, 45.8, and 49.16; cf. Nep. *Hann.* 4.4; Cic. *Tusc.* 1.89; Sil. It. 8.665; 9.271–3; 10.222–5; and see Ennius *Ann.* 234 V, and Cichorius, in Norden, *Ennius u. Vergilius* 131–142).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215

Chosen a leader by survivors after Cannae (Liv. 22.53.1–4, and 54.5).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (176) Cos. 201

The Consul Paullus refused Lentulus' attempt to rescue him at Cannae (Liv. 22.49.6–13; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.5; Sil. It. 10.260–292; Plut. *Fab.* 16).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO<sup>5</sup> Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Rallied survivors at Canusium (Liv. 22.53.1-3; Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.89; Val. Max. 5.6.7; Sil. It. 10.426-448; App. *Hann.* 26; Dio fr. 57.28-29; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.5-6; Oros. 4.16.6; Zon. 9.2).

Q. FABIVS MAXIVS Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214

With the survivors of Cannae at Canusium (Liv. 22.53.1-3).

CN. OCTAVIVS<sup>6</sup> (16) Pr. 205

With Sempronius (see below), he led soldiers in a break through Hannibal's lines at Cannae (Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.7).

L. PUBLICIVS BIBVLVS (\*4)

With the survivors of Cannae at Canusium (Liv. 22.53.1-3).

P. SEMPRONIVS TVDITANVS (96) Cos. 204

With Octavius (see above), he led some soldiers in a break through Hannibal's lines at Cannae (Liv. 22.50.6-12, and 60.8-18; 24.43.8; cf. Coelius fr. 22 Peter; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.7; App. *Hann.* 26).

### Legates, Ambassadors

Q. FABIVS PICTOR Pat. (126)

Sent on an embassy to the oracle at Delphi (Liv. 22.57.5; 23.11.1-6; Plut. *Fab.* 18; App. *Hann.* 27; cf. Zon. 9.2).

### Legates, Lieutenants

C. AURELIVS (15)

P. VALERIVS FLACCVS<sup>7</sup> Pat. (\*29) Cos. 227

Served under Marcellus at Nola (Liv. 23.16.13).

### Prefects

M. IUNIVS SILANVS (169) Pr. 212

In charge of the garrison at Naples (Liv. 23.15.2; see Weissenborn on this passage and on 27.12.4).

MARIVS STATILIVS (7)

In command under Paullus of Lucanian allies (Liv. 22.42.4-6, and 43.7). For the anecdote showing how Fabius kept his loyalty, see Val. Max. 7.3.7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.36; Plut. *Fab.* 20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43.5; cf. on Marcellus and Bantius, Liv. 23.15; Plut. *Marc.* 10; Dio fr. 57.33).

## Special Commissions

### *Duumviri aedi dedicandae*

M. ATILIUS (20)

C. ATILIUS (11)

Dedicated the temple of Concord which had been vowed by L. Manlius (Liv. 23.21.7; cf. 22.33.7-8).

### *Triumviri mensarii*

L. AEMILIUS PAPUS Pat. (108) Cos. 225

M. ATILIUS REGULUS (52) Cos. 227, 217

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (16) Pr. 204

Set up by the Minucian law because of a shortage of silver (Liv. 23.21.6; cf. 24.18.12; 26.36.8).

## Pontifices

Liv. 23.21.7

?-216: Q. AELIUS PAETUS (103)

Successor: Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

On Paetus, see Liv. 22.35.2. Flaccus competed unsuccessfully for election as Pont. Max. in 212 (25.5.2-4), and died after 205 (28.45.2-7).

?-216: L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (118) Cos. 219, 216

Successor: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (VERRUCOSUS) Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

?-216: P. SCANTINIUS (2)

Successor: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206

Metellus died after 179 (Liv. 40.45.8-46.10).

?-216: L. CANTILIUS (1)

Scourged to death for misconduct with a Vestal (Liv. 22.57.3: *scriba pontificius, quos nunc minores pontifices appellant*; cf. Cass. Hemina fr. 32 Peter).

## Augurs

?-216: M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (66) Cos. 232, 221?

Liv. 23.30.15. Games were given in his honor by his sons.

## Vestal Virgins

FLORONIA (1)

OPIMIA (14)

Liv. 22.57.2–3. See Plut. *Fab.* 18.3; Cass. *Hemina* fr. 32 Peter; Münzer, *Philol.* 92 (1937–38) 210ff., 216ff.; cf. Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 216, p. 134 Helm.

<sup>1</sup> Bardt (18) suggests two possible objections to the above identification. First, Livy makes no comment on a consular holding this praetorship; and second, a man so seriously wounded (in ultimo discrimine vitae) would hardly have lived to be Censor in 214. Livy however makes no comment on the other two consulars who held praetorships this year; nor do we know that the wound was fatal. Furthermore, it is improbable that the young P. Furius Philus, who reported the group who talked of abandoning Italy after Cannae, could have held a praetorship before 216 (Liv. 22.53.4–5).

<sup>2</sup> Aemilius was not one of the Praetors regularly elected for 216 (Liv. 22.35.5–6). Either Livy is mistaken (Hesselbarth, 467, note 1; De Sanctis 3.2.359f.) or there was a Praetor Suffectus (Weissenborn on Livy 23.30.6; D.-G. 5.4, note 8). This is perfectly possible, since the Praetor Urbanus, whose functions we find Aemilius performing, was seriously wounded, and another Praetor was killed late this year in Gaul. De Sanctis urges that the episodes with which Aemilius is connected were inventions of Coelius. Both however are consistent with the conditions of the time.

<sup>3</sup> Baebius had entered office in December 217 (Niccolini *FTP* 91f.).

<sup>4</sup> P. Scipio went to Spain as Proconsul in 217, and his command as Proconsul was prorogued in 212 (see these years, Promagistrates). His title during the intervening years was almost certainly the same.

<sup>5</sup> Meyer (*Kl. Schr.* 2.429, note 2) considers Scipio's part in rallying the army after Cannae a later invention, but his argument from the silence of Polybius, who is only partially preserved for this period, seems questionable.

<sup>6</sup> Though Octavius is mentioned only by Frontinus, Münzer (*RE*) sees no reason to reject the notice.

<sup>7</sup> The battle described in Livy was probably unimportant and the details, such as the number of the men lost, quite unreliable. Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 59, note 9) considers this Valerius a fictitious character taken from Valerius Antias. Lübker, no. 24, keeps the identification given above.

215 B.C.      A.U.C. 539

### Consuls

L. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (\*22) Cos. 234, 229, Pr. 233?, 216

TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (51) Cos. 213

Liv. 23.24.1–3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.; Chr. 354; Zon. 9.3; and on Gracchus, Liv. 34.1.3, and 6.9; *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Oros. 4.6.12; Cassiod. Postumius was killed in Gaul while Consul designate (Liv. 23.24.6–13, 25.9, and 31.12; cf. Polyb. 3.118.7; Frontin. *Str.* 1.6.4; Oros. 4.16.11; Zon. 9.3; see 216, Praetors). Gracchus appointed Duumviri, raised levies, held the

comitia first for Marcellus, then for Fabius (Liv. 23.30—31; Val. Max. 7.6.1), then took his forces to Campania and guarded Cumae (Liv. 23.32, and 35—37; Zon. 9.3; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 42.6; Sil. It. 12.63—82). Sent the captured Macedonian envoys to Rome (Liv. 23.38.1—4), joined Fabius near Capua (23.39.5—8), followed Hannibal to Apulia, and wintered in Luceria (23.48.3; 24.3.16—17).

### Consules Suffecti

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n.<sup>2</sup> MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224?, 216

His election was declared invalid<sup>3</sup> by the Augurs and he abdicated (Liv. 31.12—14; Plut. *Marc.* 12.1; cf. *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.).

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS (VERRUCOSUS) Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 214, 209

Liv. 23.31.12—14; and 34.1.3; Elogia, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.6.12. He was stationed at Cales, and later joined his colleague, then encamped at Suessula (Liv. 23.32, 36—37, 39.5—8). He devastated the region about Capua (23.46.8—11, and 48.1—2; Frontin. *Str.* 3.4.1; Zon. 9.3), and fortified Puteoli (Liv. 24.7.10; cf. 25.20.2). Held the elections and was re-elected for 214 (see 214, Consuls).

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 23.24.4 Provinces: Liv. 23.30.18

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (293) Cos. 212 Sicily

Went to Sicily with the soldiers from Cannae (Liv. 23.41.4 and 6, and 32.2). His maneuvers against Bomilcar and against Locri were without success (Liv. 23.41.10—12). Attempted to renew the alliance with Syracuse after Hiero's death (Liv. 24.6.4—6; cf. Polyb. 7.2—3).

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 214 Pr. Urbanus

Set up a tribunal near the *Piscina publica* (Liv. 23.32.4). Received command of ships to protect the seacoast near the city (Liv. 23.32.15 and 18). Arranged for the defense of Sardinia (Liv. 23.34.11—17), and for supplies needed by the Spanish army (Liv. 23.48.4—49.5). Received captives of war from Sardinia (Liv. 23.41.7).

**Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA** (19) Cos. 220? Sardinia

Went to Sardinia but fell ill and had to be temporarily relieved of command (Liv. 23.34.10-17, cf. 41.1-42.7). See Promagistrates, on Manlius.

**M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS** Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227 Pr. Peregrinus

Set up tribunal near the *Piscina publica* (Liv. 23.32.4). Was sent to Lucania and Apulia (Liv. 23.32.2 and 16). Captured envoys of Philip and Hannibal, and was ordered to defend Italy against Philip (Polyb. 8.1.6; Liv. 23.33.5, 38.10, and 48.3; cf. Eutrop. 3.12.4; Flor. 1.23.1 and 6; Iustin. 29.4.4; Zon. 9.4).

### Aediles, Curule

**Q. FABIUS (MAXIMUS)** Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214  
Liv. 24.9.4.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

**C. OPPIUS** (8)

Sponsored the law restricting the extravagance of women (Liv. 34.1.1-3, 4.6, 10, and 20; Val. Max. 9.1.3; Tac. *Ann.* 3.33.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.6; Oros. 4.20.14; cf. Plaut. *Epid.* 225-235), and possibly a law on the purchase of slaves (Val. Max. 7.6.1; cf. Liv. 22.61.2; 24.16, and 18; 25.6.21; 34.6.12; Macrobian *Sat.* 1.11.30).

### Promagistrates

**M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS** (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224?, 216

Granted proconsular imperium as a tribute to his generalship in 216 (Liv. 23.30.19, 32.3, and 48.2; Plut. *Marc.* 12.2; Oros. 4.16.12; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.647, note 2, 649, note 1, 650-652; cf. reference above under Consuls). Successful in negotiations with Nola and in a skirmish with Hannibal (Liv. 23.41.13-46.7; Plut. *Marc.* 12.2-5; Zon. 9.3; Münzer, *RE*, s. v. "Claudius," no. 220; see 214, note 5).

**P. (CORNELIUS) SCIPIO** Pat. (330) Cos. 218

Province: Spain; imperium prorogued (see 216, note 4). He and his brother appealed to Rome for supplies, and on receiving them won from the Carthaginians Ilturgi, Intibili, and the allegiance of many Spanish tribes (Liv. 23.48.4-49.14; cf. Zon. 9.3 with his inaccurate chronology; Münzer, *RE*, s. v. "Cornelius," no. 330).



CN. (CORNELIUS) SCIPIO (CALVUS) Pat. (345) Cos. 222

Province: Spain; imperium prorogued (see 217, note 10). For his activities this year, see above, on P. Scipio.

T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (82) Cos. 235, 224

Granted the imperium,<sup>4</sup> he was sent to assume command in Sardinia temporarily for Mucius Scaevola, and quelled the revolt instigated by the Carthaginians (Liv. 23.34.10–15, 40.1–41.7; Eutrop. 3.12.4, and 13.2; Zon. 9.4).

T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 217, 214

Granted the imperium<sup>5</sup> pro praetore and sent to take charge of the fleet (Liv. 23.32.20, cf. 21.1). Successful in a raid on Africa and in a naval combat with a Carthaginian fleet (Liv. 23.41.8–9). Election to the consulship for 214 was blocked by Fabius (Liv. 24.7.11–9.3). On his appointment as Duumvir, see below. See Lübker, no. 3.

M. POMPONIUS (MATHO ?) (\*9) Pr. 217 ?, 216

Since his command in Gaul was prorogued for 214 (Liv. 24.10.3), he must have been Propraetor there this year also.

M. TERENCEIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

Imperium prorogued (Liv. 23.25.11); sent to levy troops and garrison Picenum (Liv. 23.32.19, cf. 16).

### Legates, Envoys

L. ANTISTILIUS<sup>6</sup>

Was sent to Sicily for the money which Ap. Claudius was to return to Hiero (Liv. 23.38.12).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. APUSTIUS (1)

Was in charge of Varro's former soldiers at Tarentum (Liv. 23.38.9–11, cf. 32.16; cf. Klebs *RE*, with Weissenborn's note on Liv. 23.38.9).

T. MAECILIUS CROTO (3)

Was sent by Ap. Claudius to receive the soldiers who survived Cannae and lead them to Sicily (Liv. 23.31.6, with Weissenborn's note).

? TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (66) Cos. 218

Fought successfully against Hanno near Grumentum (Liv. 23.37.10–11)<sup>7</sup>.

## Prefects

### L. ATILIUS (14)

*Praefectus praesidii*; was helped to escape from Locri before that city went over to Hannibal (Liv. 24.1.9).

### ? L. VALERIUS ANTIAS<sup>8</sup> (99)

Sent to Rome in charge of the captured envoys of Philip and Hannibal (Liv. 23.34.9, but cf. 38.7).<sup>9</sup>

### P. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (181) Cos. 227

*Praefectus classis*; in charge of the ships which captured the envoys of Philip and Hannibal, and of those which took them to Rome (Liv. 23.38.7–13; 23.34.4; see note 9 below; cf. Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 16). Responsible for the defence of the Italian coast and scouting of the Illyrian one (Liv. 23.38.9–10).

## Special Commissioners

### *Duumviri aedi locandae*

### Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS VERRUCOSVS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

### T. OTACILIUS CRASSVS (12) Pr. 217, 214

Appointed to dedicate the temple to Venus Erycina and the temple to Mens respectively (Liv. 23.30.13–14, and 31.9).<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> De Sanctis (3.2.327–329) has suggested that Postumius was Consul Suffectus for 216 in place of L. Aemilius Paullus, and that since he was slain while Consul designate, Marcellus was appointed in his place and consequently became Proconsul in 215 by the regular prorogation of his imperium. In that case Postumius and Marcellus were listed in the Fasti with the Consuls of 215 by mistake. But it was unnecessary, as De Sanctis supposes, to elect a Consul Suffectus for 216 merely because the dictatorship of M. Iunius Pera expired before the end of the year (Mommson, *Str.* 1.29, note 3). Moreover, Postumius would have had to resign from his praetorship to become Consul since it was illegal to hold two regular magistracies simultaneously (Liv. 7.42.2; Mommson, *Str.* 1.513). Since it is clear that Marcellus replaced Postumius, Marcellus was Consul Suffectus in 215, and could have been Proconsul that year (see 215, Promagistrates) only by the special grant of that imperium (Jashemski 20).

<sup>2</sup> For filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* for 222, 214, 210, or 208.

<sup>3</sup> This consulship was, however, counted because he held five (Liv. 27.22.1; Plut. *Marc.* 1.1; 30.5; *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 3.5; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.7; *Fast. Cap.* for 208, Degraasi 46f.).

<sup>4</sup> The commander for Sardinia was to be appointed *cum imperio* by the Praetor Urbanus, and he is termed Praetor in Livy (23.34.14, and 40.1). Eutropius (3.12.4, 13.2) designates him Proconsul. Maxis considers him a Praetor Suffectus (22) and Stella Maranca (296) a Praetor, but Livy is clear as to the manner of appointment and its temporary nature. Mommson (*Str.*

2.240, note 5) notes that *praetor* at times is used of any one serving as provincial governor, and in part through carelessness, as the equivalent of *pro praetore*. Eutropius apparently used a wrong title.

<sup>5</sup> On the grant of this imperium to Otacilius and his title, see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.652, note 2, and also see note 4 above.

<sup>6</sup> Probably because of the uncertain reading of his name in the manuscripts, this Legate has not yet been mentioned in *RE* under either of the variant readings of the name; see Conway-Walters *ad. loc.*

<sup>7</sup> The reliability of this episode has been questioned (Hesselbarth 472, note 1), and no title is given. If the account is accepted, Sempronius would presumably have been a deputy of M. Valerius Laevinus in whose province he was fighting.

<sup>8</sup> Since L. Valerius Antias was serving under two Valerii, M. Laevinus and P. Flaccus, and because the inhabitants of Antium (cf. the cognomen Antias) were skilled seamen, Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 60) believes that this Prefect was not a person invented by the historian Valerius Antias.

<sup>9</sup> The position of Antias as Prefect is suggested by the context and by the phrase *qui praesset*. In Liv. 23.34.9 Antias seems to have command of both the ships and the captured envoys, while in Liv. 23.38.7, P. Valerius Flaccus was in charge of the ships. Antias may be a mistake for Flaccus, but it is also possible that Flaccus was sent to see about the ships and Antias to watch the prisoners.

<sup>10</sup> Münzer (*RE*, s. v. "Fabius," no. 116) placed the dedication of these temples in the previous year. But since Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, Consul designate for 215, was to refer the matter to the people and the appointment of the Duumviri is reported after he entered office, it is more probable that the dedication took place in 215.

Three editors of Livy believe that a line of text has been omitted by some copyist, and they emend the text to read "cum <primum magistratum> inisset." If this emendation is accepted, the later date for the dedication is corroborated. See Conway-Walters *ad* 23.30.14.

## 214 B.C.      A.U.C. 540

### Consuls

Q. FABIVS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMVS VERRUCOSVS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 209

M. CLAVDIVS M. f. M. n. MARCELLVS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 210, 208, Pr. 224?, 216

*Nep. Cat.* 1; Liv. 24.7—9; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; *Plut. Marc.* 9, and 13, cf. *Fab.* 19; *Apophth. Fab.* 3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Fest. 480 L<sup>1</sup>; Zon. 9.4; and on Fabius, *Elogia*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80; Ennius *Ann.* 8.295 V; on Marcellus, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.608, 609. Fabius elected Censors (Liv. 24.10—11), and after campaign preparations, joined Marcellus and captured Casilinum and other towns in Campania

(Liv. 24.19—20), then returned to hold elections in Rome (24.43.5–6). Marcellus was active at Nola (24.13.8–11, and 17.1–8; cf. 23.48.2, and Sil. It. 12.161). After a period of illness at Nola (Liv. 24.20.7), he went later in the year to Sicily, tried to negotiate with Syracuse, and captured Leontini (Polyb. 8.3.1–7; Liv. 24.21.1, and 27—31; Plut. *Marc.* 13—19; Sil. It. 14.110–113; see De Sanctis 3.2.330f.; *CAH* 8.64f.).

### Censors

M. Atilius M. f. M. n. REGULUS (52) Cos. 227, 217

P. FURIUS SP. f. M. n. PHILUS Pat. (80) Cos. 223, Pr. 216

They dealt severely with those, like Metellus, who thought of deserting Italy after Cannae, and those who had avoided military service without good reason (Liv. 24.11.6, and 18.1–15, and 43.2–5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 46f., 119, 446f.; Val. Max. 2.9.8; 5.6.8). The death of Philus compelled Atilius to abdicate before completing the lustrum (Liv. 24.43.4; *Fast. Cap.*). As M. Fabius Buteo was the oldest living ex-Censor in 216 (see 216, Dictator) it is probable that he was named Princeps Senatus by these Censors and possible that he was so named in 220. See Liv. 27.11.9–12.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 24.9.4

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (200) Sicily

Liv. 24.10.5, and 12.7.

Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS Pat. (103) Cos. 213 Apulia

With two legions he captured Acuca in Luceria and a fortified camp near Ardoneae (Liv. 24.11.2, 12.6, 20.8; cf. 44.2).

Q. FVLVIVS FLACCVS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215 Pr. Urbanus

Was assigned his jurisdiction and command of the city *extra sortem* (Liv. 24.9.5; see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.209, note 2).

T. OTACILIUS CRASSVS (12) Pr. 217 Fleet off Sicily

Though he was kept from the consulship by Fabius (Liv. 24.7—9), he received a second praetorship and continued in command of a fleet (Liv. 24.9.4, 10.5, 11.5–9, and 12.7). See Lübker, no. 3.

### Aediles, Curule

CN. FVLVIVS CENTVMALVS (43) Cos. 211, Pr. 213

P. SEMPRONIUS TVDITANVS (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213

Liv. 24.43.6–8. Celebrated ludi scaenici *per quadriduum*.

### Quaestors

L. ?<sup>2</sup> CAECILIUS METELLUS (73)

Reduced to an *aerarius* by the Censors for wishing to abandon Italy after Cannae (Liv. 24.18.1-4, and 43.2-4; Val. Max. 2.9.7).

### Promagistrates

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>3</sup> Pat. (293) Cos. 214, Pr. 215

Termed ἀντιστρατηγός in Polybius (8.3.1), he held command in eastern Sicily at least until the Consul Marcellus arrived (24.27.4-6). See below, Legates, and note 6.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (330) Cos. 218

Proconsul in Spain (see 216, note 4). With his brother, he pressed on south of the Ebro while the Carthaginians were involved in Africa with Syphax of Numidia (Liv. 23.49.5-6; cf. 24.41-42, and 48-49; App. *Ib.* 15; Zon. 9.3; see De Sanctis 3.2.247, note 76; *CAH* 8.70, note 2).

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (CALVUS) Pat. (345) Cos. 222

Proconsul in Spain (see 217, note 10). See above, on P. Scipio.

Q. MUCIUS (SCAEVOLA) (19) Cos. 220?, Pr. 215

Imperium prorogued in Sardinia (Liv. 24.10.4, and 112).

? POMPONIUS<sup>4</sup> (?)

Propraetor in the camp above Suessula when summoned to reinforce Marcellus at Nola (Liv. 24.17.2; see 217, note 4).

M. POMPONIUS (MATHO) (\*9) Pr. 217?, 216

Imperium prorogued in the ager Gallicus (Liv. 24.10.3, cf. 44.3; see below, note 4; and 217, note 4).

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (51) Cos. 215, 213

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Apulia at Luceria (Liv. 24.10.3, 11.3, and 19.4). Credited with a victory over Hanno at Beneventum, and suffered a slight reverse at his hands (Liv. 24.14-16, and 20.1-2; Val. Max. 5.6.8; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.24; Zon. 9.4).

C. TERENCEIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

Imperium prorogued in Picenum (Liv. 24.10.3, and 11.3).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Imperium prorogued, with the fleet off Brundisium (Liv. 24.10.4, and 11.3). Saved Tarentum (24.20.12-16), and after a successful action against Philip of Macedon, wintered at Oricus (24.40.1-7; Zon. 9.4). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Served in Sicily (Nep. *Cat.* 1.2; cf. Cic. *Sen.* 18; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.1).  
See D.-G. 5.104f., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

## Legates, Lieutenants

? C. CLAUDIUS NERO<sup>5</sup> Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212

Served under Marcellus at Nola in command of the cavalry (Liv. 24.17.3-7).

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>6</sup> Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215

See above, Promagistrates. Remained with Marcellus in Sicily and attacked Leontini with him (Liv. 24.30-33). On chronology, see De Sanctis 3.2.330f.; CAH 8.64f.

P. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (181) Cos. 227

Placed in charge of the garrison at Brundisium by Laevinus (Liv. 24.40.5; see 215, Prefects; and Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 16).

## Prefects

M. LIVIUS (MACATUS?)<sup>7</sup> (24)

Sent by Laevinus to Tarentum to prevent its betrayal to Hannibal (Liv. 24.20.12-13; cf. Polyb. 8.26-36). See 213-209, Prefects.

Q. NAEVIUS CRISTA<sup>8</sup> (14)

Praefectus socium; served under Laevinus at Apollonia (Liv. 24.40.8-17; Plut. *Arat.* 51; cf. Zon. 9.4).

<sup>1</sup> For Mommsen's emendation and interpretation of this very corrupt passage of Festus, see *RF* 2.407-416.

<sup>2</sup> Although in the passages from Livy and Valerius Maximus this Caecilius Metellus is given three different praenomina, Münzer (*RE*), D.-G. (2.16-17), Sobeck (7) and Niccolini (*FTP* 93) agree that the correct one was probably Lucius (cf. Liv. 22.53.5).

<sup>3</sup> Livy mentions him without title, but he may have been a Legate of Marcellus. See below, note 6.

<sup>4</sup> Livy (24.17.2) mentions a Pomponius, Proprætor in the camp above Suessula, who had been summoned to Nola. This may have been the M. Pomponius whose command in Gaul had been prorogued for 214 (see above; cf. D.-G. 5.4, note 9) but who was temporarily absent from his province (Weissenborn on Liv. 24.17.2). A permanent transfer of that commander to Suessula (D.-G. 5.4, note 9) would necessitate changing Liv. 24.44.3 to read that Fulvius took over the troops of Pomponius at Suessula and Sempronius led the *legiones urbanae* to Gaul. Clearly it was better strategy to send these legions made up of the newest recruits to Suessula for garrison duty (cf. Steinwender

*Philologus* 39 [1880] 527–540) rather than lead them still inexperienced against the hostile Gauls. The Propraetor at Suessula and Nola may have had no connection with the Propraetor in Gaul (D.-G. 3.4, note 9), or possibly Liv. 24.17.2 is to be completely rejected as inaccurate and an apparent doublet of a Roman victory at Nola. See note 5 below.

<sup>5</sup> Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Claudius," no. 220) questions the reliability of the episode, for it may be a doublet of the story of the victory of Marcellus over Hannibal in 216 (see above), when Nero may have played a similar part (Sil. It. 12.173). Moreover, Livy is the only source, and Marcellus, with Nola already freed from siege, was already encamped above Suessula (Egelhaaf, *HZ* 53 [1885] 464–469; *CAH* 8.76).

<sup>6</sup> Polybius, in a passage referring to the period before Marcellus' arrival, terms Ap. Claudius ἀντιστρατηγός (8.3.1). Livy does not name him in the list of prorogued commands in 24.10.3–4, nor does he mention the title. He evidently held command until Marcellus came (24.27.4–6) to take over the command of eastern Sicily (cf. 24.44.4: finibus eis quibus regnum Hieronis fuisset; and above, on the Praetor Lentulus), then apparently served with him and at his orders until he left for Rome late in 213, when he was succeeded by T. Quinctius Crispinus, an appointee of Marcellus (24.39.12; see 213, Legates). I therefore list him first as a Propraetor, then as a Legate under Marcellus. See Münzer, *RE*, who lists him as a Propraetor, perhaps correctly, since he may have continued as a Propraetor under the general leadership of the Consul and Proconsul Marcellus, like M. Iunius Silanus, a Propraetor sent with the young Proconsul Scipio to Spain (see 210, Promagistrates) or in a position analogous to that of P. Manlius, who was Praetor in Nearer Spain in 195 with the Consul Cato (see 195, Consuls, and Praetors).

<sup>7</sup> In Liv. 24.20.13 M. Livius is an emendation of 'ibis' in *P* and 'is' and 'his' in other Mss. Despite the discrepancies in the praenomen found in the sources, the circumstances support the identification of this appointee of Valerius Laevinus with the M. Livius Macatus of 27.34.7 (on the name, cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.273; *Sen.* 11). Livius later became Prefect of the Roman garrison at Tarentum (Liv. 26.39; cf. 25.8.10, 9.6, and 10.3; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.3, cf. 3.6; App. *Hann.* 32).

<sup>8</sup> Perhaps he is to be identified with the centurion Q. Navius who fought under Q. Fulvius Flaccus in the siege of Capua (Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.29; cf. Liv. 26.4.10, and 5.12–17; Val. Max. 2.3.3; see Münzer *RE*).

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### Consuls

Q. FABIVS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS Pat. (103) Pr. 214

TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (51) Cos. 215

Claud. Quad. fr. 57 Peter; Liv. 24.43.5 and 9, cf. 44.7; 34.1.3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.; cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Fabius, Val. Max. 2.2.4; and perhaps 3.1.5; Plut. *Fab.* 24; *Apophth. Fab.* 7. Fabius took over the command of the army in Apulia from his father, and re-

captured Arpi (Liv. 24.44—47, cf. 25.15.1; Claud. Quad. fr. 57 Peter; Val. Max. 2.2.4; Frontin. *Str.* 3.9.2; Plut. *Fab.* 24; *Apophth. Fab.* 7; App. *Hann.* 31). Sempronius held command with minor successes at Luceria (Liv. 24.44.1, and 47.12; 25.1.5). See below, Dictator.

### Dictator

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. CENTHO Pat. (104) Cos. 240

Appointed by the Consul Sempronius to hold the elections (Liv. 25.2.3–5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.).

### Master of Horse

Q. FULVIUS M. f. M. n. FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

See above, Dictator.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 24.43.6 Provinces and armies: 24.44.2–3, cf. 25.3.4 and 6

M. AEMILIUS (LEPIDUS)<sup>1</sup> Pat. (67?) Pr. 218? Pr. Peregrinus<sup>2</sup>; later at Luceria

Took measures against the spread of foreign cults (Liv. 25.1.6–12, cf. 12.3). Reported the frauds of Postumius Pyrgensis to the Senate (25.3.12). See below, note 2.

M. ATILIUS (REGULUS)<sup>3</sup> (53) Pr. Urbanus, and later also Peregrinus  
See note 2.

CN. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS (43) Cos. 211 Suessula

Received the knights from Capua who deserted Hannibal for Rome (Liv. 24.47.12–13).

P. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (96) Cos. 204 Gaul

Captured the town of Atrinium (Liv. 24.47.14).

### Aediles, Curule<sup>4</sup>

M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Liv. 25.2.6–8. Elogium of Scipio, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.89. The Tribunes questioned his candidacy because of his age (Liv.). On the date, see note 4.



### Aediles of the Plebs

M. FUNDANIUS FUNDULUS (6)

L. VILLIUS TAPPULUS<sup>5</sup> (\*2, cf. \*4) Pr. 199

Liv. 25.2.9-10.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. ? CAECILIUS METELLUS (73)

Indicted the Censors for making him an *aerarius* during his quaestorship (Liv. 24.43.1-3; see 214, Censors, and Quaestors).

### Promagistrates

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224 ?, 216

Imperium prorogued, as Proconsul, in Hiero's former realm (Liv. 24.44.4; cf. 25.7.4). He besieged Syracuse (Polyb. 8.3-9; Diod. 26.18; Liv. 24.32-35; Plut. *Marc.* 14-17; Sil. It. 14.110-688; Tzet. *Chil.* 2.103-149; Zon. 9.4), and reduced a number of pro-Carthaginian towns, including Enna (Polyb. 8.7.11-12; Liv. 24.35-36, and 37-39; 25.6.20; Plut. *Marc.* 18.1; Zon. 9.4; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.608-*ILS* 13). Appealed to the Senate on behalf of the soldiers who were relegated to inaction in Sicily after Cannae (Liv. 25.5-7; Val. Max. 2.7.15; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.44; Plut. *Marc.* 13, discussed in Rome in 212). On the chronology, see De Sanctis, 3.2.329-334.

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215

Probably Proprætor in Sicily. See Legates, and 214, note 6.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (200) Pr. 214

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor in the old province of Sicily (Liv. 24.44.4).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (330) Cos. 218

Proconsul in Spain (see 216, note 4). He and his brother added to alliances south of the Ebro, and sent envoys to Syphax in Africa (Liv. 24.48-49, cf. 41-42; see De Sanctis 3.2.247, note 76).

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (CALVUS) Pat. (345) Cos. 222

Proconsul in Spain (see 217, note 10). See above, on P. Scipio.

Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (19) Cos. 220 ?, Pr. 215

Imperium prorogued in Sardinia (Liv. 24.44.5).

T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 217, 214

Imperium prorogued in command of the fleet off Sicily (Liv. 24.44.4). See Lübker, no. 3.

C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218  
Imperium prorogued in Picenum (Liv. 24.44.5).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215  
Imperium prorogued in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 24.44.5). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

### Legates, Envoys

Q. STATORIUS (13)

Sent by the Scipios from Spain to Syphax in Numidia, where he remained to instruct the Africans in Roman tactics (Liv. 24.48).

### Legates, Lieutenants

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215

See 214, note 6. With Marcellus in the siege of Syracuse, and placed in charge of siege operations while Marcellus campaigned in Sicily (Polyb. 8.3—7, cf. 1.7; Liv. 24.27.4 and 6, 29.4, 30.1, 33.2, and 36.6; Plut. *Marc.* 13, and 14; Zon. 9.4). Returned to Rome to canvass for the consulship (Liv. 24.39.12; see De Sanctis, 3.2.329–334).

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Served under his son (Liv. 24.44.9–10, and 45.4–8; Val. Max. 2.2.4; Plut. *Fab.* 24; *Apophth. Fab.* 7; cf. Claud. Quad. fr. 57 Peter, with the incorrect title Proconsul).

T. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. \*12) Cos. 208, Pr. 209

Appointed to the place of Ap. Claudius by Marcellus (Liv. 24.39.12–13; see De Sanctis, 3.2.329–334; above, 214, note 6). See Lübker, no. 7.

### Prefects

? M. LIVIUS (MACATUS?) (24)

Probably continued in charge of the Roman garrison at Tarentum (see 214, note 7).

L. PINARIUS (\*9)

Praefectus praesidii, who deceived and killed the people of Henna to keep the town for Rome (Liv. 24.37–39; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.22; cf. *ILS* 12).

T. POMPONIUS VEIENTANUS (\*11)

Praefectus socium, who was captured by Hanno (Liv. 25.1.2–4; cf. 25.3.9).

## Pontifices

## Liv. 25.2.2

Bef. 217–213: L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CAUDINUS<sup>6</sup> Pat. (211)  
Cos. 237, Pont. Max. 221

Successor, as Pont.: M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Cos. 204,  
Pr. 211

as Pont. Max.: see 212, Pontifices.

?–213: C. PAPIRIUS C. f. MASO Pat. (57) Cos. 231

Successor: CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205

On Papirius, see Lübker, no. 13.

## Augurs

?–213: P. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (80) Cos. 223, Pr. –, 217

Successor: L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS<sup>7</sup> Pat. (\*2, cf. \*4) Cos. 192,  
Pr. 199

Liv. 25.2.2; see 214, Censors.

## Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–213: C. PAPIRIUS L. f. MASO Pat. (58)

Successor: L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>8</sup> Pat. (187 or 188)

Liv. 25.2.2.

<sup>1</sup> Klebs (*RE*) identifies this Praetor with M. Aemilius, Pr. 218, and the unsuccessful candidate for the consulship of 216 (see 218, note 2). During this period two or three Praetors repeated the office before the prescribed interval of ten years (Liv. 7.2.2; Mommsen, *Str.* 1.518, note 3, 519, notes 3 and 4): Q. Fulvius Flaccus, 215 and 214, T. Otacilius, 217 and 214, and probably M. Pomponius Matho (217, 216; see 217, note 4), so the exemption granted to ex-Consuls after the battle of Lake Trasimene probably extended to other magistrates. Livy notes each of the iterations mentioned above, but gives no indication that this M. Aemilius had previously held the praetorship. The identification with the Praetor of 218 therefore remains uncertain. M. Aemilius Papus, who died as Curio Maximus in 210, is also a possibility.

<sup>2</sup> The Mss readings in Livy 25.1.11, and 12.3, respectively, are “Aemilio praetori urb. (or urb)” and “in M. Aemili praetoris urbem (urbis or urb’) manus.” Klebs therefore thought (*RE* s. v. “Atilius,” no. 53) that the name of Atilius, who was Pr. Urbanus, should replace Aemilius in both passages. Conway and Walters reject “urb.” and “urbem” as ancient glosses and use 25.3.12 to justify the name Aemilius. Measures to curb the spread of foreign cults might suitably be entrusted to the Pr. Peregrinus, and Aemilius may have performed the acts attributed to him in the city before his own announced date of April 1 (25.1.11–12), and before he left for Luceria. Confusion may have arisen because Atilius after that time performed the duties of both praetorships.

<sup>3</sup> Though the name of Atilius has fallen out of the Mss tradition at Liv. 24.43.6, Müller is undoubtedly correct in supplying it from 24.44.2. See Conway and Walters *ad loc.* Willems (1.328, no. 84) suggests the cognomen Serranus.

<sup>4</sup> The correct year is 213 rather than 212 since patricians would hold the curule aedileship in an odd numbered year (Liv. 7.1.6; Mommsen *RF* 1.97–102).

The story that Scipio won election both for himself and his brother is intrinsically improbable, and despite the authority of Polybius, (10.4–5), has been generally rejected (E. Meyer, *Kl. Schr.* 2.430, note 4, and 431, note 1; Seidel 22f.). See 195, Aediles.

<sup>5</sup> Seidel (22f.) and Maxis (33) identify this Aedile with the Praetor of 199.

<sup>6</sup> Lentulus as Pont. Max. consulted the Pontifices and the people about a *ver sacrum* in 217 (Liv. 22.10.1). On his election as Pont. Max. in succession to L. Caecilius Metellus in 221, see 221, Pontifices.

<sup>7</sup> L. Flamininus, brother of Titus Flamininus, the liberator of the Greeks, would have been very young at this time, but it seems improbable that no close relative of his should have held a major priesthood (Münzer, *APF* 118f.; Bardt 18f.).

<sup>8</sup> This Decemvir, who died in 173 (Liv. 42.10.6), is probably to be identified with one or other of two Cornelii Lentuli (nos. 187 and 188 in *RE*). The first of these was Praetor in 211, and Legate of Marcellus in 209, the other Curule Aedile in 205 and Consul in 199. Willems combines them in the person of one senator (1.311f.), but Bardt (4) questions the holding of a curule aedileship after the praetorship (see Seidel, 28, note 2).

## 212 B.C. A.U.C. 542

### Consuls

Q. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 209, Pr. 215, 214  
AP. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (293) Pr. 215

Liv. 25.2.4, and 3.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; Val. Max. 2.4.7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.44; Fest. 438 L; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Both Consuls co-operated in Campania, in the capture of Hanno's camp at Beneventum, and in reducing Capua (Liv. 25.3.3; 25.7–9, 12–15, 18–20, and 22; App. *Hann.* 37; cf. Sil. It. 12.479–506). Fulvius remained in charge at Capua while Claudius held the elections in Rome (Liv. 25.41.8–13). See below, Pontifices, on Fulvius.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 25.2.5 Provinces and armies: 25.3.1–2, 4–5

C. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (246) Cos. 207 Suessula

Summoned from Suessula, he shared in the siege of Capua (Liv. 25.22.7–13).

**P. CORNELIUS SULLA**<sup>1</sup> Pat. (383) Pr. Urbanus and Peregrinus

Investigated the Carmina Marcia and held the first Ludi Apollinares (Liv. 25.12.3–15; 27.23.5; Fest. 438 L; Macrobian. *Sat.* 1.17.27; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.236). See also Liv. 25.7.5, 12.1, 15.4, 19.10, 22.4 and 11, and 41.8.

**CN. FULVIUS FLACCUS**<sup>2</sup> (54) Apulia

Disastrously defeated by Hannibal, though he escaped with some of his cavalry (Liv. 25.20—21; 26.1.9; 27.1.9; Sil. It. 12.467–472; 17.303–304; Oros. 4.16.17). See note 2.

**M. IUNIUS SILANUS** (167) Etruria

Sent grain from Etruria to the armies besieging Capua (Liv. 25.20.1–3, cf. 22.5).

### Aediles, Curule

**P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES**<sup>3</sup> (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208

Liv. 25.5.2–3; 27.6.17. Elected Pont. Max. when about to compete for the aedileship. See below, note 4.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

**L. CARVILIUS** (3)

Sp. **CARVILIUS** (6)

**C. SERVILIUS CASCA**<sup>5</sup> (51)

The Carvili indicted the publican Postumius for fraud, and when Servilius failed to apply the veto the publicans threw the meeting into disorder (Liv. 25.3.8–5.1).

### Quaestors

**CN. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS)** Pat. (176) Cos. 201

According to one version, he received from Hannibal the head of Gracchus (see below, Promagistrates) and gave it burial (Liv. 25.17.7). See also Liv. 25.19.4.

### Promagistrates

**M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS** (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224?, 216

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Hiero's former kingdom (Liv. 25.3.6, cf. 7.4). Captured by siege a portion of the city of Syracuse (Polyb. 8.37; Liv. 25.23–26; cf. 26.21.10, 30.5–6, and 31.4–5; Frontin.

*Str.* 3.3.2; *Plut. Marc.* 18—19; *Polyaen.* 8.11; *Tzetz. Chil.* 2.131—134; *Zon.* 9.5; cf. *Diod.* 26.20; *Vell.* 2.38.2; *Sil. It.* 14.665—678; *Flor.* 1.22.33—34; *Eutrop.* 3.14.3; *Jerome Chr. ad ann.* 213, p. 134 *Helm*; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 45.5; *Augustin. CD* 1.6; 3.14; *Oros.* 4.17.1). His army suffered some losses from the plague which destroyed the Carthaginian one (*Liv.* 25.26.7—15; *Sil. It.* 14.580—617). On chronology, see *De Sanctis* 3.2.331f. On his appeal to the Senate on behalf of the Cannenses, see 213.

**P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS** Pat. (200) Pr. 214

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor in the old province of Sicily (*Liv.* 25.3.6, and 5.10; 26.1.7—9).

**P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO** Pat. (330) Cos. 218

Imperium prorogued in Spain (*Liv.* 25.3.6). Captured Saguntum and Castulo; otherwise his advance was uneventful (*Liv.* 24.42.9—11, cf. 41—42; 25.32.1; *App. Ib.* 16; see *De Sanctis* 3.2.247, note 76; 446, note 6; *CAH* 8.70, note 3).

**CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (CALVUS)** Pat. (345) Cos. 222

Imperium prorogued in Spain (*Liv.* 25.3.6). See above, P. Scipio.

**Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA** (19) Cos. 220?, Pr. 215

Imperium prorogued in Sardinia (*Liv.* 25.3.6; cf. 26.1.11).

**T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS** (12) Pr. 217, 214

Imperium prorogued in command of the fleet off Sicily (*Liv.* 25.3.6).

**TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS** (51) Cos. 215, 213

Imperium prorogued in Lucania (*Liv.* 25.3.5). Treacherously slain in ambush when bringing troops to Capua (*Polyb.* 8.35; *Liv.* 25.15.10—16.7; *Val. Max.* 1.6.8, consul; 5.1, ext. 6; *App. Hann.* 35; *Oros.* 4.16.15; *Zon.* 9.5; cf. *Cic. Tusc.* 1.89; *Sil. It.* 12.473—478; *Polyaen.* 6.38.1; *Ampel.* 28.4).

**P. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS** (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213

Imperium prorogued in Gaul (*Liv.* 25.3.5; cf. 26.1.5).

**M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS** Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Imperium prorogued in Greece (*Liv.* 25.3.6). Began negotiations with the Aetolian league (*Liv.* 26.24.1; cf. *Polyb.* 5.105.8; 8.1.6; see 211, note 7). See *CAH* 8.124.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

**L. ? VALERIUS FLACCUS**<sup>6</sup> Pat. (\*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199

Served under the Consuls in the capture of Hanno's camp at Beneventum (*Liv.* 25.14.6; *Val. Max.* 3.2.20). See *Münzer, Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

## Legates, Envoys

C. LAETORIUS (2) Pr. 210

M. METILIUS (9)

Sent by the Senate with instructions to the Consuls to collect the remnants of the armies of Sempronius Gracchus and Fulvius Flaccus (Liv. 25.22.2).

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS?) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

Sent by the Praetor Cornelius Sulla *ex auctoritate patrum* to Etruria to buy grain; relieved the garrison of Tarentum (Liv. 25.16.4-5). See below, note 5. See 210, Legates, on Aquilius and Ogulnius.

## Legates, Lieutenants

? M. AURELIUS COTTA<sup>7</sup> (103)

Served under Ap. Claudius, who placed him in charge of forwarding supplies from Puteoli (Liv. 25.22.5, cf. 20.3).

? Q. FABIVS MAXIMUS<sup>8</sup> Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214

Sil. It. 12.479-482.

? D. IUNIUS (18)

Served under Ap. Claudius, who placed him in charge of forwarding supplies from the mouth of the Volturnus (Liv. 25.22.5, cf. 20.3). See below, note 7.

(T. QUINCTIVS) CRISPINUS<sup>9</sup> Pat. (Cin. \*12) Cos. 208, Pr. 209

Served under Marcellus in Sicily; in charge of the camp outside Syracuse when Hippocrates attacked it (Liv. 25.26.4-7). See Lübker, no. 7.

## Prefects

VIBIVS ACCAVS (\*2)

Prefect of an allied Paelignian cohort (Liv. 25.14.4 and 13; Val. Max. 3.2.20).

M. ATINIUS (4)

In command of the garrison at Thurii, whose people sent him to safety when going over to Hannibal (Liv. 25.15.7-17).

M. LIVIVS (MACAVS?) (24)

In command of the Roman garrison at Tarentum, where he kept the citadel though he lost the town (Polyb. 8.24-36, C. Livius; Liv. 25.7-11; Frontin. *Str.* 3.3.16, cf. 17.3; App. *Hann.* 32-33; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.273; *Sen.* 11; Plut. *Fab.* 23.3; *Apophth. Fab.* 6). See 214, note 7.

## Pontifices

Pontifex Maximus: P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208

Liv. 25.5.2-4. See 213, Pontifices. The rival candidates were T. Manlius Torquatus, and Q. Fulvius Flaccus. See above, Aediles. Cf. Liv. 28.11.6; Val. Max. 1.1.6.

## Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?-?: P. CORNELIUS SULLA (RUFUS SIBYLLA ?) Pat. (383) Pr. 212  
Macrobian. *Sat.* 1.17.27.

<sup>1</sup> On the cognomen Sulla, see Münzer, *RE* s. v. "Cornelius," col. 1513-1515; D.-G. 2.362, note 11. Macrobius is mistaken in attributing it first to this man: see below, Decemviri s. f.

<sup>2</sup> De Sanctis (3.2.459, note 28) considers the disaster to this Praetor a doublet of that to Cn. Fulvius Centumalus in 210 (Liv. 27.1.3-15), but Crake in an unpublished Johns Hopkins dissertation (pp. 187 f., 279, 332) has pointed out that the loss of this army explains how Hannibal could evade his opponents and march on Rome, and that other explanations of the charge of *perduellio* against Fulvius (Liv. 26.2.7-12, cf. 6.1-6, and Val. Max. 2.8.3; 8.4.3) are unsatisfactory.

<sup>3</sup> Although Crassus was still a candidate for the aedileship when he was elected Pont. Max. in 212, he must have held it in 212, not 211, since there are no other exceptions to the rule of annual alternation between patricians and plebeians in the curule aedileship between 216 and 187 (Mommsen *RF* 1.101; cf. Münzer *APF* 187, note 1). We must assume therefore that the comitia for the lower magistrates were delayed until the new Consuls were in office and that the election for the Pont. Max. (a head for the state religion was urgently needed, cf. Liv. 25.1.6-12) was held first, very early in the year (25.3.8-5.4). Livy notes no delay in the aedilician comitia, but he seldom mentions them anyway. The alternative is to assume that Livy or his source is in error (Mommsen *RF* 1.101; Seidel 23f.).

<sup>4</sup> Pliny (*NH* 21.6) notes that a Crassus Dives was the first to give wreaths of gold and silver leaves at his games. Münzer suggests the Pont. Max. and Aed. Cur. of 212 (*APF* 187f.). But such display would hardly suit a time which necessitated restrictive legislation like the Lex Oppia. Such wreaths would be more appropriate awards at aedilician games of a later Crassus Dives, either P. Mucianus, the Consul of 131, or Publius, the Consul of 97 (cf. Cic. *Off.* 2.57; Münzer, *RE* nos. 61 and 72).

<sup>5</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 94f.) accepts the cognomen Casca in Liv. 25.3.17, and in 15, where it is supplied from 17. The cognomen was not in general use until much later and first appears elsewhere in the Servilian gens in the period of Caesar. Münzer accordingly suggests (*RE* s. v. "Servilius," nos. 51 and 60; *APF* 140-143) that C. Servilius Geminus, who was Tr. Pl. shortly before he became Aed. Pl. in 209 (Liv. 27.21.9-10; 29.38.7; 30.19.7-9) is the Tribune of 212, that the cognomen Casca was inserted to veil disgraceful conduct in an eminent Servilius, and that he is to be identified with the Legate, C. Servilius, who was commissioned by the Pr. Urbanus, on the authority of the Senate, to



buy grain in Etruria. This commission, followed as it was by the supplying of the garrison of Tarentum, was rather difficult for a Tribune of the Plebs to perform. Münzer supposes that the Legate may be an unknown member of another branch of the Servilii. The same may be said of Casca. It is more probable that the Legate is C. Servilius Geminus whose tribunate in the years immediately preceding 209 has passed unmentioned like the majority of the tribunates in this period. See Aymard, *REA* 45 (1943) 200, note 2, who leaves the question in doubt.

\* Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 59) would list this Tribune of the Soldiers among those invented by Valerius Antias for the greater renown of his family. The style of the passage resembles the late annalistic, but the names need not be fictitious.

† Aurelius and Iunius are not mentioned with titles, but since they were put in charge of their posts by the Consul, they were either Legates or Prefects.

\* Possibly Fabius remained as Legate or Prefect with a few troops in Arpi (see Münzer, *RE*).

\* Since Crispinus was serving in Sicily he cannot be identified with the knight T. Quinctius Crispinus whom Badius the Campanian challenged to a duel at Capua (Liv. 25.18.4–15; Val. Max. 5.1.3; cf. Münzer, *APF* 50 and 116; De Sanctis 3.2.256, note 107; 293, note 150; 369f.).

## 211 B.C. A.U.C. 543

### Consuls

CN. FULVIUS CN. f. CN. n. CENTUMALUS MAXIMUS (43) Pr. 213  
P. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. GALBA MAXIMUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (64) Cos. 200

Liv. 25.41.11; 26.1.1; Polyb. 9.6.6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Fest. 436 L, praenomen C. for both. Both Consuls took part in the defence of Rome against Hannibal (Polyb. 9.6–7; Liv. 26.9–11; Val. Max. 3.7.10; Flor. 1.22.42–48; Eutrop. 3.14; Oros. 4.17.2–7; Zon. 9.6; cf. App. *Hann.* 38–41, Fulv. Flaccus). Fulvius went to his province of Apulia but returned to hold the elections (Liv. 26.1.1, and 22.1–2), while Sulpicius was sent to replace Valerius Laevinus in Greece (Polyb. 8.1.6; Liv. 26.22.1, and 26.4).

### Praetors

Elections and provinces: Liv. 25.41.12–13; armies: 26.1.9–13, cf. 28.10–12

C. CALPURNIUS PISO<sup>2</sup> (61, cf. 8) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 26.3.9, 15.8, and 21.1. Commanded the citadel when Hannibal was near Rome (26.20.2). Celebrated the Ludi Apollinares (Liv. 26.23.3; Fest. 436, with praenomen M., and 438 L; see Grueber, *CRRBM*

1.251ff., and 450ff.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.166f.). See also Gaius 4.19; Lange, 2.662; and Appendix, Tribunes of the Plebs.

**M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS**<sup>3</sup> Pat. (92) Cos. 204 Apulia

Received charge of arrangements in eastern Sicily after Marcellus left (Liv. 26.21.13–17, 26.8, and 28.10; Zon. 9.6).

**L. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS)** Pat. (187) Sardinia

**C. SULPICIUS** Pat. (8) Sicily.

### Aediles of the Plebs

? **MEMMIUS**<sup>4</sup> (1)

The first to celebrate the Cerealia (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.496; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.169f.).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

?? **P. AQUILIUS**

Secured the condemnation of P. Villius (IIIvir nocturnus) for neglecting his watch (Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 6; cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 398).

**C. SEMPRONIUS BLAESUS** (29)

Accused Cn. Fulvius Flaccus of perduellio for fleeing from the battle at Herdonea (Liv. 26.2.7–3.12; see 212, note 2).

? **C. SERVILIUS GEMINUS** (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

Liv. 27.21.9; 30.19.9. Held the tribunate before, probably not long before, 209, when he became Plebeian Aedile. If he is not to be identified with Servilius Casca (see 212, Tribunes of the Plebs), and was a Legate in 212, a probable year for his tribunate is 211. See 209, Aediles; Niccolini, *FTP* 397; and Aymard, *REA* 45 (1943) 200.

### Promagistrates

**M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS** (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224?, 216

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in eastern Sicily until the end of the war there (Liv. 26.1.6). He captured Syracuse and forced a small Carthaginian army to retreat to Agrigentum (Liv. 25.27–31; Plut. *Marc.* 19–21; *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 2.2; Tzetz. *Chil.* 2.136–149; Zon. 9.5; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 1.55; 2.2.4, 4.131, 5.84–85; Vell. 2.38.2; Val. Max. 5.1.4; 8.7, ext. 7; Plin. *NH* 7.125; Sil. It. 14.675–678; Flor. 1.22.33–34; Eutrop. 3.14.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.5; Oros. 4.17.1). On his booty, see Polyb. 9.10; Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.4; 2.4.115–116, 120–123, 131; *Rep.* 1.21;

Liv. 25.31.8–11, and 40.1–3; 26.21.7–8, 29.4, 30.1–10; 27.16.8; 34.4.4; Plut. *Marc.* 21, cf. 30.4–5; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.608, 609—*ILS* 12, 13. He returned to Rome at the end of the summer and celebrated two ovations, one on the Alban Mount and one in Rome (Liv. 26.21.5–13; Val. Max. 2.8.5; Plut. *Marc.* 21–22; *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 3.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.6; see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.129, note 3; Degrassi 551).

C. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212

Took part as Proprætor in the campaign for Capua (Liv. 26.5.7–6.8), after the fall of which he was sent to Spain (Liv. 26.17.1–3; App. *Ib.* 17; see below, on the Scipios, and 210, Promagistrates).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul for the siege of Capua (Liv. 25.41.13; 26.1.2, cf. 8–9). He died from wounds either just before (26.16.1), or soon after, the capitulation of the city (Polyb. 8.7.7–10; 9.3.1–4; Liv. 26.5–7, 8.6–9, 12–16, and 33.4; Plut. *Comp. Per. et Fab.* 2.1; App. *Hann.* 40; Zon. 9.6; cf. Sil. It. 13.450–464; 17.300–302; Flor. 1.22.43).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (330) Cos. 218

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (CALVUS) Pat. (345) Cos. 222

These were destroyed in turn by Carthaginian forces in southern Spain (Polyb. 10.6.2, and 7.1, cf. 8.38; Liv. 25.32–36; 26.2.5; Val. Max. 2.7.15; 3.7.1; Sil. It. 13.381–384; App. *Ib.* 16; Eutrop. 3.14; Oros. 4.17.12; Zon. 9.5; cf. Cic. *Off.* 1.61; 3.16; *Rep.* 1.1; *Parad.* 1.12; *Sen.* 75 and 82; *Tusc.* 1.89; *ND* 3.80; *Schol. Ambros.* 276 Stangl). On the chronology, see De Sanctis, 3.2.446, note 4.

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul for the siege of Capua (Liv. 25.41.13; 26.1.2, 8.9, and 9.10). Summoned from Capua to defend Rome<sup>5</sup> against Hannibal, he then returned and carried the siege through till the town capitulated (Polyb. 9.3–7, and 9; Liv. 26.4–16; 28.41.13; App. *Hann.* 38–43; Zon. 9.6; cf. Vell. 2.8.3; Val. Max. 2.3.3; 2.8.4; 3.2, ext. 1, 8.1; 5.2.1; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.29; Sil. It. 11.114f.; 12.570–752; Plut. *Comp. Per. et Fab.* 2.1; Flor. 1.22.43; Oros. 4.17.4 and 12).

M. IUNIUS (SILANUS) (167) Pr. 212

Imperium prorogued in Etruria (Liv. 26.1.5). See 210, Promagistrates.

T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 217, 214

Imperium prorogued with command of the fleet off Sicily (Liv. 26.1.12). Raided Utica<sup>6</sup> (Liv. 25.31.12–15), and after another un-

successful candidacy for the consulship died in Sicily late in the year (Liv. 26.22—23). See Lübker, no. 3.

P. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS) (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213

Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 26.1.5).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Imperium prorogued in Greece (Liv. 26.1.12). Concluded an alliance with the Aetolians,<sup>7</sup> captured Zakynthos, Oiniadae, and other places and wintered at Corcyra (Liv. 26.24, cf. 26.26.1). Jerome notes his friendship with Attalus of Pergamum (*Chr.* ad ann. 209, p. 135 Helm).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. MARCIUS<sup>8</sup> (SEPTIMIUS) (101)

Was chosen to be their leader by the refugees of the armies of the two Scipios in Spain, and is even credited with a victory (Liv. 25.37—39; 26.17.3, and 37.8; 28.42.5; Piso fr. 32 Peter; Claud. from Acilius fr. 4 Peter; Antias, fr. 23, cf. Plin. *NH* 2.241; Cic. *Balb.* 34; Val. Max. 1.6.2; 2.7.15; 8.15.11; Plin. *NH* 35.14; Frontin. *Str.* 26.2, and 10.2; Sil. It. 13.698–702; Dio fr. 57.40), but displeased the Senate, according to Livy (26.2) by assuming the title Propraetor.

### Legates, Lieutenants

M. AILIUS REGULUS (53) Pr. 213

Served under Fulvius Flaccus at Capua (Liv. 26.6.1, and 33.5–7).

TI. FONTEIUS<sup>9</sup> (14, cf. 27)

Served in Spain under P. Scipio who left him in charge of the camp before setting out on his final expedition (Liv. 25.34.8, 36.12, 37.4; 26.17.3; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.12; 4.5.8, see note 8; and Münzer, *RE* nos. 14 and 27).

C. FULVIUS FLACCUS (52)

Served under his brother Fulvius Flaccus at Capua as commander of allied cavalry (Liv. 26.5.8, cf. 33.5–7).

Q. MINUCIUS (RUFUS) (22,55) Cos. 197, Pr. 200

Served under Ap. Claudius at Capua (Liv. 26.33.5).

T. POPILLIUS (\*3)

L. PORCIUS LICINUS (\*1) Pr. 207

Legates under the Consuls, in charge of the Roman camp at Capua (Liv. 26.6.1).

**L. VETURIUS PHILO** Pat. (\*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209

Served under Ap. Claudius at Capua (Liv. 26.33.5-7). See 210, note 2.

### Prefects

**M. LIVIUS (MACATUS?)** (24)

Continued in command of the citadel of Tarentum until the town was recaptured in 209 (see 212 and 209, Prefects).

### Triumviri Nocturni

**P. VILLIUS** (not in \**RE*)

See above, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Aquillius.

### Pontifices

Liv. 26.23.7-8

?-211: **T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS** (12) Pr. 217, 214

Successor: see 210, Pontifices.

?-211: **M. POMPONIUS MATHO**<sup>10</sup> (\*5) Cos. 233

Successor: **C. LIVIUS (SALINATOR)** (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191

### Augurs

Liv. 26.23.7-8

?-211: **SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS (RUGA)** (10) Cos. 234, 228

Successor: **M. SERVILIUS (PULEX GEMINUS)** (78) Cos. 202

?-211: **T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS** (12) Pr. 217, 214

Successor: see 210, Augurs.

On Otacilius, see Lübker, no. 3; 210, note 6.

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

Liv. 26.23.7

?-211: **M. AEMILIUS NUMIDA**<sup>11</sup> Pat. (103)

Successor: **M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS**<sup>12</sup> Pat. (67) Pr. 218, 213 ?

### Flamen Dialis

?-211: **C. CLAUDIUS** Pat. (not in *RE*)

Liv. 26.23.8; cf. Val. Max. 1.1.4. Compelled to abdicate for careless performance of duties. On his successor, see 209, Flamen Dialis.

## Salii

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Liv. 37.33.7, cf. Polyb. 21.10.10. Appointed before 211, when his father was killed (see above, Promagistrates). Entrants to the priesthood had to be *patrimi et matrimi* (Dion. Hal. 2.71).

<sup>1</sup> Livy (25.41.11) notes that Galba held no curule office before his consulship.

<sup>2</sup> As no Pr. Peregrinus is mentioned, Calpurnius probably combined the duties of both praetorships. See Mommsen, *Str.* 2.210, note 5.

<sup>3</sup> Livy gives the name of the commander in eastern Sicily after Marcellus as M. Cornelius, once adding the term Praetor (26.21.17), and Zonaras as Cornelius Dolabella. Cethegus however seems to be the more probable person. See Münzer, *RE*.

<sup>4</sup> Memmius' aedileship must precede 202, when the festival is noted (Liv. 30.39.8), and also 210, since the series of Aediles of the Plebs is known from 210 to 198 and does not include his name. See Seidel 24f.

<sup>5</sup> On the discrepancies in the accounts of the actions of the military leaders during Hannibal's march on Rome, such that there is doubt if Fulvius Flaccus even left Campania, see De Sanctis, 3.2.302f., 336–340; *CAH* 8.80; Crake, 203.

<sup>6</sup> De Sanctis (3.2.308, note 166) considers this raid an invention of the late annalists, but Crake (303) has shown that it is consistent with the manoeuvres of Bomilcar and the Carthaginian fleet. It is dated in 211, close to the time of the fall of Syracuse.

<sup>7</sup> For the chronology accepted here, see Walbank, *Philip of Macedon* 82–87, 301–304; cf. De Sanctis 3.2.440f.; Walek-Czerneski, *RPh* 54 (1928) 9–12.

<sup>8</sup> The title pro praetore was never confirmed (Liv. 26.2.1–6, and 17.3). Cicero terms Marcus *primi pili centurio*, Valerius Maximus (2.7.15) a *tribunus militum*, while the other sources merely say that he was an *eques*.

<sup>9</sup> Despite the similarities in their situation the Fonteius mentioned in Livy may not be the same as the one in Frontinus, who is named C. Fonteius Crassus.

<sup>10</sup> Bardt (11) has seen that it is not possible to identify this M. Pomponius Matho with certainty. See 217, note 4.

<sup>11</sup> See 236, Decemviri sacris faciundis. The Aemilius Numida who died this year may with probability be identified with the M'. Aemilius who was *magister* at the celebration of the Saecular Games in 236. On these games, see L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 55 (1934) 105f.

<sup>12</sup> Bardt (4, 29) has seen that this M. Aemilius Lepidus can hardly be identified with the famous Pont. Max. who was Cos. I in 187 and died about 152. He may be the Praetor of 218 and/or 213.

210 B.C. A.U.C. 544

## Consuls

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 208, Pr. 224?, 216

M. VALERIUS P. f. P. n. LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, Pr. 227, 215

Liv. 26.22.12–13; 29.16.2; 31.13.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119f., 448f.; Flor. 1.22.25; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.5; on Valerius, Liv. 29.11.3; 30.23.5; and on Marcellus, Plut. *Marc.* 23. Marcellus was first assigned Sicily and the fleet, and Valerius Italy and the war with Hannibal (Liv. 26.29.1) but the provinces were reversed following Syracusan complaints against Marcellus (26.26.5–11, 27.16, 28.3, 29–32; 38.43.9; Val. Max. 4.1.7; Plut. *Marc.* 23; Dio fr. 57.41; Zon. 9.6; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.151). The Consuls raised funds by great popular contributions (Liv. 26.35–36; cf. 31.13.2; Val. Max. 5.6.8; Flor. 1.22.25; Fest. 500 L; Oros. 4.17.14). They recalled M. Livius Salinator from exile (Liv. 27.34.5). Marcellus won Salapia, and Marmoreae and Meles in Samnium (26.38.11–14; 27.1.1–2; Val. Max. 3.8, ext. 1; App. *Hann.* 45–47; Zon. 9.7), and inflicted a reverse on Hannibal at Numistro (Liv. 27.2; Plut. *Marc.* 24, cf. Frontin. *Str.* 2.2.6). Valerius, delayed by illness after capturing Anticyra (Liv. 26.26–27), returned to report on Greece (26.28.1), and in Sicily calmed Syracuse and won back Agrigentum (Liv. 26.29–32, and 40). Summoned to Rome to hold elections, he refused to nominate a Dictator on Roman soil, but the people's choice was nominated by Marcellus (27.5.8–19).

### Dictator

Q. FULVIUS M. f. M. n. FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

Appointed, after Valerius' refusal to do so, by Marcellus to hold the elections (Liv. 27.5.14–19, and 6.1–12; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 448f.).

### Master of Horse

P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CRASSUS DIVES (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208  
See above, Dictator.

### Censors

L. VETURIUS L. f. POST. n. PHILO Pat. (\*14) Cos. 220  
P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CRASSUS DIVES (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208

The death of Veturius forced Licinius to abdicate before they had completed any of their regular duties (Liv. 27.6.17–18, and 34.5–6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 448f.). On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 8.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 26.23.1 Provinces and armies: 26.28

L. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS (5) Sicily

C. LAETORIUS<sup>1</sup> (2) Pr. Peregrinus?

He appears at the beginning of the next year as Proprætor in Gaul (27.7.11; see note 1).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 27.4.4.

P. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (98) Sardinia

Repulsed a Carthaginian raid on Sardinia (Liv. 27.6.13-14). See also 27.7.14.

### Aediles, Curule

L. VETURIUS<sup>2</sup> (\*15)

P. LICINIUS VARUS (175) Pr. 208

Liv. 27.6.19. On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 9.

### Aediles of the Plebs

Q. CATIUS (3)

L. PORCIUS LICINUS (\*1) Pr. 207

Liv. 27.6.19. On Licinus, see D.-G. no. 2; Lübker, no. 15.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. ARRENIUS<sup>3</sup> (1)

L. ARRENIUS (2, 3)

Opposed the election of Q. Fulvius Flaccus, who was Dictator and presiding officer, to the consulship of 209 (Liv. 27.6.1-11).

L. ATILIUS (15, cf. 13, 14, 16) Pr. 197?

Carried a plebiscite referring the fate of the Campanians to the decision of the Senate (Liv. 26.33.12); possibly the author of the Lex Atilia, which made it mandatory for *tutores* to be appointed, where they were lacking, by the Pr. Urbanus and a majority of the Tribunes (Gaius 1.185-195; Ulp. 11-18; Iust. *Inst.* 1.20, pr.; see *RE*, Lex Atilia, no. 1; Niccolini, *FTP* 401f.). The law must be dated before 186 (Liv. 39.9).

M. LUCRETIVS<sup>3</sup> (6)

In the dispute regarding the appointment of a Dictator, he proposed that the Plebs be asked to name their choice (Liv. 27.5.14-19).



### Promagistrates

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (61) Pr. 211

Imperium prorogued, probably as Proprætor (Liv. 27.6.1; cf. 21.6) in Etruria (Liv. 26.28.6; cf. 27.7.10), though he was summoned to a brief command at Capua (27.6.1).

C. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212

Continued in command in Spain until the arrival of the young Scipio and Silanus in the autumn (Liv. 26.20.4). On his encounter with Hasdrubal (26.17), see De Sanctis 3.2.451, note 15; on the chronology, see Liv. 27.7.5-6; De Sanctis 3.2.454, note 18, and 468, note 38.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Appointed by popular vote to the command in Spain with imperium pro consule, and arrived with his forces in the early autumn (Liv. 26.18-20; Val. Max. 3.7.1; App. *Ib.* 18-19; Dio fr. 57.39-40; Zon. 9.7). See De Sanctis 3.2.468, note 38.

CN. FULVIUS (CENTUMALUS) (43) Cos. 211, Pr. 213

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul for a year in Apulia (Liv. 26.28.9; 27.1.4). Killed at Herdonea in a surprise attack by Hannibal (Liv. 27.1.4-15, and 7.12; 28.28.12; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.21; Sil. It. 17.304; Plut. *Marc.* 24; App. *Hann.* 48; Eutrop. 3.14; Oros. 4.18.3).

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul (Liv. 26.33.13; 27.3.1-5) for a year at Capua (Liv. 26.28.6 and 13). On his dealings with the Campanians, see Liv. 27.33-34; 27.3.1-7. See above, Dictator.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS<sup>4</sup> (167) Pr. 212

Accompanied Scipio to Spain as Proprætor (Liv. 26.19.10; cf. 28.28.14) where he succeeded to the command of Nero's army (26.19-20; Zon. 9.7; cf. Polyb. 10.6.7).

P. SULPICIUS (GALBA MAXIMUS) Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul for the command in Greece (Liv. 26.28.9; 27.10.12; cf. Polyb. 8.1.6). Failed to break Philip's siege of Echinus but captured Aegina (Polyb. 9.42; cf. 11.5.8; 22.8.9; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.488; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.170).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. FURIUS PURPURIO Pat. (86) Cos. 196, Pr. 200

Served under Marcellus at Numistro (Liv. 27.2.10).

### Legates, Ambassadors

1. M. AILIUS (REGULUS) (53) Pr. 213  
M'. ACILIUS (10)  
Sent to Ptolemy and Cleopatra in Egypt to renew Rome's friendship (Liv. 27.4.10).
2. L. GENUCIUS (6)  
P. POETILIUS (not in \*RE)  
P. POPILLIUS (LAENAS) (\*4)  
Sent to King Syphax in Numidia (Liv. 27.4.7-9).

### Legates, Envoys

- P. AQUILIUS (12, cf. 13)  
M. OGULNIUS (3)  
Sent to Etruria to buy grain for the Roman garrison in Tarentum (Liv. 27.3.9).

### Legates, Lieutenants

- C. SEMPRONIUS BLAESUS (29)  
Served under Fulvius Flaccus, who sent him from Capua to Etruria when he summoned Calpurnius (see above, Promagistrates) from Etruria to take charge at Capua (Liv. 27.6.1).

### Prefects

- M. LIVIUS (MACATUS?) (24)  
Remained Prefect of the garrison in the citadel of Tarentum (Liv. 26.39.1-2, and 20-23; see 214, note 7).  
? D. QUINCTIUS<sup>5</sup> (\*IV.1)  
Killed in a skirmish while in charge of bringing grain by sea to the garrison at Tarentum (Liv. 26.39.2-19).  
M. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (\*31) Cos. 226  
Praefectus classis under the command of Laevinus; sent on a raid to Africa, he reported naval preparations to invade Italy (Liv. 27.5.1 and 8-15, cf. 7.3). An unacceptable nomination for Dictator (27.5.15).

### Pontifices

- C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206  
Liv. 27.6.15. Successor to T. Otacilius Crassus. See 211, Pontifices.

The members of the college of Pontifices in 210 may be listed as follows:

*Patricians*

- T. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS (82) Cos. 235, 224 Pont. ?---202  
 Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209 Pont. 216-203  
 M. CORNELIUS M. f. M. n. CETHEGUS (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211 Pont. 213-196  
 CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205 Pont. 213-174

*Plebeians*

- P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CRASSUS DIVES (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208 Pont. ?---183, Pont. Max. 212-183  
 Q. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 234, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214 Pont. 216-after 207  
 Q. CAECILIUS L. f. L. n. METELLUS (81) Cos. 206 Pont. 216-after 179  
 C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. GEMINUS (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206 Pont. 210-180, Pont. Max. 183-180  
 C. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 191 Pont. 211-170

*Rex Sacrorum*

- M. MARCIUS (20) ?-210

*Flamen Dialis*

Vacancy after C. CLAUDIUS (—), who died in 211, and before C. VALE-RIUS FLACCUS (\*36, \*44) Pr. 183, who was inaugurated in 209.

*Flamen Martialis*

- M. AEMILIUS REGILLUS (20, 128) Pr. ? 217 Fl. Mart. --- 205

*Flamen Quirinalis*

Not known.

### Augurs

TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS<sup>6</sup> (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196

Liv. 27.6.15. Successor to T. Otacilius Crassus (or C. Atilius Serranus ?).  
See 211, Augurs.

The members of the college of Augurs in 210 may be listed as follows:

#### *Patricians*

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS (116) Cos. 233, 228,  
215, 214, 209 Augur 265–203

CN. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. LENTULUS (176) Cos. 201 Augur before  
217–184

L. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. FLAMININUS (\*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199 Augur  
213–170

The successor to M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS (66) Cos. 232, 221 ?, who died  
in 216, is not reported.

#### *Plebeians*

M. POMPONIUS M'. f. M'. n. MATHO (\*6) Cos. 231, Pr. 216 ? Augur  
?----204 (see 217, note 4)

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210,  
208, Pr. ca. 224, 216 Augur ca. 226–208

M. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. PULEX GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202 Augur  
211---after 168

TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. C. n. LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196 Augur  
210–174 (see 210, note 7, and 174, note 4)

The remaining plebeian member of the college is unknown.

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–210: TI. SEMPRONIUS C. f. LONGUS (66) Cos. 218

Successor: TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. LONGUS<sup>7</sup> (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196  
Liv. 27.6.15.

### Rex Sacrorum

?–210: M. MARCIUS<sup>8</sup> Pat. (20)

Successor: see 208.

Liv. 27.6.16.

### Curio Maximus

?–210: M. AEMILIUS PAPUS Pat. (111)

Successor: see 209.

Liv. 27.6.16.

<sup>1</sup> Weissenborn notes that the army under Laetorius at Ariminum (Liv. 27.7.11) consisted of the two legions which according to 26.28.4–5 were to be sent to Gaul under an appointee of the Consul. Perhaps L. was first Pr. Peregrinus and then sent to Ariminum. His title *Propraetor* as given in 27.7.11 would represent his status after the Consuls for 209 had entered office until his successor arrived.

<sup>2</sup> On Veturius' praenomen, given by the corrector A' and the editors Aldus and Selenius, see Conway and Walters *ad loc.* The two Curule Aediles of this year should be plebeians (Mommson *RF* 1.101), and in support of the view that this Veturius was one, Mommsen cited the Veturius Calvinus who was Consul in 334 and 321, Ti. Veturius Sempronius Gracchus, Augur 174, and the moneyer of about a century later (*RMW* 555f.; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.281f.). But the evidence for plebeian Veturii in this period fails if Geer is right in claiming that the Augur of 174, who actually did occupy a plebeian place in the college (see 174, note 5), was correctly named Ti. Sempronius Gracchus Veturius (*AJPh* 60 [1939] 466f.). Since the evidence for plebeian Veturii is weak and the lists of Curule Aediles from 213 to 210 are incomplete Willems (1.376f.) and Münzer (*APF* 126–128) suggest that the list is confused, and that this is the patrician L. Veturius Philo, Leg. at Capua 212, Pr. 209, Cos. 206. According to Seidel (26, note 1) he might have held the office in 211, but the plebeian listed in 210 should not be rejected on that account. Since plebeian Veturii are known, though not with certainty in this period, Seidel's is probably the best view.

<sup>3</sup> The election took place at a time when it was feared a Carthaginian armada might still sail. These Tribunes therefore are probably the Tribunes of 210, not those of 209 who would enter office in December, and the Consuls in March.

<sup>4</sup> In a speech of Scipio Livy (28.28.14) says of Silanus "eodem iure eodem imperio . . . missus," and Polybius (10.6.7) refers to him as *συνάρχων*. See Jashemski (25f.), who may be right in holding that the *Propraetor* was sent to Spain with an imperium pro consule.

<sup>5</sup> Quinctius' title is not given. It was probably *Praefectus* (Liv. 26.39.3).

<sup>6</sup> In the notice of his death (Liv. 26.23.8) Otacilius is termed *Pontifex*, but in the statement of suffect priests (27.6.15) he is succeeded both as *Pontifex* and as Augur. The two major priesthoods were rarely held by one person (see on Fabius Maximus). There appears among the candidates for the consulship of 216 (22.35.2) C. Atilius Serranus who was then an Augur and whose death is not reported in Livy. Mommsen (*RF* 1.83ff., note 25) and Bardt (19f.) suggested that the name Otacilius was repeated at 27.6.15 by mistake and that the name of C. Atilius Serranus should be substituted. Conway and Walters keep the traditional text. Our list of Augurs at this period is too incomplete to be certain, but the suggestion of Mommsen and Bardt remains attractive. Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Otacilius," no. 12; *APF* 83) notes his two priesthoods.

<sup>7</sup> See 174, note 4. At his death in 174 Longus is termed *Decemvir* but the Augur who died then had the cognomen Gracchus.

<sup>8</sup> Mommsen (*RF* 1.84, note 25; cf. 104f., note 73) questions this notice because the *Rex sacrorum* had to be a patrician (Liv. 6.41.9; Cic. *Dom.* 38) and patrician Marcii are not mentioned in historical times. Münzer however accepts this Marcus as the first plebeian *Rex sacrorum*, and the ancestor from whom the family drew the cognomen *Rex* (*RE* no. 20; *APF* 81, 409; cf. Klose 11f.).

209 B.C.      A.U.C. 545

### Consuls

**Q. FABIVS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIVS VERRUCOSVS** Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214

**Q. FVLIVS M. f. Q. n. FLACCVS** (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, Pr. 215, 214

Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.90; Liv. 27.6; 29.15.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 448f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Fabius, Cic. *Brut.* 72; Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80; Plut. *Fab.* 19. The Consuls first dealt with formal duties, the levies, and the colonies who had refused to send their quotas of men (Liv. 27.7.7 and 12–13, 8.11–13, and 9–11). Fabius in southern Italy won Manduria and recaptured Tarentum, though he was almost caught by Hannibal at Metapontum (Liv. 27.12, 15–16, cf. 20.9, and 25.1–5; Plut. *Fab.* 21–23; Polyb. 10.1; Cic. *De Or.* 2.273 and 290; *Sen.* 10–11; *Brut.* 72; Elogium; Strab. 6.3.1, 278 c; Val. Max. 7.3.7; Plin. *NH* 34.40; Sil. It. 15.320–333; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.36; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 2.3; *Apophth. Fab.* 4 and 6; *Marc.* 21 and 25; Polyæn. 8.14.3; App. *Hann.* 49; Eutrop. 3.16.1–2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43.5–6; Augustin. *CD* 1.6; Oros. 4.18.5; Zon. 9.8). Other towns surrendered to him (Eutrop. 3.16) and he returned to celebrate a triumph (Elogium; Plut. *Fab.* 23.1–2; *Comp. Per. et Fab.* 2; see Degrassi 551). Chosen *Princeps Senatus* (see below, Censors). Fulvius held the election of Censors (Liv. 27.11.7), went to Capua, and received the surrender of several towns of the Lucani and Hirpini (27.15.2–3), and returned to Rome to hold elections (27.21.1–5).

### Censors

**P. SEMPRONIVS C. f. C. n. TVDITANVS** (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213

**M. CORNELIVS M. f. M. n. CETHEGVS** Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 448f. They leased the Campanian land, revised the Senate list with severity for the Metellus who urged desertion of Italy after Cannae, and for those knights who avoided military service (Liv. 27.11.8 and 12–16). Broke precedent to choose Fabius *Princeps Senatus* (27.11.7–11; Elogium Fabii). Completed the lustrum the following year (27.36.6–7).

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 27.6.12 Provinces and armies: 27.7.8–12, cf. 22.5–6

**C. AVRNCVLEIVS** (1) Sardinia

**C. HOSTILIVS TVBVLVS** (25) Pr. Urbanus

Celebrated the Ludi Apollinares (Liv. 27.11.6, cf. 23.5).<sup>1</sup>

T. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. \*12) Cos. 208 Capua  
See Lübker, no. 7.

L. VETURIUS PHILO Pat. (\*15) Cos. 206 Pr. Peregrinus, and  
Gaul

Received special funds from the sacred treasury (Liv. 27.10.12). See  
Lübker, no. 9.

### Aediles, Curule

L. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS) CAUDINUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (212)  
or

P. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS) CAUDINUS Pat. (214) Pr. 203

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)

Liv. 27.21.9; 29.11.3.

### Aediles of the Plebs

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS)<sup>3</sup> (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206

Liv. 27.21.9. On Servilius, see also Liv. 27.21.10; 30.19.6–9; on  
Caecilius, see note 2.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. PUBLICIUS BIBULUS<sup>4</sup> (\*5)

Proposed a bill to abrogate Marcellus' command (Liv. 27.20.11–21.4;  
Plut. *Marc.* 27). He is credited with the Lex Publicia *de cereis* (Macrob.  
*Sat.* 1.7.33). See Niccolini, *FTP* 98–100.

### Quaestors

C. FLAMINIUS (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 193

Given charge by Scipio of the booty taken at New Carthage (Liv.  
26.47.6, and 49.10; cf. Polyb. 10.19.1). On chronology, see De Sanctis  
3.2.468f., note 38.

### Promagistrates

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (61) Pr. 211

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor in Etruria (Liv. 27.7.10, and  
21.6).

L. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS (5) Pr. 210

Imperium prorogued in Sicily (Liv. 27.7.12, and 16), with charge of  
Hiero's former realm (27.8.17).

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224?, 216

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in southern Italy against Hannibal (Liv. 27.7.8 and 11, and on the title, 27.10.12). Engaged Hannibal in battle at Canusium (Liv. 27.12—15, cf. 20.9—11; Plut. *Marc.* 25—27; Oros. 4.18.4; see note 5). Went to Rome to defend himself from Publicius' charges (see above, Tribunes of the Plebs), and won both the action and election to the consulship for 208 (Liv. 27.20—21; Plut. *Marc.* 27). Investigated the defection in Etruria (Liv. 27.21.6—8; Plut. *Marc.* 28).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Imperium as Proconsul (see 210) prorogued until the Senate should recall him (Liv. 27.7.17). He captured New Carthage and won in the subsequent settlements the favor and support of many Spanish tribes (Polyb. 10.6—17; Liv. 26.41—51; 27.17.1—7; App. *Ib.* 19—24; Zon. 9.8; cf. Silenus, in *FGrH* 2.2 B. 902, no. 6; Val. Ant. fr. 24 and 25 Peter; Val. Max. 4.3.1; 9.11, ext. 1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.11.5; 3.9.1; Sil. It. 15.180—287; Dio fr. 57.43; on chronology, see De Sanctis 3.2.468f., note 38).

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (167) Pr. 212

Imperium prorogued, probably as Proprætor (see 210), until the Senate should recall him (Liv. 27.7.17). Remained in charge of the forces at the base south of the Ebro while Scipio took New Carthage (Liv. 26.42.1, cf. 49.4; Polyb. 10.6.7; see above, on Scipio).

P. SULPICIUS GALBA MAXIMUS Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 27.7.15, and 10.12). Received funds from the sacred treasury (27.10.12). Coöperated with the Aetolians against Philip at Lamia and in Elis (Liv. 27.30.1—31.11, cf. 32.22.10; Polyb. 10.41.1; Paus. 7.17.5; Zon. 9.9). Wintered with Attalus at Aegina (Liv. 27.33.4—5; 28.5.1).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in command of Sicily and a fleet (Liv. 27.7.12—13 and 16; for the title, 27.8.13). Received troops from armies beaten in Italy, and guarded the grain supply (27.8.13—19; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.125). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45f., no. 34.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. DECIMIUS FLAVUS<sup>5</sup> (8)

Served under Marcellus against Hannibal at Canusium (Liv. 27.14.6—15).



? M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (94)

Served under Scipio in Spain (Liv. 26.48.7-12, rank not indicated).

### Legates, Envoys

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Returned to Rome with captives to report to the Senate Scipio's victory at New Carthage (Liv. 26.51.1-2; 27.7.1-4; Polyb. 10.18.2, and 19.8; cf. 37.6). See below, Prefects.

### Legates, Lieutenants

C. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (187)

They served under Marcellus against Hannibal at Canusium (Liv. 27.14.4). See note 5.

Q. FABIVS MAXIMUS Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214

Sent by his father the Consul to bring the survivors of the army of Fulvius Centumalus (see 210, Promagistrates) to Sicily and bring back legions and ships formerly under Laevinus (Liv. 27.8.13).

C. FULVIUS FLACCUS (52)

Sent by his brother the Consul to bring the urban legions to Etruria and bring back the legions there (Liv. 27.8.12).

### Prefects

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Praefectus classis, with command of the fleet in the successful attack on New Carthage (Polyb. 10.9.1-5, cf. 12.1; Liv. 26.42.4-5, 43.1, 48.1-14, and 49.4; Sil. It. 15.217-219, 258-274; see above, on Scipio).

M. LIVIUS (MACATUS?) (24)

Still Prefect of the garrison of Tarentum when Fabius recaptured it (Liv. 25.25.3-5; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.273; *Sen.* 11; Plut. *Fab.* 23; *Apophth.* *Fab.* 6). See above, Consuls.

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (\*31) Cos. 226

Continued to serve, probably as Prefect, under Laevinus in Sicily (Liv. 27.7.16; see 210, Prefects).

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?-209: Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (19) Pr. 215

Successor: C. LAETORIUS (2) Pr. 210

Liv. 27.8.4.

### Flamen Dialis

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*36, \*44) Pr. 183

Liv. 27.8.4–10; Val. Max. 6.9.3. Appointed against his will as successor to C. Claudius (see 211), but proceeded to establish the right of the Flamen to a seat in the Senate. Cf. Liv. 31.50.7; 32.7.14; Plut. *RQ* 113; Serv. *ad Aen.* 8.552. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 19.

### Curio Maximus

C. MAMILIUS ATELLUS (5) Pr. 207

Liv. 27.8.1–3. Successor to M. Aemilius Papus (see 210), he was the first plebeian to be elected to the office.

<sup>1</sup> These texts make clear that at 27.7.11 the name of Hostilius has been inserted by mistake for that of Veturius as the successor of Laetorius in Gaul. See Liv. 27.10.12, on Veturius.

<sup>2</sup> On the identity of this Aedile, see Münzer *RE*. The praenomen L. has been omitted in II, and is supplied by the corrector A<sup>7</sup>, whose readings Conway and Johnson have found generally reliable (see app. crit. to 26.51.8, and preface § 97). The name of Q. Caecilius Metellus rests upon the same tradition. See Conway and Johnson *ad loc.*

<sup>3</sup> From Livy 27.21.10 and 30.19.6–9 it is established that during this period a man whose father had held a curule office was debarred from the two plebeian magistracies till after his father's death. Hence the difficulty with Servilius (see 218, Special Commissions). For discussions of the law, see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.487, note 2; Münzer, *RE* s. v. "Servilius," nos. 29, 60, and 78; *APF* 137–139; Lange, *Röm. Altertümer* 2.151f.; Botsford, *Rom. Assemblies* 342f.; Aymard, *REA* 45 (1943) 199f.

<sup>4</sup> The inscription of C. Publicius Bibulus, Aedile of the Plebs (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.834), is in its present form a work of the late Republic (*CIL, loc. cit.*), but Tenney Frank has pointed out that the spelling Poplicio reveals that it is a clear case of restoration then (*CPh* 19 [1924] 78), and the inscription itself was much earlier. The aedileship however indicates that it cannot refer to this Tribune since the series of Aediles of the Plebs is known until 196 (Niccolini, *FTP* 99f.).

<sup>5</sup> Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Claudius," no. 220, and "Decimius," no. 8) considers the battle described in Liv. 27.14–15 an invention. It may however be a skirmish which was magnified in importance. In any case the names of the officers involved are likely to be authentic.

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### Consuls

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, Pr. 224?, 216

T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. \*12) Pr. 209

Liv. 27.22.1; 30.27.11; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 46f., 120, 448f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Quinctius, Liv. 27.35.3; and

on Marcellus, Cic. *Div.* 2.77-78; Nep. *Hann.* 5.3; Ascon. 12 C; Plut. *Fab.* 19; *Marc.* 1, 28, 30; *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 3.4; App. *Hann.* 50; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.7; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.567. Both Consuls were assigned provinces against Hannibal in southern Italy (Liv. 27.22.2, and 25.6 and 11). Marcellus, after a delay in order to make his temple of Honos and Virtus satisfy religious rules (see 222, Consuls; Liv. 27.25.7-9; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.120-123; *ND* 2.61; *Rep.* 1.21; Val. Max. 1.1.8; Plut. *Marc.* 28; *Fort. Rom.* 5; Ascon. 12 C; Lact. *Div. Inst.* 1.20.12; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.608, 609), went to Venusia, while Crispinus tried to attack Locri (Liv. 27.25.11-14; cf. Plut. *Marc.* 29). While both Consuls were reconnoitering near Petelia, they were caught in an ambush, so that Marcellus was killed and Crispinus mortally wounded (Polyb. 10.32; Liv. 27.26-27; Val. Max. 1.6.9; Plut. *Marc.* 29; App. *Hann.* 50; Oros. 4.18.6-8; Zon. 9.9; and on Marcellus, Cic. *Tusc.* 1.89; Nep. *Hann.* 5.3; Plin. *NH* 11.189; Plut. *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 3; *Fab.* 19; *Flam.* 1; Sil. It. 15.334-380; Eutrop. 3.16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.7). Crispinus retreated, warned Salapia and other towns, and sent Marcellus' army to Venusia (Liv. 27.28.2-4, and 29.1-6, and 33.6). Died after appointing a Dictator (Liv. 27.33.6; see below, Dictator). On the burial of Marcellus, see Cic. *Sen.* 75; Liv. 27.28.1; Val. Max. 5.1, ext. 6; Plut. *Marc.* 30; *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 3; App. *Hann.* 50; Sil. It. 15.381-396; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.7-8; Suid. 1.2.999 B; Zon. 9.9. On Quinctius, see Münzer, *APF* 116f.; Lübker, no. 7.

### Dictator

T. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS Pat. (82) Cos. 235, 224

Appointed, according to *Fast. Cap.*, to hold elections and give games (Degrassi 46f., 120, 448f.; Liv. 27.33.6-8, and 35.1; 30.2.8, and 27.11). See also fr. of Naevius in Varro *LL* 5.153, and Cichorius, *RS* 55f.

### Master of Horse

C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

Liv. 27.33.6-8; see above, Dictator.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 27.21.5 Provinces: 27.22.3

Q. CLAUDIUS (FLAMEN)<sup>1</sup> (151, cf. 29) Tarentum

Liv. 27.29.6; cf. 27.36.13.

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (147) Sicily

Though in command in Sicily (of the Cannenses, Liv. 27.22.9), he was sent as an envoy to the wounded Consul Crispinus (27.29.4-6).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (69) Cos. 205 Pr. Peregrinus

P. LICINIUS VARUS (175) Pr. Urbanus

Had command of 50 ships to protect the coast near Rome (Liv. 27.22.12). Proposed the law to make the Ludi Apollinares a regular fixed festival (27.23.4–5; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.515f.). Tried to keep the Flamen Dialis out of the Senate (27.8.5–10).

### Aediles, Curule

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

Liv. 27.36.8, cf. 33.7.

### Aediles of the Plebs

C. MAMILIUS (ATELLUS) (5) Pr. 207

M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (76) Pr. 206

Liv. 27.36.9.

### Interrex

? Q. FABIVS MAXIVS VERRUCOSVS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80: interrex bis. The dates remain unknown, but Mommsen suggested that with both Consuls dead he may have acted this year to elect the Consuls of 207. Livy however indicates that the Dictator held the elections (see above, Dictator).

### Promagistrates

C. AURUNCULEIVS (1) Pr. 209

Imperium prorogued in Sardinia as Proprætor by action of the people (Liv. 27.22.5–6; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.211, note 1).

C. CALPURNIVS PISO (61) Pr. 211

Ordered to remain in command in Etruria until the arrival of his successor (Hostilius Tubulus, Liv. 27.22.13).

P. CORNELIVS SCIPIO (AFRICANVS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 27.22.7). Defeated Hannibal at Baecula and captured the young Masinissa (Polyb. 10.37–40; Liv. 27.17–20; Val. Max. 5.1.7; App. *Ib.* 24–27; Zon. 9.8; De Sanctis 3.2.468, note 38, 477–481).

**Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS** (59) Cos. 237, 224, 211, 209, Pr. 215, 214  
Imperium prorogued at Capua (Liv. 27.22.4, cf. 25.6).

**C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS** (25) Pr. 209

Imperium prorogued as Propraetor in Etruria (Liv. 27.22.4 and 13), with instructions to guard against defection there (27.24.1-4).

**M. IUNIUS SILANUS** (167) Pr. 212

Imperium prorogued in Spain along with Scipio (Liv. 27.22.7; see above, on Scipio).

**P. SULPICIUS (GALBA MAXIMUS)** Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

Imperium prorogued in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 27.22.10). With Attalus of Pergamum and the Aetolians he attacked Lemnos, Peparethus, Euboea and Locris, and retired to Aegina (Polyb. 10.41-42, cf. 11.5.8; Liv. 28.5-8; App. *Mac.* 3; Dio fr. 57.57-58; Zon. 9.11; cf. Iustin. 29.4).

**C. TERENCE VARRO** (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

Invested with imperium pro praetore (Liv. 24.35.2), and sent to aid in curbing defection in Etruria (Liv. 27.24.1-9; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 1.681, notes 1 and 6; 2.652, note 2).

**M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS** Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul (cf. Liv. 28.4.5) in command of additional ships in the fleet off Sicily (Liv. 27.22.9). Raided Africa (Liv. 27.29.7-8, cf. 28.4.5-7; see De Sanctis 3.2.476, note 52). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

**L. VETURIUS PHILO** Pat. (\*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209

Imperium prorogued as Propraetor in Gaul (Liv. 27.22.6). See Lübker, no. 9.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

**M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS** (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

In the reconnoitering party when his father the Consul was killed, but escaped with wounds (Polyb. 10.32; Liv. 27.26.12, and 27.7; Plut. *Marc.* 29; Sil. It. 15.353-379). Delivered the funeral laudation for his father (Liv. 27.27.13; cf. Plut. *Marc.* 30; App. *Hann.* 50). Led the legions back to Venusia (Liv. 27.29.1).

**A. MANLIUS** Pat. (11)

Served under the Consul Marcellus (Liv. 27.26.12, and 27.7) and was slain with him.

**T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS** Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

Served under the Consul Marcellus (Plut. *Flam.* 1; see Münzer, *APF* 117).

### Legates, Ambassadors

1. **SEX. ANTISTIUS** (20)

**M. RAECIUS** (2)

Sent to Massilia for information regarding Hasdrubal's advance in Gaul (Liv. 27.36.1-4).

2. **L. MANLIUS (ACIDINUS)** Pat. (46) Pr. 210

Sent by the Senate to observe the situation in Greece and Macedonia and attend the Olympic games (Liv. 27.35.3-4; cf. 28.7.14). On the chronology, see Walbank, *Philip V of Macedon* 304f.; De Sanctis 3.2.443; Walek-Czerneski, *RPh* 54 (1928) 13-17.

### Legates, Envoys

**SEX. IULIUS CAESAR** Pat. (147) Pr. 208

**L. LICINIUS POLLIO** (143)

**L. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS** (5) Pr. 210

Sent by the Senate to the wounded Consul Crispinus (Liv. 27.29.1-6). On Caesar, see above, Praetors.

### Legates, Lieutenants

? **Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS**<sup>2</sup> Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214

Sent by the Senate to the army at Venusia (Liv. 27.29.1-4).

### Prefects

**L. ARRENIUS** (3, cf. 2)

Praefectus socium; accompanied the Consul Marcellus, and taken captive when he was slain (Liv. 27.26.12, and 27.8).

**M'. AULIUS** (1)

Praefectus socium; slain with the Consul Marcellus (Liv. 27.26.12, and 27.8).

### Augurs

Ca. 226-208: **M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS** (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 209, Pr. 224?, 216

Successor: **P. AELIUS PAETUS**<sup>3</sup> (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203

Liv. 27.36.5, cf. 27.7-11; Plut. *Marc.* 2.2.

## Rex Sacrorum

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA<sup>4</sup> Pat. (131)

Liv. 27.36.5. Successor to M. Marcius (see 210, Rex sacrorum).

<sup>1</sup> Flamen, a cognomen otherwise unknown, is rejected by Johnson and Hallward in the Oxford text of Livy 27.22.3 *ad loc.* (cf. Münzer *RE*), because to be one of the Flamens Q. Claudius must have been a patrician and could not have held the Tribune of the Plebs in 218. The Praetor of this year and the Tribune of 218 however need not be the same person.

<sup>2</sup> Fabius' title is not given, nor does it appear that he remained with imperium.

<sup>3</sup> For Paetus' nomen and cognomen, see Liv. 41.21.8, the notice of his death. See Conway and Johnson on 27.36.5.

<sup>4</sup> See Klose 11.

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## Consuls

C. CLAUDIUS TI. f. TI. n. NERO Pat. (246) Pr. 212

M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219

Liv. 27.34, and 36.10; 28.10.1; 31.12.8; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; Val. Max. 7.2.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 50.2; Zon. 9.9; and on Livius, Liv. 36.36.6. After being reconciled and making military and religious preparations (Liv. 27.35.6–9, and 36–38; Val. Max. 4.1.2; 7.2.6; 9.3.1), the Consuls went to their armies, Claudius to contain Hannibal in Bruttium and Apulia (Liv. 27.35.10–12, 40.1, and 41–42; Zon. 9.9), and Livius to Gaul against Hasdrubal (Liv. 27.35.10, and 38.7). Claudius, gaining possession of Hasdrubal's messages to Hannibal, joined Livius at Sena, where the two Consuls destroyed Hasdrubal and his army in the battle of the Metaurus (Polyb. 11.1–3; Liv. 27.43–51; Cic. *Brut.* 73; Hor. *Carm.* 4.4.36–71; Val. Max. 3.7.4; 7.4.4; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.9, and 2.9; 2.3.8, and 9.2; 4.7.15; Sil. It. 15.544–823; Suet. *Tib.* 2.1, on Nero; Flor. 1.22.50–54; App. *Hann.* 52–54; Ampel. 18.12; 36.3; 46.6; Eutrop. 3.18; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 48.2–4; Oros. 4.18.9–16; Zon. 9.9; cf. Porphyry on Hor. *Carm.* 4.4.37; Manil. 1.791; *Anth. Lat.* 2.304 Riese<sup>2</sup>; Sid. Apoll. 4.554–556; and on the date, Ov. *Fast.* 6.770). Livius celebrated a triumph while Nero was feted with him in an ovatio (Liv. 28.9.2–18; Val. Max. 4.1.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 48.5; 50.2; cf. on Livius, Enn. *Ann.* 302 V; Suet. *Tib.* 3.1; see Degrassi 551). Livius was named Dictator to hold elections by his colleague (Liv. 28.10.1), and went to investigate defections in Etruria and Umbria (Liv. 28.10.4–5).

### Dictator

M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219, 207

Appointed to hold elections<sup>1</sup> (Liv. 28.10.1-5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; cf. Suet. *Tib.* 3.1).

### Master of Horse

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. L. n. METELLUS (81) Cos. 206

See above, Dictator.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 27.35.1 Provinces: 27.36.11-12; cf. 28.10.12-14

A. HOSTILIUS CATO (10) Sardinia

C. HOSTILIUS CATO (12) Pr. Urbanus et Peregrinus

Liv. 27.51.8-10.

C. MAMILIUS (ATELLUS) (5) Sicily

According to "quidam auctores" he sent slingers and bowmen to the Consul Livius (Liv. 27.38.11-12).

L. PORCIUS LICINUS (\*1) Gaul

Reported Hasdrubal's advance in Gaul, and fought at the Metaurus (Liv. 27.39.1, 46.5, 47.4, and 48.1; see above, Consuls). See D.-G. 5.97, no. 2; Lübker, no. 15.

### Aediles, Curule

CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205

SER. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (207)

Liv. 28.10.6.

### Aediles of the Plebs

M. POMPONIUS MATHO (\*12) Pr. 204

Q. MAMILIUS TURRINUS (13) Pr. 206

Liv. 28.10.3 and 7. On Pomponius, see D.-G. 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

### Promagistrates<sup>2</sup>

Q. CLAUDIUS (FLAMEN)<sup>3</sup> (151) Pr. 208

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor (Liv. 27.43.2) at Tarentum and among the Sallentini (Liv. 27.36.13, 38.8, and 40.11-14). Sent Hasdrubal's messengers to Nero (27.43.1-5).



P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Continued in command in Spain, where he directed the operations of Silanus against Celtiberia and L. Scipio against Orongis (Liv. 28.1—4; cf. 27.36.12, and 38.11; Frontin. *Str.* 1.3.5; Zon. 9.8). According to De Sanctis (3.2.496f., note 84) and Hallward (*CAH* 8.88, note 2), Livy's chronology should be rearranged to bring the battle of Ilipa into this year, but Scullard (*Scipio Africanus in the Second Punic War*, 304–309) presents a good defence of the division of campaigns as it stands in Livy. See 206, Promagistrates, and note 4.

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Bruttium (Liv. 27.35.13–14, 36.13, and 40.14), whence he was summoned to protect Lucania (27.42.17).

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209

Imperium prorogued, first for command at Tarentum, then Capua (Liv. 27.35.2 and 14, 36.13; cf. 28.10.15). Cf. Liv. 27.40.10–14.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (167) Pr. 212

Continued in command with Scipio in Spain, where he defeated Hanno and Mago among the Celtiberians (Liv. 28.1.4—2.14; Zon. 9.8; see above, on Scipio).

? L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210

In command of forces guarding the Appennine passes against Hasdrubal (Liv. 27.50.8, cf. 43.9; see Mommsen *Str.* 2.652, note 2).

P. SULPICIUS (GALBA MAXIMUS) Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

Continued in command in Greece and Macedonia (see 208, Promagistrates) in what was now a neglected theater of war (Liv. 29.12.1–2; see De Sanctis 4.2.429, notes 81, 83; *CAH* 8.132).

C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

Sent to Etruria as Propaetor (Liv. 27.35.2, and 36.13; 28.10.11).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Continued as Proconsul in command of the fleet off Sicily, whence he carried out a raid on Africa (Liv. 28.4.5, and 10.16; see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34, and 46, note 4; De Sanctis 3.2.476, note 52).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. AURUNCULEIUS (2, cf. 1) Pr. 209?

Served under the Consul Claudius Nero against Hannibal (Liv. 27.41.9–10).

**TI. CLAUDIUS ASELLUS (61)**

Served under the Consul Claudius Nero against Hannibal (Liv. 27.41.7).

**L. VERGINIUS (\*20)**

Served under Q. Claudius, Proprætor at Tarentum, and brought the messengers of Hasdrubal to the Consul (Liv. 27.43.3-5).

### Legates, Envoys

**1. L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193**

Served under his brother P. Scipio in Spain; sent to Rome with Hanno and other Carthaginian captives (Liv. 28.4.2-4; Zon. 9.8). See below, Lieutenants.

**2. Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS<sup>4</sup> Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214**

Sent by the Consul Livius to inform the Senate that they could safely withdraw the consular army from Gaul (Liv. 28.9.1-2).

**3. L. VETURIUS PHILO Pat. (\*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209**

**P. LICINIUS VARUS (175) Pr. 208**

**Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206**

The envoys who brought to Rome news of the victory at the Metaurus (Liv. 27.51.3-6; cf. 28.9.19-20).

### Legates, Lieutenants

**Q. CATIUS (3)**

Left in charge of the camp, when the Consul Nero joined Livius (Liv. 27.43.12) against Hasdrubal.

**L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193**

Was placed in charge of the attack on the Spanish town of Orongis by his brother P. Scipio; no title preserved (Liv. 28.3-4; Zon. 9.8; cf. Liv. 38.58.8).

**? M. LUCRETIVS (7)**

According to some authors, he brought forces from Spain to aid Livius against Hasdrubal (Liv. 27.38.12).

### Prefects

**P. CLAUDIUS (not in *RE*)**

Praefectus socium; served under the Consul Claudius Nero (Liv. 27.41.7).

<sup>1</sup> It is rare, though legitimate, for a Consul in office to be appointed Dictator by his colleague (Mommson, *Str.* 1.514, note 1; Bandel 139f.). The Consul so appointed in 339 (Liv. 8.12.13) held the office *rei gerendae causa*, but Livius apparently held it *comitiorum habendorum causa*. The phrasing in Livy (28.10.1) implies that there was some definite reason for the appointment, even though both Consuls were present in Rome. Bandel rejects political motives and finds no justification for Weissenborn's suggestion that religious scruples were involved. He suggests that in view of the serious situation in Etruria the Consul received the powers of a Dictator but disguised them as simply to hold elections. But in that case he would be expected to abdicate immediately after the elections (Mommson, *Str.* 1.626, note 3). Moreover, the consular imperium was sufficient for the purpose. Perhaps Nero, who was the senior Consul (Liv. 27.34.1 and 15, and note the order in *Fast. Cap.*), took this method of placing his colleague, the victor of the Metaurus, in the senior position.

<sup>2</sup> Livy omits the regular list of prorogations for this year with the exception of Q. Fulvius Flaccus.

<sup>3</sup> See 208, note 1.

<sup>4</sup> Münzer (*RE*) is not certain of the identity of this Legate.

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### Consuls

L. VETURIUS L. f. L. n. PHILO Pat. (\*15) Pr. 209

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. L. n. METELLUS (81)

Liv. 28.9.18—10.2; Cic. *Brut.* 57; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraasi 46f., 120, 450f.; Dio fr. 57.59; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Eutrop. 3.19. Both Consuls were assigned to face Hannibal in Bruttium and Lucania (Liv. 28.10.8, and 11.8—12.9; Dio fr. 56.59—60; Eutrop. 3.19, with the name Valerius; Zon. 9.11). On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 9.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 28.10.3 Provinces and armies: 28.10.9—16, 45.8

M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (76) Pr. Urbanus, later also Peregrinus

TI. CLAUDIUS ASELLUS<sup>1</sup> (62, cf. 61) Sardinia

Q. MAMILIUS TURRINUS (13) Pr. Peregrinus, later Gaul

Sent to protect the repopulated colonies of Cremona and Placentia (Liv. 28.11.11).

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203 Sicily

### Aediles of the Plebs

SP. LUCRETIVS (13) Pr. 205

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205

Liv. 28.38.11.

### Quaestors

? CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Pr. 202

? M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Pr. 201

Both were quaestorii in 205 (Liv. 29.11.3; see 205, Legates), so this is the latest possible year for their quaestorships. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 42.

### Promagistrates

Q. CLAUDIUS (FLAMEN ?)<sup>3</sup> (151, cf. 29) Pr. 208

Imperium prorogued as Propraetor to protect Tarentum (Liv. 28.10.15, and 11.12; cf. Crake 286).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (188) Cos. 199

A private citizen invested with imperium pro consule to succeed Scipio in Spain (Liv. 28.38.1, pro praetore; cf. 29.13.7, pro consule; cf. Polyb. 11.33.8; Dio fr. 57.56; Zon. 9.11; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.652, note 4).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS)<sup>4</sup> Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Continued in command in Spain. Here he won the battle of Ilipa (see 207, on Scipio) and drove the Carthaginians out of Spain, visited Syphax in Africa, punished a number of Spanish towns, captured Gades, quelled a mutiny among his own soldiers, and the revolt of several Spanish tribes (Polyb. 11.20—33; Liv. 28.12—37; App. *Ib.* 32—38; Zon. 9.8 and 10; cf. Val. Max. 9.8.1; 9.11, ext. 1; App. *Lib.* 10; Sil. It. 16.24—599; Eutrop. 3.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.9—14; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 204, p. 135 Helm; Oros. 4.18.17; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.1, and 3.4; Polyaen. 8.16.1). Returned late in the year to Rome to report on his achievement (Liv. 28.38.1—6; cf. App. *Ib.* 38), and become Consul (see 205). According to Livy (28.38.4; 31.20.3; cf. Dio fr. 57.56; Val. Max. 2.8.5) he was refused a triumph, according to Polybius (11.33.7) and Appian (*Ib.* 38; cf. Dio fr. 57.56) he received one. Perhaps he celebrated an ovatio (see Degraasi 551). On the chronology of the Spanish campaigns in 207 and 206, see the works cited in note 4.

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209

Imperium prorogued as Propraetor at Capua. See 207—204, Promagistrates.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (167) Pr. 212

Continued in command, probably pro praetore, under Scipio, and took part in the battle of Ilipa and other operations, and held command at New Carthage while Scipio visited Syphax in Africa (Polyb. 11.20, 23.1, 26.6; Liv. 28.13.3—5, 14.15—16, 16.9—12 and 15, 17.11, 26.7, 34.12,

cf. 28.14; App. *Ib.* 26, 28, 32). According to Polyb. 11.33.8 Scipio left Silanus and Marcius (see Legates) in command when he returned, but Liv. names Cornelius Lentulus and Manlius Acidinus (28.38.1).

**M. LIVIUS SALINATOR** (33) Cos. 219, 207

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Etruria (Liv. 28.10.11).

**L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS** Pat. (46) Pr. 212

Invested with command pro consule to succeed Scipio in Spain (Liv. 28.38.1, pro praetore; 29.13.7, pro consule; cf. Polyb. 11.33.8; Dio fr. 57.56; Zon. 9.11; see above, on Cornelius Lentulus).

**P. SULPICIUS (GALBA MAXIMUS)** Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

Continued in command in Greece and Macedonia in what remained for a second year a neglected theater of war (Liv. 29.12.1; see 208 and 207, Promagistrates, on Sulpicius).

### Legates, Envoys

**L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO** Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

Sent to Rome with captives to announce the capture of Spain (Liv. 28.17.1; cf. App. *Ib.* 29).

**C. LAELIUS** (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Sent by Scipio with gifts to win the favor of King Syphax for Rome (Liv. 28.17.6–9, orator; App. *Ib.* 29).

### Legates, Lieutenants

**L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO** Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

Served as Legatus under his brother (Liv. 28.28.14).

**C. LAELIUS** (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Served under Scipio in Spain (Liv. 28.28.14), and is mentioned in connection with the battle of Carmona (App. *Ib.* 25–26), and the operations against Ilturgi, Gades, and the Ilorgetes under Indibilis (Liv. 28.19.9 and 18, 23.8, 30.3–31.2, 33.3 and 11; Polyb. 11.32–33; Sil. It. 16.576, 583).

**L. MARCIUS SEPTIMIUS** (101)

An important and able officer, probably a Legate, under Scipio in Spain (see 211, Legates). He led a wing at Ilipa, was left in command at Tarraco when Scipio visited Syphax, fought against rebel towns, and carried the expedition to Gades (Polyb. 11.32–33; Liv. 28.14.15–16, 17.11, 21.1, 22.1–35.2; 32.2.5; App. *Ib.* 25–26, 31–34, 37; and on the treaty with Gades, Cic. *Balb.* 34, cf. 39). See Polyb. 21.33.8, and above, on Silanus.

<sup>1</sup> As the Claudii Aselli were plebeian (see 205, Aediles of the Plebs), the Praetors of 206, as well as 207, were all plebeians.

<sup>2</sup> See 208, note 1.

<sup>3</sup> See 213, note 8.

<sup>4</sup> The time required for Scipio's activities, as reported in Livy, between the battle of Ilipa and his arrival in Rome before the elections is so great that De Sanctis and others have supposed that the battle should be placed at the end of 207 (3.2.496f., note 84; Hallward, *CAH* 8.88, note 2). But Polybius definitely places the battle after the armies left winter-quarters (11.20.1), while in this period elections were often close to the end of the consular year. Even so, Scullard (*Scipio Africanus in the Second Punic War*, 304–309) in his able defence of the chronology of Livy and Polybius is compelled to suppose that Scipio returned from Ilipa, not to Tarraco, but to New Carthage, and that the commands of Silanus and of Marcius during his absence in Africa have been reversed in Livy's account. If we suppose that elections were late and that Scipio risked bad weather for sailing to return to Rome the account we have is still possible.

205 B.C.      A.U.C. 549

### Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. L. n. SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 194  
P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CRASSUS DIVES (69) Pr. 208

Cic. *Brut.* 77; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; Plut. *Fab.* 25; App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.52; Zon. 9.11; and on Scipio, Elog. *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.89; Cic. *Phil.* 5.48; Val. Max. 8.14.1. Scipio received the province of Sicily and Crassus Bruttium without the lot (Liv. 28.38.12). Scipio introduced envoys of Saguntum to the Senate (Liv. 28.39). After strong opposition from the Fabian group he was granted the province of Africa too (Liv. 28.40—45; Plut. *Fab.* 25; App. *Hann.* 55; *Lib.* 7; Sil. It. 16.692–700), and, although he was allowed only a volunteer army, went on to Sicily to make his preparations for the invasion (Liv. 29.1, cf. 4.7—5.1, and 6.1; Val. Max. 3.6.1; 7.3.3; App. *Lib.* 8; Zon. 9.11). Recapturing Locri, he left Pleminius in charge (Liv. 29.6—9; Diod. 27.4; Val. Max. 1.1.21; App. *Hann.* 55; Zon. 9.11). Crassus accomplished little in Bruttium, as both armies suffered from plague, and appointed a Dictator to hold the elections (Liv. 28.41.12, 44.11, 45.9, 46.2–3 and 15; 29.10.1–3, and 11.9; Diod. 27.2; Plut. *Fab.* 25; App. *Hann.* 56; Dio fr. 57.52; Zon. 9.11).

### Dictator

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. L. n. METELLUS (81) Cos. 206

Appointed to hold the elections for 204 (Liv. 29.10.2–3, and 11.9–11; 30.23.3; 35.8.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.).

### Master of Horse

- L. VETURIUS L. f. L. n. PHILO Pat. (\*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209  
Liv. 29.11.9; *Fast. Cap.*; see above, Dictator. See Lübker, no. 9.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 28.38.11 Provinces: 28.38.13

- L. AEMILIUS PAPUS Pat. (109) Sicily  
Suet. *Aug.* 2.2; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.803. See below, Tribunes of the Soldiers.
- SP. LUCRETIVS (13) Gaul (Ariminum)  
Reported Mago's landing in Liguria and joined Livius against him (Liv. 28.46.12; 29.5.1-9; App. *Hann.* 54; Zon. 9.11).
- CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Sardinia  
Captured some Carthaginian cargo ships (Liv. 28.46.14, cf. Coelius fr. 33 Peter, and Val. Ant. fr. 26 Peter; App. *Hann.* 54).
- CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203 Pr. Urbanus  
Instructed by the Senate to see that the former Campanians should live within the limits allowed them, and to appoint a commander to lead the urban legions to Gaul (Liv. 28.46.6 and 13).

### Aediles, Curule

- CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (176) Cos. 201  
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199  
Liv. 29.11.12. Lucius was elected and held office while absent as Proconsul in Spain.

### Aediles of the Plebs

- TI. CLAUDIUS ASELLUS (61)  
M. IUNIUS PENNUS (121) Pr. 201  
Liv. 29.11.12-13.

### Promagistrates

- Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206  
Imperium prorogued to hold command in Bruttium (Liv. 28.45.9-11, and 46.3). Dismissed his army when appointed Dictator (Liv. 29.10.2-3).
- L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (188) Cos. 199  
Continued in Spain with imperium pro consule (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.7), where with his colleague Manlius Acidinus he quelled a revolt led by Indibilis and Mandonius (Liv. 29.2-3, and 13.7; App. *Ib.* 38).

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209

Imperium prorogued as Propraetor at Capua (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.6).

M. LIVIUS SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219, 207

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Etruria (Liv. 28.45.10, and 46.13), when he was ordered to Gaul to join Lucretius against Mago (Liv. 28.46.13; 29.5.2-9; App. *Hann.* 54; cf. Zon. 9.11).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210

Continued in Spain with imperium pro consule (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.7). See above, on Cornelius Lentulus.

Q. PLEMINIUS (\*5, p. 1743)

Termed Propraetor (Liv. 29.6.9) and Legatus (29.8.5). See below, Legates.

T. QUINCTIUS (FLAMININUS) Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

In command at Tarentum pro praetore (Liv. 29.13.6; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 1). See Lübker, no. 11, and Jashemski 35.

P. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS) (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213

Proconsul in Macedonia and Greece as Sulpicius' successor, he began military operations, but held a conference with Philip and concluded the peace of Phoenice (Liv. 29.12; Zon. 9.11; cf. App. *Mac.* 3). Elected Consul while still in his province (Liv. 29.11.10, and 12.16).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Received a grant of imperium from the urban Praetor to bring the urban legions to Arretium (Liv. 28.46.13). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

SER. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS) Pat. (207)

Commanded cavalry under L. Cornelius Lentulus in Spain (Liv. 29.2.7-8).

P. MATIENUS (5)

Tortured and killed by Pleminius after the quarrel between their soldiers (Liv. 29.6.9, 9.2-10, 18.10-14, and 19.2; cf. Diod. 27.4; Val. Max. 1.1.21; App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62).

C. OCTAVIUS (13)

An ancestor of Augustus who served under L. Aemilius Papus (Suet. *Aug.* 2.2; see above, Praetors).



M. SERGIUS (19)

Tortured and killed by Pleminius after the quarrel between their soldiers (see above, on Matienus).

### Legates, Ambassadors

1. M. POMPONIUS MATHO (\*12) Pr. 204

Q. CATIUS (3)

Brought to Delphi gifts from the booty of Hasdrubal (Liv. 28.45.12). On Pomponius, see D.-G. 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

2. M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (76) Pr. 206

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)

CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Pr. 202

M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Pr. 201

Sent to king Attalus of Pergamum to bring the Magna Mater from Pessinus (Liv. 29.10.4—11.8, and 14.5—14; Cic. *Har. Resp.* 26—28; *Cael.* 34; *Sen.* 45; Varro *LL* 6.15; Ovid *Fast.* 4.247—348; Strab. 12.5.3, 578 c; Plin. *NH* 7.120; Sil. It. 17.1—43; Suet. *Tib.* 2.3; App. *Hann.* 56; Dio fr. 57.61; Herodian 1.11; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 2.7.12; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 46; Iulian. *Or.* 5, 159—161). On Laevinus and Falto, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34, and 48, no. 42, respectively.

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

Served under P. Scipio in Sicily; in command of the garrison at Messina (Liv. 29.7.2; on the title, see 38.58.8).

C. ? LAETORIUS<sup>3</sup> (2) Pr. 210

Sent by Sempronius with troops and ships to try to break off the Aetolian peace with Philip of Macedon (Liv. 29.12.5). See above, Pro-magistrates.

Q. PLEMINIUS (\*5, p. 1743)

Legatus (Liv. 29.8.5) pro praetore (29.6.9; see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.700, note 2). Scipio placed him in charge of Locri where he robbed the temple of Proserpina, and tortured and killed the Tribunes of the Soldiers Matienus and Sergius (Liv. 29.6—9, 16—22; Diod. 27.4; Val. Max. 1.1.21; cf. App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62; Zon. 9.11). See Lübker, p. 823.

### Prefects

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Carried out a raid on the coast of Africa, probably as Praefectus<sup>4</sup> classis (Liv. 29.1.14, 3.6—5.1).

### Flamen Martialis

?–205: M. AEMILIUS REGILLUS Pat. (128, 20) Pr. 217

Successor: see under 204.

Liv. 29.38.6. Incorrectly termed Flamen Quirinalis (Liv. 24.8.10).

<sup>1</sup> See 213, note 8.

<sup>2</sup> Valerius' commission is not mentioned in \**RE* and is regarded as fictitious by Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 59, note 11). But private citizens were from time to time granted the imperium (cf. Liv. 23.34.14; 27.24.1; 31.3.2; 35.23.6–7), and Valerius could easily have completed this task and returned to Rome in time to head the embassy to Attalus of Pergamum. On his commission, see Jas-hemski, *Origins and History of the Proconsular and the Proprætorian Imperium*, 27.

<sup>3</sup> Only the nomen Laetorius is given in the text of Livy. C. is the prænomen of the Praetor of 210.

<sup>4</sup> See 209 and 204, Prefects, on Laelius.

204 B.C. A.U.C. 550

### Consuls

M. CORNELIUS M. f. M. n. CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Pr. 211

P. SEMPRONIUS C. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (96) Pr. 213

Enn. *Ann.* 303–308 V; Cic. *Brut.* 60; *Sen.* 10; Liv. 29.11.10; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 46f., 120, 450f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Cethegus, cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.271; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.171. The Consuls heard complaints of the Locrians against Pleminius and Scipio, and appointed a senatorial commission to investigate them (Liv. 29.16.4–20.11; Diod. 27.4; App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62; see 205, Legates, and below, Promagistrates, Legates, and Special Commissions). Cethegus' province was Etruria, where he punished traitors who had negotiated with Mago (Liv. 29.13.1, and 36.10–12; Zon. 9.11). Sempronius in Bruttium suffered a reverse, then joined forces with Licinius Crassus (see Promagistrates), and after vowing a temple to Fortuna Primigenia, gained a victory (Liv. 29.13.1, and 36.4–9; Dio fr. 57.70; Oros. 4.18.18; Zon. 9.11; cf. Fest. 272 L; see Otto, *RE* s. v. "Fortuna," cols. 27–28). He won Clampetia and several

other towns (Liv. 29.38.1). Cethegus held the elections (29.38.2-5). On his relation to the cult of the Magna Mater, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.271; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.171.

### Censors

M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219, 207

C. CLAUDIUS TI. f. TI. n. NERO Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212

Liv. 29.37.1; 36.36.4 and 6; 39.3.5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; Suet. *Tib.* 1.2. They removed seven from the Senate, let building contracts, established a new salt tax, included soldiers everywhere in the census as well as members of the twelve colonies, but in their review of the knights and the listing of the tribes attacked each other (Liv. 29.37; Val. Max. 2.9.6; 7.2.6; Dio fr. 57.70-71; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 50.3). They reappointed Q. Fabius Maximus Princeps Senatus (Liv. 29.37.1; cf. Elog. *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80). See 203, Tribunes of the Plebs.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 29.11.11 Provinces and armies: 29.13.1-2, 5-6; cf. 30.1.7, and 2.3 and 5

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (249) Cos. 202 Sardinia

Sent supplies of grain and clothing for Scipio's soldiers in Africa (Liv. 29.36.1-3).

M. MARCIUS RALLA<sup>1</sup> (86) Pr. Urbanus

Cf. Gell. 6.9.9—Val. Ant. fr. 60 Peter.

M. POMPONIUS MATHO (\*12) Sicily

Sent to aid in investigating the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20-22; 31.12.3; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and below, Legates, on Caecilius). Aided in transporting Scipio's army to Africa (Liv. 29.24.8-9, 25.6, and 26.7). See Lübker, no. 8; D.-G. 5.5, no. 7.

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO<sup>2</sup> (16) Pr. Peregrinus, and Gaul

### Aediles, Curule

C. LIVIUS (SALINATOR) (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191

M. SERVILIUS (PULEX) GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202

Liv. 29.38.8.

### Aediles of the Plebs

P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (\*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203

Liv. 29.38.5 and 8. One of these went with the Legates who investigated charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20.4 and 11; Diod. 27.4.6; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; below, Legates, on Caecilius). On Villius, see Lübker no. 1.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

CN. BAEBIUS (TAMPHILUS)<sup>3</sup> (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199

Indicted the Censors for their public quarrel (Liv. 29.37.17; Val. Max. 7.2.6; see above, Censors, and 203, Tribunes of the Plebs).

M. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS (6)

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

Both were sent with the Legates to investigate the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20.4 and 11; Diod. 27.4.6; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and below, Legates, on Caecilius). Cincius was probably the author of the *Lex Cincia de Donis et Muneribus* (Cic. *Sen.* 10; *De Or.* 2.286; *Att.* 1.20.7; Liv. 34.4.9; Tac. *Ann.* 11.5; 13.42; 15.20; Fest. 127 L; cf. *Frag. Vat. in Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiust.* 2 [ed. Baviera] 519ff.). See Niccolini, *FTP* 101; Münzer, *RE*.

? LICINIUS (4)

Gell. 6.9.9—Val. Ant. fr. 60 Peter. See above, Praetors, on Marcius Ralla.

? M. SILIUS (5)

? P. SILIUS (6)

Carried a law of very uncertain date to establish standards of weight (Fest. 288 L; cf. Niccolini *FTP* 394f.).

### Quaestors

M. PORCIUS CATO<sup>4</sup> (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Served under Scipio in Africa (Cic. *Sen.* 10 and 45, cf. 32; *Brut.* 60; Nep. *Cato* 1.3; Liv. 29.25.10; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 3.5–8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.1; cf. Plin. *NH* praef. 30; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.12). See D.–G. 5.106f., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

### Promagistrates

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>5</sup> Pat. (188) Cos. 199

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 29.13.7).

**P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS)** Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Imperium prorogued in Sicily and Africa (Liv. 29.13.3). He was exonerated from the charges brought against him in connection with Pleminius (Liv. 29.16—22; Tac. *Ann.* 2.59; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 3; Dio fr. 57.62; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; below, Legates, on Caecilius). He crossed to Africa and won some initial successes before being compelled to give up the siege of Utica (Liv. 29.24—36; Val. Max. 3.7.1; 7.3.3; Frontin. *Str.* 1.12.1; 2.7.4; App. *Lib.* 10—17; Dio fr. 57.63—69; Zon. 9.11—12). During the winter he spied on the enemy's camps while pretending to negotiate (Liv. 30.3.3—4.12; Polyb. 14.1; Val. Max. 3.7.1; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.3, and 2.1; App. *Lib.* 17; Dio fr. 57.72; Zon. 9.12).

**C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS** (25) Pr. 209

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor at Capua (Liv. 29.13.6).

**P. LICINIUS (CRASSUS DIVES)** (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul (Liv. 29.36.6) in Bruttium at the Consul's discretion (Liv. 29.13.3). Joined the Consul Tuditanus against Hannibal (29.36.6—9; cf. Dio fr. 57.69).

**M. LIVIUS (SALINATOR)** (33) Cos. 219, 207

Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 29.13.4).

**SP. LUCRETIUS** (13) Pr. 205

Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 29.13.4).

**L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS** Pat. (46) Pr. 210

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 29.13.7).

**CN. OCTAVIUS** (16) Pr. 205

Imperium prorogued in command of a fleet (Liv. 29.13.5), with which he transported grain and clothing for Scipio's army in Africa (Liv. 29.36.1—3).

**T. QUINCTIUS (FLAMININUS)** Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor at Tarentum (Liv. 29.13.6; Plut. *Flam.* 1). See Lübker, no. 11.

### Legates, Ambassadors

See 205, Legates, on the embassy to Attalus of Pergamum to bring the Magna Mater to Rome, which returned this year with the symbol of the goddess.

### Legates, Envoys

**Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS** (81) Cos. 206

Was sent by the Senate with nine others besides a Praetor, two Tribunes, and an Aedile of the Plebs, to investigate the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20—22; Diod. 27.4; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and above, Consuls, Praetors, Tribunes of the Plebs, Aediles of the Plebs).

**C. LAELIUS** (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Sent by Scipio with attendants to negotiate with Syphax and spy on his camp (Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.3, cf. 2.1; cf. Liv. 30.4.1; Polyb. 14.1.13; see above, Promagistrates, on Scipio).

### Legates, Lieutenants

**L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS)**<sup>6</sup> Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

Guarded the right wing of the fleet as Scipio crossed to Africa (Liv. 29.25.10; see 205, Legates).

### Prefects

**C. LAELIUS** (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Praefectus classis, and in charge of the left wing of the fleet as Scipio crossed to Africa (Liv. 29.25.5–13, cf. 33.9).

### Augurs

?–204: **M. POMPONIUS MATHO**<sup>7</sup> (\*6) Cos. 231?

Successor: **TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS** (52, cf. 53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Liv. 29.38.7, Admodum adulescens. See 174, notes 4 and 5.

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–204: **M. POMPONIUS MATHO** (\*6) Cos. 231?

Successor: **M. AURELIUS COTTA** (103)

Liv. 29.38.7.

### Flamen Martialis

**TI. VETURIUS PHILO** Pat. (\*16)

Liv. 29.38.6. Successor to M. Aemilius Regillus (see 205). See Münzer *APF* 129, 134, note.

<sup>1</sup> In the fragment of Val. Ant. (60 Peter) which Gellius cites as from his 45th book a M. Marcius Praetor is asked by Licinius, a Tribune of the Plebs, to name a day for the trial of some person on a charge of perduellio. In spite of the number of the book (the 22nd book of Val. Ant. contained references to Mancinus in 137, fr. 57 Peter) Münzer suggests that the Praetor of this fragment is M. Marcius Ralla, the only M. Marcius who is known to have been Pr. Urbanus, that the accused may have been Pleminius (see Liv. 29.22.7-9), and that Licinius, who is also named in the fragment (see below, Tribunes of the Plebs), would be one of the eight otherwise unnamed Tribunes of this year (*Hermes* 32 [1897] 469ff.). Holzapfel (*Riv. Stor. Ant.* 4 [1899] 55ff., 456ff.) as reported by Münzer (*RE*, s. v. "Licinius," no. 4), and Niccolini (*FTP* 102), would place both Marcius and Licinius about 73. The fragment is not sufficiently specific to be securely dated.

<sup>2</sup> On the connection of this Praetor with the Puteal Scribonianum (Fest. 448 L), see Münzer, *RE*.

<sup>3</sup> Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.133, doubts any association of the coins of a M. Baebius Tamphilus with the Baebii of this time (cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 495; Babelon 1.250ff.) since they are much later, unless the Apollo type may possibly refer to some ancestral connection with the Ludi Apollinares (Grueber, *loc. cit.*, note 4; cf. Babelon 1.254). Niccolini (*FTP* 100) dates him in 204, but possibly 203 is correct, since his action appears to refer to the later part of the activity of the Censors.

<sup>4</sup> Cicero (*Sen.* 10; *Brut.* 60) and Livy (29.25.10) agree that this was the year of Cato's quaestorship. Nepos (*Cat.* 1.3) agrees in his statement that Cato left Africa for Sardinia after his quaestorship, but in 1.4 (quaestor obtigit P. Africano consuli) the word *consuli* refers either to Scipio's status at the time of the election of Quaestors or is used loosely for *proconsuli* (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.240, note 5). According to Plutarch (*Cat. Mai.* 3.5) Cato was sent as Quaestor for the war in Africa, but quarrelled with Scipio regarding his conduct in Sicily, returned to Rome to denounce him and thus caused the sending of Tribunes to investigate him. Though Plutarch appears to preserve a second version of the investigation of Scipio in 205, the chronology of this account can hardly weigh against the testimony of Cicero, Livy, and probably Nepos; and Münzer's claim that their date, based on the use of the *Liber Annalis* of Atticus, is a conscious falsification should be rejected (*Hermes* 40 [1905] 68-70). Sobeck (8f.) favors 204. D.-G. (5.106) favor 205 with continuation in 204, and reject Plutarch's story.

<sup>5</sup> See 213, note 8.

<sup>6</sup> See Liv. 38.58.8, Legate in Spain and Africa.

<sup>7</sup> The identity of this Augur and Decemvir cannot be determined with certainty; see 217, note 4.

203 B.C.      A.U.C. 551

### Consuls

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (44) Pr. 205

C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. GEMINUS<sup>1</sup> (60) Pr. 206

Liv. 29.38.3; 30.1.1-2 and 8, and 2.13; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120f., 450f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*, with Caepio corrupted

to Scipio; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.12 (Scipio for Caepio); and on C. Servilius, Liv. 30.23.2. Caepio received the province of Bruttium, where he skirmished with Hannibal and received the surrender of several towns before preparing to cross to Africa (Liv. 30.1.8, 3.1, 19.10-12, and 24.1-3). Geminus received that of Etruria and advanced into Gaul, where he released his father and Lutatius Catulus from the Gauls (Liv. 30.1.8, 3.1, and 19.6-8; see 218, Special Commissions).

### Dictator

P. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. GALBA MAXIMUS Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

According to *Fast. Cap.* (Degrassi 46f., 120f., 450f.) and some of Livy's sources (30.26.12) the Dictator was appointed to hold the elections,<sup>2</sup> but according to Livy 30.24.3-4 he was appointed to restrain the Consul Servilius Caepio from crossing to Africa, and spent the rest of the year investigating cities and individuals in Italy who had been alienated during the war.

### Master of Horse

M. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. PULEX GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202

Liv. 30.24.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120f., 450f.; see above, Dictator.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 29.38.4-5 Provinces: 30.1.9, cf. 3.1

P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201 Pr. Urbanus

Announced the *supplicatio* for Scipio's first victory, and the one for Hannibal's departure from Italy (Liv. 30.17.3-6, and 21.10).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (214) Sardinia

Provided 2000 men for the fleet (Liv. 30.2.4), and supplies for Scipio in Africa (30.24.5).

P. QUINCTILIUS VARUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (\*4) Ariminum (Gaul)

Fought against Mago in Gaul (Liv. 30.18.1-15). See Lübker, no. 1.

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (\*3) Cos. 199 Sicily

Brought additional ships to Sicily (Liv. 30.2.2). See Lübker, no. 1.

### Aediles, Curule

M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Pr. 201

M. FABIVS BUTEO Pat. (54) Pr. 201

Liv. 30.26.5-6. On Valerius Falto, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 42; Lübker, no. 16.



## Aediles of the Plebs

M. SEXTIUS SABINUS (35) Pr. 202

CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Pr. 202

Liv. 30.26.11.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

? CN. BAEBIUS (TAMPHILUS) (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199

Indicted the Censors for their public quarrel (Liv. 29.37.17; Val. Max. 7.2.6; see 204, Censors). Niccolini places him in 204 (*FTP* 100), but his action appears to refer to the later part of the Censors' activities. See 204, Tribunes of the Plebs and note 3.

## Promagistrates

L. BAEBIUS (DIVES) (14,25) Pr. 189

Scipio apparently left him in charge of the camp *pro praetore* (Polyb. 15.4.1, *καταλιπὼν Βαίβιον ἀντιστράτηγον*). See below, Legates.

M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Gaul (Liv. 30.1.7, and 18.1), where along with the Praetor Quinctilius he fought with Mago (Liv. 30.18-19; Zon. 9.12). See note 3.

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199

Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 30.2.7; see 206 and 204, Promagistrates).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Imperium prorogued in Africa until the end of the war, and a *supplicatio* was ordered for the safe arrival of the army in Africa (Liv. 30.1.10-11). In this year he destroyed the opposing camps and defeated the Carthaginians in battle, overran their territory and that of Syphax, and forced them to beg for peace (Liv. 30.5-17; Polyb. 14.1-10; 15.1; App. *Lib.* 18-35; Zon. 9.12; cf. Diod. 27.6-7; Val. Max. 6.9, ext. 7; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.29; Sil. It. 17.83ff.; Flor. 1.22.54-59; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.13; Eutrop. 3.20; Oros. 4.18.18-21). See 205, Consuls, and 204, Promagistrates. On the violation of the armistice, see below, Legates.

SP. LUCRETIVS (13) Pr. 205

Imperium prorogued<sup>4</sup> with instructions to rebuild Genua, which Mago had destroyed (Liv. 30.1.9-10). See 204, Promagistrates.

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210

Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 30.2.7; see 205 and 204, Pro-magistrates).

? M. MARCIUS (RALLA) (86) Pr. 204

Placed in charge<sup>5</sup> of a fleet to protect the coast of Italy (Liv. 30.2.5).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205

Imperium as Praetor prorogued with command of a fleet to protect the coast of Sardinia (Liv. 30.2.4).

M. POMPONIUS MATHO (\*12) Pr. 204

Imperium as Praetor prorogued with command of a fleet to protect the coast of Sicily, and bring new recruits there (Liv. 30.2.1-3, cf. 27.9). See D.-G., 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

P. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS) (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Bruttium (Liv. 30.1.3, and 27.7).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. COSCONIUS (7)

C. HELVIUS<sup>6</sup> (1)

M. MAEVIUS (4)

Served under Quinctilius Varus, and fell in battle against Mago (Liv. 30.18.14-15). See note 3.

### Legates, Ambassadors

C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

C. MAMILIUS (ATELLUS) (5) Pr. 207

M. AURELIUS (COTTA) (103)

Sent by the Senate to protest to Philip of Macedon against alleged violations<sup>7</sup> of his treaty with the Romans (Liv. 30.26.2-4; see 202 and 201, Legates).

### Legates, Envoys

1. L. BAEBIUS (DIVES ?)<sup>8</sup> (14, cf. 25) Pr. 189

L. SERGIUS<sup>9</sup> Pat. (11)

L. FABIVS Pat. (21)

Sent to Carthage by Scipio to protest the violation of the armistice, and attacked on their return (Polyb. 15.2-3; Liv. 30.25; App. *Lib.* 34; Dio fr. 57.75; Zon. 9.13).

## 2. Q. FULVIUS GILLO (69) Pr. 200

Conducted the Carthaginian envoys to Rome and returned with them (Liv. 30.21.11–12, 23.6, and 25.9). See 202, note 1.

## 3. C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Sent to Rome by Scipio with Syphax and other captives (Liv. 30.16.1, and 17.1–5), then recalled to share the discussion of the terms of peace with the Carthaginians. Returned to Africa with their envoys (30.23.6, and 25.9).

## Legates, Lieutenants

## L. BAEBIUS (DIVES) (14, 25) Pr. 189

Scipio left him charge of the camp (Polyb. 15.4.1). He received the envoys, both Roman and Carthaginian, on their return from Rome (15.4.6). See above, Envoys, and Promagistrates.

## L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

See 204, and 202, Legates.

## C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Served under Scipio in Africa (Polyb. 14.4.2–7, and 9.2–3; Liv. 30.9.1, 11–12, and 14.2–3; 30.33.2; App. *Lib.* 26, 28; Zon. 9.12–13; cf. Diod. 27.7; Val. Max. 6.9, ext. 7). See above, Envoys.

## Pontifices

216–203: Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS VERRUCOSVS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Successor: SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)

Liv. 30.26.10.

## Augurs

Ca. 265–203: Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS VERRUCOSVS<sup>10</sup> Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Successor: Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS Pat. (104)

Liv. 30.26.7 and 10. On Fabius Maximus, see Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80. His successor as Augur was probably his grandson (Münzer, *RE*).

<sup>1</sup> The cognomen Geminus, which is not inserted in *Fast. Cap.*, is preserved in the Spirensia on Liv. 29.38.3; and is definitely applied to this man in Liv. 31.4.3, and 30.39.4.

<sup>2</sup> During both 204 and 203 the Senate had kept a Consul in command in Etruria where there had been unrest. It would be in keeping with Roman

practice for the Consul to remain in his province and appoint a Dictator to hold the elections, but quite improbable that a Dictator should be appointed solely to recall another Consul. Furthermore, there is nothing to indicate that the situation in Italy called for a Dictator *rei gerundae causa* (see Münzer, *RE*; *APF* 143f.; Bandel 142). The conditions therefore tend to favor the title given in the *Fast. Cap.*

<sup>5</sup> The details of the battle described in Liv. 30.18 have been questioned (Ehrenberg, *RE* s. v. "Mago," no. 5; cf. De Sanctis, 3.2.540f., note 150), but the occurrence of a battle is reasonable and consistent with the distribution of the legions at this time (Crake, 292).

<sup>6</sup> The situation of one legion is left uncertain in the total of 20 and 16 for 203 and 202, respectively, as Livy describes them (30.2.7, and 27.10). It is correctly assigned by De Sanctis to Lucretius in both these years (3.2.540, note 149, 545, note 156; see Crake, 292–294).

<sup>7</sup> Though no title is given, Marcius, *praetor prioris anni*, probably continued to hold the *imperium*.

<sup>8</sup> Münzer (*RE*) considers the death of this Tribune fictitious (see above, note 3), and would identify him with the Praetor of 198. But the Tribune and the Praetor need not be the same man.

<sup>9</sup> The accusations brought against Philip by the Greek envoys (Liv. 30.26.2–4) are probably late annalistic fabrications (Holleaux, *CAH* 8.156, note 1), but the names and the sending of an embassy may be based on archival material (Crake 155).

<sup>10</sup> The name Baebius is accepted in the text of Polyb. 15.1.3 by Büttner-Wobst. See Liv. 30.25.2, where it is also uncertain. This Baebius may be L. Baebius Dives, the Praetor of 189 (Münzer, *RE*).

<sup>11</sup> See Walters and Johnson on the text of Livy 30.25.2. M. Servilius is corrected to L. Sergium from Polyb. 15.1.3 (Büttner-Wobst), and three 15th century Mss of Livy.

<sup>12</sup> According to some of Livy's sources Fabius had held the augurate for 62 years (Liv. 30.26.7; Val. Max. 8.13.3), but Pliny (*NH* 7.156) says 63.

202 B.C.      A.U.C. 552

### Consuls

M. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. PULEX GEMINUS (78)

TI. CLAUDIUS P. f. TI. n. NERO Pat. (249) Pr. 204

Liv. 30.26.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121 452f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Servilius was assigned Etruria (Liv. 30.27.6, cf. 1–2; Zon. 9.14), but had to stay at Rome (30.38.6), and finally appointed a Dictator to hold elections, and departed for his province (30.39.4). Claudius was assigned Africa with *imperium* equal to that of Scipio (Liv. 30.27.1–5), but through delay for preparations and because of storms failed to arrive there at all (Liv. 30.38.6–7, and 39.1–3; Zon. 9.14). On coins celebrating M. Servilius, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.179, 229, 469; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.172f.

### Master of Horse

L. VETURIUS L. f. L. n. PHILO Pat. (\*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209  
Liv. 29.11.9; *Fast. Cap.*; see above, Dictator. See Lübker, no. 9.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 28.38.11 Provinces: 28.38.13

L. AEMILIUS PAPUS Pat. (109) Sicily  
Suet. *Aug.* 2.2; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.803. See below, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

SP. LUCRETIVS (13) Gaul (Ariminum)  
Reported Mago's landing in Liguria and joined Livius against him  
(Liv. 28.46.12; 29.5.1-9; App. *Hann.* 54; Zon. 9.11).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Sardinia  
Captured some Carthaginian cargo ships (Liv. 28.46.14, cf. Coelius  
fr. 33 Peter, and Val. Ant. fr. 26 Peter; App. *Hann.* 54).

CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203 Pr. Urbanus  
Instructed by the Senate to see that the former Campanians should  
live within the limits allowed them, and to appoint a commander to  
lead the urban legions to Gaul (Liv. 28.46.6 and 13).

### Aediles, Curule

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (176) Cos. 201  
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199  
Liv. 29.11.12. Lucius was elected and held office while absent as  
Proconsul in Spain.

### Aediles of the Plebs

TI. CLAUDIUS ASELLUS (61)  
M. IUNIUS PENNUS (121) Pr. 201  
Liv. 29.11.12-13.

### Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206  
Imperium prorogued to hold command in Bruttium (Liv. 28.45.9-11,  
and 46.3). Dismissed his army when appointed Dictator (Liv. 29.10.2-3).  
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (188) Cos. 199  
Continued in Spain with imperium pro consule (Liv. 28.45.10;  
29.13.7), where with his colleague Manlius Acidinus he quelled a revolt  
led by Indibilis and Mandonius (Liv. 29.2-3, and 13.7; App. *Ib.* 38).

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor at Capua (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.6).

M. LIVIUS SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219, 207

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Etruria (Liv. 28.45.10, and 46.13), when he was ordered to Gaul to join Lucretius against Mago (Liv. 28.46.13; 29.5.2-9; App. *Hann.* 54; cf. Zon. 9.11).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210

Continued in Spain with imperium pro consule (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.7). See above, on Cornelius Lentulus.

Q. PLEMINIUS (\*5, p. 1743)

Termed Proprætor (Liv. 29.6.9) and Legatus (29.8.5). See below, Legates.

T. QUINCTIUS (FLAMININUS) Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

In command at Tarentum pro prætore (Liv. 29.13.6; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 1). See Lübker, no. 11, and Jashemski 35.

P. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS) (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213

Proconsul in Macedonia and Greece as Sulpicius' successor, he began military operations, but held a conference with Philip and concluded the peace of Phœnice (Liv. 29.12; Zon. 9.11; cf. App. *Mac.* 3). Elected Consul while still in his province (Liv. 29.11.10, and 12.16).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Received a grant of imperium from the urban Prætor to bring the urban legions to Arretium (Liv. 28.46.13). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

SER. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS) Pat. (207)

Commanded cavalry under L. Cornelius Lentulus in Spain (Liv. 29.2.7-8).

P. MATIENUS (5)

Tortured and killed by Pleminius after the quarrel between their soldiers (Liv. 29.6.9, 9.2-10, 18.10-14, and 19.2; cf. Diod. 27.4; Val. Max. 1.1.21; App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62).

C. OCTAVIUS (13)

An ancestor of Augustus who served under L. Aemilius Papus (Suet. *Aug.* 2.2; see above, Prætors).

**M. SERGIUS (19)**

Tortured and killed by Pleminius after the quarrel between their soldiers (see above, on Matienus).

**Legates, Ambassadors****1. M. POMPONIUS MATHO (\*12) Pr. 204**

**Q. CATIUS (3)**

Brought to Delphi gifts from the booty of Hasdrubal (Liv. 28.45.12). On Pomponius, see D.-G. 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

**2. M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215**

**M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (76) Pr. 206**

**SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)**

**CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Pr. 202**

**M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Pr. 201**

Sent to king Attalus of Pergamum to bring the Magna Mater from Pessinus (Liv. 29.10.4—11.8, and 14.5—14; Cic. *Har. Resp.* 26—28; *Cael.* 34; *Sen.* 45; Varro *LL* 6.15; Ovid *Fast.* 4.247—348; Strab. 12.5.3, 578 c; Plin. *NH* 7.120; Sil. It. 17.1—43; Suet. *Tib.* 2.3; App. *Hann.* 56; Dio fr. 57.61; Herodian 1.11; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 2.7.12; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 46; Iulian. *Or.* 5, 159—161). On Laevinus and Falto, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34, and 48, no. 42, respectively.

**Legates, Lieutenants****L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193**

Served under P. Scipio in Sicily; in command of the garrison at Messana (Liv. 29.7.2; on the title, see 38.58.8).

**C. ? LAETORIUS<sup>3</sup> (2) Pr. 210**

Sent by Sempronius with troops and ships to try to break off the Aetolian peace with Philip of Macedon (Liv. 29.12.5). See above, Pro-magistrates.

**Q. PLEMINIUS (\*5, p. 1743)**

Legatus (Liv. 29.8.5) pro praetore (29.6.9; see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.700, note 2). Scipio placed him in charge of Locri where he robbed the temple of Proserpina, and tortured and killed the Tribunes of the Soldiers Matienus and Sergius (Liv. 29.6—9, 16—22; Diod. 27.4; Val. Max. 1.1.21; cf. App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62; Zon. 9.11). See Lübker, p. 823.

### Prefects

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Carried out a raid on the coast of Africa, probably as Praefectus<sup>4</sup> classis (Liv. 29.1.14, 3.6—5.1).

### Flamen Martialis

?–205: M. AEMILIUS REGILLUS Pat. (128, 20) Pr. 217

Successor: see under 204.

Liv. 29.38.6. Incorrectly termed Flamen Quirinalis (Liv. 24.8.10).

<sup>1</sup> See 213, note 8.

<sup>2</sup> Valerius' commission is not mentioned in \**RE* and is regarded as fictitious by Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 59, note 11). But private citizens were from time to time granted the imperium (cf. Liv. 23.34.14; 27.24.1; 31.3.2; 35.23.6–7), and Valerius could easily have completed this task and returned to Rome in time to head the embassy to Attalus of Pergamum. On his commission, see Jas-hemski, *Origins and History of the Proconsular and the Propraetorian Imperium*, 27.

<sup>3</sup> Only the nomen Laetorius is given in the text of Livy. C. is the praenomen of the Praetor of 210.

<sup>4</sup> See 209 and 204, Prefects, on Laelius.

204 B.C. A.U.C. 550

### Consuls

M. CORNELIUS M. f. M. n. CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Pr. 211

P. SEMPRONIUS C. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (96) Pr. 213

Enn. *Ann.* 303–308 V; Cic. *Brut.* 60; *Sen.* 10; Liv. 29.11.10; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraasi 46f., 120, 450f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Cethegus, cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.271; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.171. The Consuls heard complaints of the Locrians against Pleminius and Scipio, and appointed a senatorial commission to investigate them (Liv. 29.16.4—20.11; Diod. 27.4; App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62; see 205, Legates, and below, Promagistrates, Legates, and Special Commissions). Cethegus' province was Etruria, where he punished traitors who had negotiated with Mago (Liv. 29.13.1, and 36.10–12; Zon. 9.11). Sempronius in Bruttium suffered a reverse, then joined forces with Licinius Crassus (see Promagistrates), and after vowing a temple to Fortuna Primigenia, gained a victory (Liv. 29.13.1, and 36.4–9; Dio fr. 57.70; Oros. 4.18.18; Zon. 9.11; cf. Fest. 272 L; see Otto, *RE* s. v. "Fortuna," cols. 27–28). He won Clamptia and several



other towns (Liv. 29.38.1). Cethegus held the elections (29.38.2-5). On his relation to the cult of the Magna Mater, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.271; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.171.

### Censors

M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219, 207

C. CLAUDIUS TI. f. TI. n. NERO Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212

Liv. 29.37.1; 36.36.4 and 6; 39.3.5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120. 450f.; Suet. *Tib.* 1.2. They removed seven from the Senate, let building contracts, established a new salt tax, included soldiers everywhere in the census as well as members of the twelve colonies, but in their review of the knights and the listing of the tribes attacked each other (Liv. 29.37; Val. Max. 2.9.6; 7.2.6; Dio fr. 57.70-71; Auct. *Vir.* III. 50.3). They reappointed Q. Fabius Maximus Princeps Senatus (Liv. 29.37.1; cf. Elog. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80). See 203, Tribunes of the Plebs.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 29.11.11 Provinces and armies: 29.13.1-2, 5-6; cf. 30.1.7, and 2.3 and 5

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (249) Cos. 202 Sardinia

Sent supplies of grain and clothing for Scipio's soldiers in Africa (Liv. 29.36.1-3).

M. MARCIUS RALLA<sup>1</sup> (86) Pr. Urbanus

Cf. Gell. 6.9.9—Val. Ant. fr. 60 Peter.

M. POMPONIUS MATHO (\*12) Sicily

Sent to aid in investigating the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20-22; 31.12.3; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and below, Legates, on Caecilius). Aided in transporting Scipio's army to Africa (Liv. 29.24.8-9, 25.6, and 26.7). See Lübker, no. 8; D.-G. 5.5, no. 7.

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO<sup>2</sup> (16) Pr. Peregrinus, and Gaul

### Aediles, Curule

C. LIVIUS (SALINATOR) (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191

M. SERVILIUS (PULEX) GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202

Liv. 29.38.8.

### Aediles of the Plebs

P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (\*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203

Liv. 29.38.5 and 8. One of these went with the Legates who investigated charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20.4 and 11; Diod. 27.4.6; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; below, Legates, on Caecilius). On Villius, see Lübker no. 1.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

CN. BAEBIUS (TAMPFILUS)<sup>3</sup> (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199

Indicted the Censors for their public quarrel (Liv. 29.37.17; Val. Max. 7.2.6; see above, Censors, and 203, Tribunes of the Plebs).

M. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS (6)

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

Both were sent with the Legates to investigate the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20.4 and 11; Diod. 27.4.6; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and below, Legates, on Caecilius). Cincius was probably the author of the *Lex Cincia de Donis et Muneribus* (Cic. *Sen.* 10; *De Or.* 2.286; *Att.* 1.20.7; Liv. 34.4.9; Tac. *Ann.* 11.5; 13.42; 15.20; Fest. 127 L; cf. *Frag. Vat. in Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiust.* 2 [ed. Baviera] 519ff.). See Niccolini, *FTP* 101; Münzer, *RE*.

? LICINIUS (4)

Gell. 6.9.9—Val. Ant. fr. 60 Peter. See above, Praetors, on Marcius Ralla.

? M. SILIUS (5)

? P. SILIUS (6)

Carried a law of very uncertain date to establish standards of weight (Fest. 288 L; cf. Niccolini *FTP* 394f.).

### Quaestors

M. PORCIUS CATO<sup>4</sup> (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Served under Scipio in Africa (Cic. *Sen.* 10 and 45, cf. 32; *Brut.* 60; Nep. *Cato* 1.3; Liv. 29.25.10; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 3.5–8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.1; cf. Plin. *NH* praef. 30; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.12). See D.–G. 5.106f., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

### Promagistrates

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>5</sup> Pat. (188) Cos. 199

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 29.13.7).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Imperium prorogued in Sicily and Africa (Liv. 29.13.3). He was exonerated from the charges brought against him in connection with Pleminius (Liv. 29.16—22; Tac. *Ann.* 2.59; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 3; Dio fr. 57.62; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; below, Legates, on Caecilius). He crossed to Africa and won some initial successes before being compelled to give up the siege of Utica (Liv. 29.24—36; Val. Max. 3.7.1; 7.3.3; Frontin. *Str.* 1.12.1; 2.7.4; App. *Lib.* 10—17; Dio fr. 57.63—69; Zon. 9.11—12). During the winter he spied on the enemy's camps while pretending to negotiate (Liv. 30.3.3—4.12; Polyb. 14.1; Val. Max. 3.7.1; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.3, and 2.1; App. *Lib.* 17; Dio fr. 57.72; Zon. 9.12).

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor at Capua (Liv. 29.13.6).

P. LICINIUS (CRASSUS DIVES) (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul (Liv. 29.36.6) in Bruttium at the Consul's discretion (Liv. 29.13.3). Joined the Consul Tuditanus against Hannibal (29.36.6—9; cf. Dio fr. 57.69).

M. LIVIUS (SALINATOR) (33) Cos. 219, 207

Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 29.13.4).

SP. LUCRETIVS (13) Pr. 205

Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 29.13.4).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 29.13.7).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205

Imperium prorogued in command of a fleet (Liv. 29.13.5), with which he transported grain and clothing for Scipio's army in Africa (Liv. 29.36.1—3).

T. QUINCTIVS (FLAMINIVS) Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor at Tarentum (Liv. 29.13.6; Plut. *Flam.* 1). See Lübker, no. 11.

### Legates, Ambassadors

See 205, Legates, on the embassy to Attalus of Pergamum to bring the Magna Mater to Rome, which returned this year with the symbol of the goddess.

### Legates, Envoys

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206

Was sent by the Senate with nine others besides a Praetor, two Tribunes, and an Aedile of the Plebs, to investigate the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20—22; Diod. 27.4; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and above, Consuls, Praetors, Tribunes of the Plebs, Aediles of the Plebs).

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Sent by Scipio with attendants to negotiate with Syphax and spy on his camp (Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.3, cf. 2.1; cf. Liv. 30.4.1; Polyb. 14.1.13; see above, Promagistrates, on Scipio).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS)\* Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

Guarded the right wing of the fleet as Scipio crossed to Africa (Liv. 29.25.10; see 205, Legates).

### Prefects

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Praefectus classis, and in charge of the left wing of the fleet as Scipio crossed to Africa (Liv. 29.25.5–13, cf. 33.9).

### Augurs

?–204: M. POMPONIUS MATHO<sup>7</sup> (\*6) Cos. 231?

Successor: T. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (52, cf. 53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Liv. 29.38.7, Admodum adulescens. See 174, notes 4 and 5.

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–204: M. POMPONIUS MATHO (\*6) Cos. 231?

Successor: M. AURELIUS COTTA (103)

Liv. 29.38.7.

### Flamen Martialis

T. VETURIUS PHILO Pat. (\*16)

Liv. 29.38.6. Successor to M. Aemilius Regillus (see 205). See Münzer *APF* 129, 134, note.

<sup>1</sup> In the fragment of Val. Ant. (60 Peter) which Gellius cites as from his 45th book a M. Marcius Praetor is asked by Licinius, a Tribune of the Plebs, to name a day for the trial of some person on a charge of perduellio. In spite of the number of the book (the 22nd book of Val. Ant. contained references to Mancinus in 137, fr. 57 Peter) Münzer suggests that the Praetor of this fragment is M. Marcius Ralla, the only M. Marcius who is known to have been Pr. Urbanus, that the accused may have been Pleminius (see Liv. 29.22.7–9), and that Licinius, who is also named in the fragment (see below, Tribunes of the Plebs), would be one of the eight otherwise unnamed Tribunes of this year (*Hermes* 32 [1897] 469ff.). Holzapfel (*Riv. Stor. Ant.* 4 [1899] 55ff., 456ff.) as reported by Münzer (*RE*, s. v. "Licinius," no. 4), and Niccolini (*FTP* 102), would place both Marcius and Licinius about 73. The fragment is not sufficiently specific to be securely dated.

<sup>2</sup> On the connection of this Praetor with the Puteal Scribonianum (Fest. 448 L), see Münzer, *RE*.

<sup>3</sup> Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.133, doubts any association of the coins of a M. Baebius Tamphilus with the Baebii of this time (cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 495; Babelon 1.250ff.) since they are much later, unless the Apollo type may possibly refer to some ancestral connection with the Ludi Apollinares (Grueber, *loc. cit.*, note 4; cf. Babelon 1.254). Niccolini (*FTP* 100) dates him in 204, but possibly 203 is correct, since his action appears to refer to the later part of the activity of the Censors.

<sup>4</sup> Cicero (*Sen.* 10; *Brut.* 60) and Livy (29.25.10) agree that this was the year of Cato's quaestorship. Nepos (*Cat.* 1.3) agrees in his statement that Cato left Africa for Sardinia after his quaestorship, but in 1.4 (quaestor obtigit P. Africano consuli) the word *consuli* refers either to Scipio's status at the time of the election of Quaestors or is used loosely for *proconsuli* (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.240, note 5). According to Plutarch (*Cat. Mai.* 3.5) Cato was sent as Quaestor for the war in Africa, but quarrelled with Scipio regarding his conduct in Sicily, returned to Rome to denounce him and thus caused the sending of Tribunes to investigate him. Though Plutarch appears to preserve a second version of the investigation of Scipio in 205, the chronology of this account can hardly weigh against the testimony of Cicero, Livy, and probably Nepos; and Münzer's claim that their date, based on the use of the *Liber Annalis* of Atticus, is a conscious falsification should be rejected (*Hermes* 40 [1905] 68–70). Sobeck (8f.) favors 204. D.–G. (5.106) favor 205 with continuation in 204, and reject Plutarch's story.

<sup>5</sup> See 213, note 8.

<sup>6</sup> See Liv. 38.58.8, Legate in Spain and Africa.

<sup>7</sup> The identity of this Augur and Decemvir cannot be determined with certainty; see 217, note 4.

203 B.C.      A.U.C. 551

### Consuls

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (44) Pr. 205

C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. GEMINUS<sup>1</sup> (60) Pr. 206

Liv. 29.38.3; 30.1.1–2 and 8, and 2.13; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraasi 46f., 120f., 450f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*, with Caepio corrupted

to Scipio; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.12 (Scipio for Caepio); and on C. Servilius, Liv. 30.23.2. Caepio received the province of Bruttium, where he skirmished with Hannibal and received the surrender of several towns before preparing to cross to Africa (Liv. 30.1.8, 3.1, 19.10–12, and 24.1–3). Geminus received that of Etruria and advanced into Gaul, where he released his father and Lutatius Catulus from the Gauls (Liv. 30.1.8, 3.1, and 19.6–8; see 218, Special Commissions).

### Dictator

P. Sulpicius Ser. f. P. n. Galba Maximus Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

According to *Fast. Cap.* (Degrassi 46f., 120f., 450f.) and some of Livy's sources (30.26.12) the Dictator was appointed to hold the elections,<sup>2</sup> but according to Livy 30.24.3–4 he was appointed to restrain the Consul Servilius Caepio from crossing to Africa, and spent the rest of the year investigating cities and individuals in Italy who had been alienated during the war.

### Master of Horse

M. Servilius C. f. P. n. Pulex Geminus (78) Cos. 202

Liv. 30.24.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120f., 450f.; see above, Dictator.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 29.38.4–5 Provinces: 30.1.9, cf. 3.1

P. Aelius Paetus (101) Cos. 201 Pr. Urbanus

Announced the *supplicatio* for Scipio's first victory, and the one for Hannibal's departure from Italy (Liv. 30.17.3–6, and 21.10).

P. Cornelius Lentulus (Caudinus) Pat. (214) Sardinia

Provided 2000 men for the fleet (Liv. 30.2.4), and supplies for Scipio in Africa (30.24.5).

P. Quinctilius Varus<sup>3</sup> Pat. (\*4) Ariminum (Gaul)

Fought against Mago in Gaul (Liv. 30.18.1–15). See Lübker, no. 1.

P. Villius Tappulus (\*3) Cos. 199 Sicily

Brought additional ships to Sicily (Liv. 30.2.2). See Lübker, no. 1.

### Aediles, Curule

M. Valerius Falto Pat. (153) Pr. 201

M. Fabius Buteo Pat. (54) Pr. 201

Liv. 30.26.5–6. On Valerius Falto, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 42; Lübker, no. 16.

### Aediles of the Plebs

M. SEXTIUS SABINUS (35) Pr. 202

CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Pr. 202

Liv. 30.26.11.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? CN. BAEBIUS (TAMPHILUS) (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199

Indicted the Censors for their public quarrel (Liv. 29.37.17; Val. Max. 7.2.6; see 204, Censors). Niccolini places him in 204 (*FTP* 100), but his action appears to refer to the later part of the Censors' activities. See 204, Tribunes of the Plebs and note 3.

### Promagistrates

L. BAEBIUS (DIVES) (14.25) Pr. 189

Scipio apparently left him in charge of the camp *pro praetore* (Polyb. 15.4.1, καταλιπὼν Βαίβιον ἀντιστράτηγον). See below, Legates.

M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Gaul (Liv. 30.1.7, and 18.1), where along with the Praetor Quinctilius he fought with Mago (Liv. 30.18-19; Zon. 9.12). See note 3.

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199

Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 30.2.7; see 206 and 204, Promagistrates).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Imperium prorogued in Africa until the end of the war, and a *supplicatio* was ordered for the safe arrival of the army in Africa (Liv. 30.1.10-11). In this year he destroyed the opposing camps and defeated the Carthaginians in battle, overran their territory and that of Syphax, and forced them to beg for peace (Liv. 30.5-17; Polyb. 14.1-10; 15.1; App. *Lib.* 18-35; Zon. 9.12; cf. Diod. 27.6-7; Val. Max. 6.9, ext. 7; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.29; Sil. It. 17.83ff.; Flor. 1.22.54-59; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.13; Eutrop. 3.20; Oros. 4.18.18-21). See 205, Consuls, and 204, Promagistrates. On the violation of the armistice, see below, Legates.

SP. LUCRETIUS (13) Pr. 205

Imperium prorogued<sup>4</sup> with instructions to rebuild Genua, which Mago had destroyed (Liv. 30.1.9-10). See 204, Promagistrates.

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210

Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 30.2.7; see 205 and 204, Pro-magistrates).

? M. MARCIUS (RALLA) (86) Pr. 204

Placed in charge<sup>5</sup> of a fleet to protect the coast of Italy (Liv. 30.2.5).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205

Imperium as Praetor prorogued with command of a fleet to protect the coast of Sardinia (Liv. 30.2.4).

M. POMPONIUS MATHO (\*12) Pr. 204

Imperium as Praetor prorogued with command of a fleet to protect the coast of Sicily, and bring new recruits there (Liv. 30.2.1-3, cf. 27.9). See D.-G., 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

P. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS) (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Bruttium (Liv. 30.1.3, and 27.7).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. COSCONIUS (7)

C. HELVIUS<sup>6</sup> (1)

M. MAEVIUS (4)

Served under Quinctilius Varus, and fell in battle against Mago (Liv. 30.18.14-15). See note 3.

### Legates, Ambassadors

C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

C. MAMILIUS (ATELLUS) (5) Pr. 207

M. AURELIUS (COTTA) (103)

Sent by the Senate to protest to Philip of Macedon against alleged violations<sup>7</sup> of his treaty with the Romans (Liv. 30.26.2-4; see 202 and 201, Legates).

### Legates, Envoys

1. L. BAEBIUS (DIVES ?)<sup>8</sup> (14, cf. 25) Pr. 189

L. SERGIUS<sup>9</sup> Pat. (11)

L. FABIVS Pat. (21)

Sent to Carthage by Scipio to protest the violation of the armistice, and attacked on their return (Polyb. 15.2-3; Liv. 30.25; App. *Lib.* 34; Dio fr. 57.75; Zon. 9.13).



## 2. Q. FULVIUS GILLO (69) Pr. 200

Conducted the Carthaginian envoys to Rome and returned with them (Liv. 30.21.11-12, 23.6, and 25.9). See 202, note 1.

## 3. C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Sent to Rome by Scipio with Syphax and other captives (Liv. 30.16.1, and 17.1-5), then recalled to share the discussion of the terms of peace with the Carthaginians. Returned to Africa with their envoys (30.23.6, and 25.9).

## Legates, Lieutenants

## L. BAEBIUS (DIVES) (14, 25) Pr. 189

Scipio left him charge of the camp (Polyb. 15.4.1). He received the envoys, both Roman and Carthaginian, on their return from Rome (15.4.6). See above, Envoys, and Promagistrates.

## L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

See 204, and 202, Legates.

## C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Served under Scipio in Africa (Polyb. 14.4.2-7, and 9.2-3; Liv. 30.9.1, 11-12, and 14.2-3; 30.33.2; App. *Lib.* 26, 28; Zon. 9.12-13; cf. Diod. 27.7; Val. Max. 6.9, ext. 7). See above, Envoys.

## Pontifices

216-203: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Successor: SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)

Liv. 30.26.10.

## Augurs

Ca. 265-203: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS<sup>10</sup> Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Successor: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (104)

Liv. 30.26.7 and 10. On Fabius Maximus, see Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 193-*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80. His successor as Augur was probably his grandson (Münzer, *RE*).

<sup>1</sup> The cognomen Geminus, which is not inserted in *Fast. Cap.*, is preserved in the Spirensia on Liv. 29.38.3; and is definitely applied to this man in Liv. 31.4.3, and 30.39.4.

<sup>2</sup> During both 204 and 203 the Senate had kept a Consul in command in Etruria where there had been unrest. It would be in keeping with Roman

practice for the Consul to remain in his province and appoint a Dictator to hold the elections, but quite improbable that a Dictator should be appointed solely to recall another Consul. Furthermore, there is nothing to indicate that the situation in Italy called for a Dictator *rei gerundae causa* (see Münzer, *RE*; *APF* 143f.; Bandel 142). The conditions therefore tend to favor the title given in the *Fast. Cap.*

<sup>3</sup> The details of the battle described in Liv. 30.18 have been questioned (Ehrenberg, *RE* s. v. "Mago," no. 5; cf. De Sanctis, 3.2.540f., note 150), but the occurrence of a battle is reasonable and consistent with the distribution of the legions at this time (Crake, 292).

<sup>4</sup> The situation of one legion is left uncertain in the total of 20 and 16 for 203 and 202, respectively, as Livy describes them (30.2.7, and 27.10). It is correctly assigned by De Sanctis to Lucretius in both these years (3.2.540, note 149, 545, note 156; see Crake, 292–294).

<sup>5</sup> Though no title is given, Marcius, *praetor prioris anni*, probably continued to hold the *imperium*.

<sup>6</sup> Münzer (*RE*) considers the death of this Tribune fictitious (see above, note 3), and would identify him with the Praetor of 198. But the Tribune and the Praetor need not be the same man.

<sup>7</sup> The accusations brought against Philip by the Greek envoys (Liv. 30.26.2–4) are probably late annalistic fabrications (Holleaux, *CAH* 8.156, note 1), but the names and the sending of an embassy may be based on archival material (Crake 155).

<sup>8</sup> The name Baebius is accepted in the text of Polyb. 15.1.3 by Büttner-Wobst. See Liv. 30.25.2, where it is also uncertain. This Baebius may be L. Baebius Dives, the Praetor of 189 (Münzer, *RE*).

<sup>9</sup> See Walters and Johnson on the text of Livy 30.25.2. M. Servilius is corrected to L. Sergium from Polyb. 15.1.3 (Büttner-Wobst), and three 15th century Mss of Livy.

<sup>10</sup> According to some of Livy's sources Fabius had held the augurate for 62 years (Liv. 30.26.7; Val. Max. 8.13.3), but Pliny (*NH* 7.156) says 63.

202 B.C.      A.U.C. 552

### Consuls

M. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. PULEX GEMINUS (78)

TI. CLAUDIUS P. f. TI. n. NERO Pat. (249) Pr. 204

Liv. 30.26.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121 452f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Servilius was assigned Etruria (Liv. 30.27.6, cf. 1–2; Zon. 9.14), but had to stay at Rome (30.38.6), and finally appointed a Dictator to hold elections, and departed for his province (30.39.4). Claudius was assigned Africa with *imperium* equal to that of Scipio (Liv. 30.27.1–5), but through delay for preparations and because of storms failed to arrive there at all (Liv. 30.38.6–7, and 39.1–3; Zon. 9.14). On coins celebrating M. Servilius, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.179, 229, 469; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.172f.

### Dictator

C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

Appointed to hold elections (Liv. 30.39.4-5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.). Held the Cerialia<sup>1</sup> (so Liv. 30.39.8, but see note 1), and deferred an audience with Carthaginian and Macedonian envoys until new Consuls should be elected (30.40.4).

### Master of Horse

P. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203

Liv. 30.39.4; *Fast. Cap.*; see above, Dictator.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 30.26.11 Provinces: 30.27.8, cf. 40.16-41.2

C. AURELIUS COTTA (95) Cos. 200 Pr. Urbanus

See 200, note 1, on *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.610.

C. LIVIUS SALINATOR (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 191 Bruttium

M. SEXTIUS SABINUS (35) Gaul

CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Sicily

Cf. Vairo *RR* 2.4.2.

### Aediles, Curule

Q. FULVIUS (GILLO)<sup>2</sup> (25, cf. 69) Pr. 200

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (101)

Subordinates of the Aediles were condemned for theft of treasury funds, with detriment to Lucullus' reputation (Liv. 30.39.6-7).

### Aediles of the Plebs

P. AELIUS TUBERO (152) Pr. 201

L. LAETORIUS (7)

Liv. 30.39.8. They abdicated, *vitio creati*, but not till they had celebrated the Epulum Iovis and the Ludi Plebeii. So Livy, but see note 1.

### Quaestors

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Served with Scipio in Africa as *quaestor extra sortem ex senatus consulto* (Liv. 30.33.2). On his services as a cavalry commander at Zama, see Polyb. 15.9.8, 12.5, and 14.7; Liv. 30.33.2-35.2; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.16; App. *Lib.* 41 and 44; Zon. 9.14; cf. Sil. It. 17.423-440.

## Promagistrates

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199

Imperium prorogued (as Proconsul) in Spain (Liv. 30.27.9, and see 203, Promagistrates, cf. 30.41.4-5).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (214) Pr. 203

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor in Sardinia, whence he sent supplies to Scipio in Africa (Liv. 30.27.9, and 41.2; 30.36.2-4).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

His command in Africa was defended by Metellus in the Senate and guaranteed by a vote of the Plebs (Liv. 30.27.1-5). In this year he defeated Hannibal at Zama and made Carthage finally sue for peace (Polyb. 15.5-19; Livy 30.29-38; App. *Lib.* 39-56; Zon. 9.14; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.10; 2.3.16; 3.6.1; Sil. It. 17.283-617; Flor. 1.22.58-61; Dio fr. 57.82; Eutrop. 3.22-23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.14; Oros. 4.19.1-4; besides many references to Zama).

SP. LUCRETIVS (13) Pr. 205

His command at Genua (Liv. 30.1.10) was probably prorogued for this year (30.27.9). See 203, note 4.

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210

Imperium prorogued (as Proconsul) in Spain (Liv. 30.27.9, cf. 41.4-5).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205

His imperium in command of the fleet off Sicily was prorogued (Liv. 30.27.9, and 41.6-7, cf. 2.3-4). He also served under Scipio (Liv. 30.36.3-6; cf. App. *Lib.* 41 and 44, who has confused his position with that of Laelius at Zama; see above, Quaestors).

? M. POMPONIVS MATHO (\*12) Pr. 204

Ordered to bring ships and soldiers home from Sicily (Liv. 30.27.9). See D.-G., 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

His imperium in Etruria was to be extended while the Consul M. Servilius remained in Rome (Liv. 30.27.5-6, 38.6, and 39.3-5). See above, Dictator.

P. VILLIVS TAPPULUS (\*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor to protect the coast of Sicily (Liv. 30.27.8, and 41.6). See Lübker, no. 1.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

(Q. MINUCIUS) THERMUS<sup>3</sup> (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

Served under Scipio in Africa (App. *Lib.* 36; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.10).

### Legates, Ambassadors

On the embassy which was sent in 203 to Philip of Macedon and to Greece, see 203, Legates, and note 7; and 201, Legates.

### Legates, Envoys

L. VETURIUS PHILO Pat. (\*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209

M. MARCIUS RALLA (86) Pr. 204

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

Sent by Scipio to bring the Carthaginian envoys to Rome (Liv. 30.38.4). On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 9.

### Pontifices

Bef. 212–202: T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS<sup>4</sup> Pat. (82) Cos. 235, 224

Successor: C. SULPICIUS GALBA<sup>5</sup> Pat. (49)

Liv. 30.39.6.

<sup>1</sup> The notices in Livy regarding the Dictator, the elections, and the Aediles of the Plebs raise a major difficulty. According to 30.39.8 the Aediles of the Plebs performed the *Epulum Iovis* and the games attendant upon it, which would be the *Ludi Plebei* celebrated on Nov. 13, but were found to be *ritio creati* and abdicated their magistracy. The Dictator and the Master of Horse performed the “*Cerialia ludos*” the date of which is about April 19, in accordance with a decree of the Senate. According to 30.39.4–5 the Dictator was appointed rather late in the year by the Consul to hold the elections for 201 but because of storms was unable to do so with the result that on March 15 of 201 the state was without curule magistrates. Confirmation of the activity of the Dictator toward the end of the consular year is found in 30.40.4, where it is stated that the Dictator postponed the senatorial hearing for the Carthaginian and Macedonian envoys until the new Consuls could grant them a Senate meeting. The term “curule magistrates” includes the Dictator and Master of Horse (Mommson, *Str.* 1.401, note 6), who could not remain in office after the expiration of the auspices which governed their appointment (Mommson, *Str.* 2.153 and 160, note 4; cf. Liv. 23.23.1, and 24.1–5 on M. Fabius Buteo in 216). Accordingly the Consuls of 201 were in all probability elected after an interregnum, and neither the Dictator of 203 nor the Dictator of 202 could have been in office to perform the “*Cerialia ludos*” on April 19 of 202 (see Bandel 143f.; Münzer, *RE* s. v. “Servilius,” no. 60). If the Aediles of the Plebs for 202 could remain in office to perform the *Epulum Iovis* on Nov. 13 there was nothing to prevent them from performing the “*Cerialia ludos*” on April 19, 202, while those of 201 appear to have been regularly

elected and ready to perform their duties apart from the curule magistrates. Hunziger (D.—S. s. v. "Cerealia") suggests that the Ludi Cerialis were not yet *ludi stativi* and so were celebrated by the Dictator at some time after the abdication of the Aediles (cf. Habel, *RE* s. v. "Ludi Publici," col. 624) but a festival designated in capital letters on the calendars would almost certainly have a fixed date and the games would belong in that season. Mommsen finds no satisfactory explanation and thinks that there is some confusion in Livy's notice (*Str.* 1.607, note 1; cf. *RMW* 642, note 528). However, the chronological difficulties are solved if we suppose that the notices regarding games have been interchanged in Livy. Then the Aediles would have entered office in March, performed the "Cerialia ludos" on or about April 19 before they were compelled to abdicate, and the Dictator who was appointed later in the year would have performed the *Epulum Iovis* and the games in November. We owe this suggestion to Professor Lily Ross Taylor.

<sup>2</sup> Scipio's Legate, Q. Fulvius Gillo, returned to Africa late in 203 with the Carthaginian envoys (*Liv.* 30.25.9–10; cf. *De Sanctis* 3.2.587). This would not however differentiate him from the Q. Fulvius above, since in one case, L. Cornelius Lentulus in 205, the Curule Aedile was absent in Spain during his magistracy. See Münzer, *RE*.

<sup>3</sup> Münzer (*RE*) accepts the part played by this Tribune in the African campaign even though the evidence of Appian is often unreliable (see also *De Sanctis* 3.2.601ff.).

<sup>4</sup> Manlius was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Pont. Max. in 212 (*Liv.* 25.5.2–4). In view of his seniority he probably became a Pontifex considerably earlier.

<sup>5</sup> Note that the appointment of Sulpicius Galba brings two members of the family into the college of Pontifices at once. See Mommsen, *RF* 1.89.

201 B.C.      A.U.C. 553

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

CN. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. LENTULUS Pat. (176)

P. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS (101) Pr. 203

*Liv.* 30.40.5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, *ib.* 148f.; *Plin. NH* 18.166; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Oros.* 4.19.5, and on Paetus, *Dig.* 1.2.2.38. Cornelius received command of the fleet and attempted without success to continue the war with Carthage as Scipio's successor (*Liv.* 30.40.7–15, 43.1, and 44.3; *App. Lib.* 56 and 62; cf. *Dio fr.* 59). Aelius in Gaul attacked the Boii and made a treaty with the Ingauni (*Liv.* 30.40.16, cf. 7–8; 31.2.5–11).

### Praetors

Election: *Liv.* 30.40.5 Provinces: 30.40.5, and 41.1–2 and 8

P. AELIUS TUBERO (152) Sicily

M. FABIUS BUTEO Pat. (54) Sardinia

M. IUNIUS PENNUS (121) Pr. Urbanus

Caused the election of a land commission (Liv. 31.4.1-3).

M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Bruttium, and later Campania  
Liv. 31.8.9. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 42.

### Aediles, Curule

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199

Liv. 31.4.5-6. On Quinctius, see Lübker, no. 12; on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

### Aediles of the Plebs

L. APUSTIUS FULLO (5) Pr. 196

Q. MINUCIUS (RUFUS?) (22, 55) Cos. 197, Pr. 200

Liv. 31.4.7.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (35) Cos. 191, Pr. 196

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

Opposed Lentulus' desire for the province of Africa (Liv. 30.40.9-16). and carried a plebiscite confirming peace with Carthage (30.43.2-3; cf. Polyb. 15.18-19; Dio fr. 57.82-83; Zon. 9.14; see Promagistrates, on Scipio).

### Promagistrates

? C. AURELIUS COTTA<sup>2</sup> (95) Cos. 200

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.610: C. Aurilius C. f. praitor iterum didit eisdem consl (*sic*) probavit.

C. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (88) Cos. 197

Elected by plebiscite, probably this year, to succeed L. Cornelius Lentulus in Spain (Liv. 30.41.4-5; cf. 31.49.7).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199

Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 30.41.4-5; cf. 31.20.1). See above, on Cethegus.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Imperium prorogued in Africa (Liv. 30.41.1, cf. 40.7-15), with authority to make peace in accordance with the advice of ten Legates and bring his forces home (Liv. 30.43.10-13, and 44.12-45.2; Val. Max.

2.7.12; App. *Lib.* 65; Dio fr. 57.83–86; Zon. 9.14; cf. Polyb. 15.18–19). He took the title *Africanus* and celebrated his triumph as Proconsul over Hannibal, the Carthaginians and King Syphax (Polyb. 16.23.5; Cic. *Fin.* 4.22; Liv. 30.45; 38.46.11, and 51.14; Val. Max. 5.2.5; 6.2.3; Sil. It. 17.628; App. *Lib.* 65; Eutrop. 3.23; Ampel. 37; Oros. 4.19.6; cf. Val. Max. 3.7.1; 4.1.6; 8.15.1; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.294f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.178).

**L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS** Pat. (46) Pr. 210

Continued as Proconsul in Spain. The question of a successor was referred to the people (Liv. 30.41.4–5), but he was not elected until 200 (31.50.11).

**CN. OCTAVIUS** (16) Pr. 205

Imperium prorogued as Proprætor at Scipio's wish (Liv. 30.41.6–8, and 44.13; 31.3.2–3).

**M. SERVILIUS PULEX GEMINUS** (75) Cos. 202

Imperium prorogued in Etruria (Liv. 30.41.3).

**M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS**<sup>3</sup> Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Granted imperium pro prætore and a fleet to watch "Macedonia" (Liv. 31.3.2–3).

#### Legates, Ambassadors<sup>4</sup>

**C. CLAUDIUS NERO** Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212

**M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS** Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191

**P. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS** (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213

This embassy, sent ostensibly to Egypt, was appointed after Attalus of Pergamum and Rhodes had appealed to Rome regarding Philip's aggressions, and before the Consuls of 201 had returned from their provinces (Liv. 31.2.1–4, and 18.1; Polyb. 16.27, and 34.1–7; cf. Val. Max. 6.6.1; Tac. *Ann.* 2.67; App. *Mac.* 4; Iustin. 30.3–4; 31.1–2; and on the coins referring to Lepidus as *tutor regis*, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.449; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.173f.). See 200, Legates.

**M. AURELIUS (COTTA)** (103)

Informed Laevinus (see Promagistrates) on his arrival in Greece of the situation in Macedonia (Liv. 31.3.2–6, and 5.5–9; cf. 30.26.4, and 42.1–10). See 203, Legates; below, note 3.

#### Legates, Envoys

? **M. FURIUS** (20,56)

Sent to Rome to bring a report from M. Aurelius Cotta (Liv. 30.42.2–10; see above, on Cotta). See below, note 3.



## Prefects

C. AMPIUS (not in *RE*)

Praefectus socium, killed while serving under the Consul Aelius in Gaul (Liv. 31.2.5-9).

## Special Commissions

### *Decemviri agris assignandis*

P. SERVILIUS Pat. ? (23)

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206

C. SERVILIUS GEMINUS (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

M. SERVILIUS PULEX GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202

L. HOSTILIUS CATO (12) Pr. 207

A. HOSTILIUS CATO (10) Pr. 207

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (\*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203

M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (56)

P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

Elected through the Pr. Urbanus to assign land in Samnium and Apulia to veterans who had served under Scipio in Africa (Liv. 31.4.1-3, and 49.5). On Villius, see Lübker, no. 1, on Quinctius, no. 4.

<sup>1</sup> *Fast. Cap.*: [Cn. Corne][ius L. f.] L. n. Lentulus, P. Ail[ius Q. f. P. n. Paitus]. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*: Cn. Corn[-----], P. Aelio Q. [-----]. Lentulus was probably a son of L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus, Cos. 237. Paetus' filiation is given in *Fast. Cap.* for 202.

<sup>2</sup> Mommsen in his notes in *CIL* on this inscription considers this the only identification possible, and suggests that *praetor iterum* is equivalent to *pro-praetor*. We have no evidence that C. Aurelius Cotta, Pr. Urbanus in 202, was reelected Praetor or had his imperium extended. Even under the stress of the war few of the urban Praetors received an extension of imperium (see 211 and 210, 209 and 208, 204 and 203).

<sup>3</sup> Holleaux (*CAH* 8.156, note 1) considers Laevinus' mission merely "a mistaken reminiscence of the first war with Philip." In fact, the whole group of annalistic data on Macedonian help for Hannibal at Zama (Liv. 30.26), the embassy of M. Aurelius (30.42.2-11), and the notices on M. Furius (30.42.5) and on Laevinus (31.3.3-6, and 5.5), form a connected unit which seems quite unreliable, and completely inconsistent with the harsh answer given by the Senate to the Aetolian envoys in the autumn of 202 (Liv. 31.29.4-16; App. *Mac.* 4). See Walbank, *Philip V of Macedon* 127, note 7; De Sanctis 4.1.21, note 55.

<sup>4</sup> This embassy was appointed late in the consular year 201, as the annalistic source in Livy states, and is found active in Greece by the spring of the Julian year 200 (Holleaux, *CAH* 8.161; *REA* 25 [1923] 355f.; on the state of the Roman calendar, see De Sanctis 4.1.368ff.). They appeared in Athens in the spring of 200. Whatever may have been said about Egypt, their chief

mission lay in Greece, Rhodes, and Pergamum (see Walbank and McDonald, *JRS* 27 [1937] 189ff., and the studies discussed there; Walbank, *Philip V of Macedon* 313 ff.). The connections between Aemilius Lepidus and the Ptolemies may have developed later (see Otto, *Zur Gesch. d. Zeit d. 6. Ptolemäers*, 27ff.; cf. Cichorius, *RS* 22f.).

200 B.C.      A.U.C. 554

### Consuls

P. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. GALBA MAXIMUS Pat. (64) Cos. 211

C. AURELIUS C. f. C. n. COTTA (95) Pr. 202

Nep. *Hann.* 7; Liv. 31.4.4, and 5.1–2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, *ib.* 148f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Sulpicius, Polyb. 16.24.1; and on Aurelius, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.610. Sulpicius was assigned the war with Philip and Macedonia as his province (Liv. 31.6.1, and 8.3). He arrived in Epirus in the autumn and wintered in Apollonia (Liv. 31.22.4; App. *Mac.* 4; Dio fr. 58 and Zon. 9.15). Aurelius in Italy (Liv. 31.6.1, 12.3 and 10) was summoned to aid the Praetor Furius against the Gauls (Liv. 31.11.3, 22.3, and 47.4–5; cf. Dio fr. 57.81, and Zon. 9.15), and returned to hold the elections (Liv. 31.49.8–12).

### Praetors

Elections: Liv. 31.4.4 Provinces: Liv. 31.6.2, and 8.7–9

Q. FULVIUS GILLO (69) Sicily

L. FURIUS PURPURIO<sup>1</sup> Pat. (86) Cos. 196 Gaul

Defeated a serious rising of Gauls and Ligurians, was superseded by the Consul Aurelius and sent to Etruria (Liv. 31.10–11.3, 21–22.3, and 47.4; Dio fr. 58.6, and Zon. 9.15; Oros. 4.20.4). Celebrated a triumph over the Gauls (Liv. 31.47–49; Dio fr. 57.81; 58.6; Degrassi 551).

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (22, 55) Cos. 197 Bruttium

Investigated thefts from the temple of Proserpina at Locri (Liv. 31.12.1–5, and 13.1).

C. SERGIUS PLAUTUS<sup>2</sup> (36) Pr. Urbanus

### Aediles, Curule

SEX. AELIUS PAETUS CATUS (105) Cos. 198

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

Liv. 31.50.1–2.

### Aediles of the Plebs

CN. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199

L. TERENTIUS MASSILIOTA (58) Pr. 187

Liv. 31.50.3; *Didasc.* Plaut. *Stich.* (with C. Terentius).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. BAEBIUS<sup>3</sup> (20)

Opposed the motion to declare war on Philip (Liv. 31.6.4-6).

TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196

Opposed the grant of an *ovatio* to L. Cornelius Lentulus (Liv. 31.20.5-6; see Promagistrates).

### Quaestors

?P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194

After 204 and before 199 (Liv. 29.14.8, *nondum quaestorium*; Val. Max. 8.15.3).

### Promagistrates

C. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (88) Cos. 197

Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 31.49.7), probably appointed by plebiscite in 201 (Liv. 30.41.4-5). Won a victory in the Ager Sedetanus (31.49.7), and was elected Curule Aedile (31.50.6; see 199).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (176) Cos. 201

Probably retained his imperium in 200, since the Consul Sulpicius, in sailing for Epirus late in the year (Liv. 31.22.4), chose ships *ex classe Cn. Corneli* (Liv. 31.14.2).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>4</sup> Pat. (188) Cos. 199

Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.7; see 205-200). Returned to celebrate an *ovatio* (Liv. 31.20.1-7). See Degrassi 551.

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210

Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.7; see 205-201). Received a successor at the end of the year (Liv. 31.50.11).

M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Pr. 201

Propraetor in Sardinia (Liv. 31.8.9). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 42.

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227?, 215

A suspect account in Livy (31.5.5 and 7) reports letters from him as Propraetor after the new Consuls entered office. He died this year (Liv. 31.50.4). See 201, note 3.

## Legates, Ambassadors

- a. See 201. This embassy went to various points in Greece, including Athens, then to Rhodes, and finally to Egypt (Polyb. 16.25—27; Liv. 31.18.1; App. *Mac.* 4). Aemilius bore Rome's ultimatum to Philip at Abydos (Polyb. 16.34.1—7; Liv. 31.18.1—7; Diod. 28.6; Justin. 31.3.3—4).
- b. M. AURELIUS (COTTA) (103)  
See 201, Legates. In a suspect account Livy (31.5.5 and 7) reports letters from him as Legatus after the new Consuls entered office. He died this year (Liv. 31.50.5; see Decemviri s. f.). See 201, note 3.
- c. C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218  
SP. LUCRETIVS (13) Pr. 205  
CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205  
Sent on missions to Carthage, to Masinissa, and to Vermina, Syphax's son (Liv. 31.11.4—18, and 19.1—6).

## Legates, Lieutenants

- a. L. APUSTIVS (FULLO) (2, and 5) Pr. 196  
Served under Galba in Macedonia (Liv. 31.27.1—8; Zon. 9.15).  
C. CLAUDIVS CENTHO Pat. (105)  
Had command, under Galba, of a squadron of the fleet at Athens and Chalcis (Liv. 31.14.3, and 22.5—23.11; Zon. 9.15).
- b.<sup>5</sup> M. CAECILIUS (15)  
Served under L. Furius Purpurio in Gaul (Liv. 31.21.8).  
M. FURIUS (CRASSIPES) Pat. ? (56) Pr. 187, 173  
Served under Purpurio in Gaul (Liv. 31.21.8; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.48—49).  
C. LAETORIVS (2) Pr. 210  
P. TITINIUS (16)  
L. VALERIUS FLACCUS<sup>6</sup> Pat. (\*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199  
All served under Purpurio in Gaul (Liv. 31.21.8). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

## Special Commissions

*Decemviri agris assignandis*: see 201, and in this year, Liv. 31.49.5.

*Triumviri coloniae deducendae*<sup>7</sup>

- C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218  
T. QUINCTIVS FLAMINIVS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198  
P. CORNELIVS CN. f. SCIPIO (NASICA) Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194

Appointed to supplement the colony of Venusia (Liv. 31.49.6; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 1.4, Narnia and Cosa). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 11.

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

204–200: M. AURELIUS COTTA (103)

Successor: M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (35) Cos. 191, Pr. 196

Liv. 31.50.5.

<sup>1</sup> Münzer (*RE*, where previous studies are cited) finds in Purpurio's achievements a doublet with those of Cethegus in 197, and confusion with those of his consulate in 196; and would therefore transfer the date of his triumph to 196 (see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 174). However, in this period resemblances between different campaigns in Cisalpine Gaul are not unlikely; and Livy is himself aware of the discrepancy in his sources regarding the fate of the Punic leader Hamilcar (33.23.5).

<sup>2</sup> In both passages in Livy the reading of Bambergensis is Plancus, a cognomen otherwise unattested in the Sergian gens: hence the emendation Plautus.

<sup>3</sup> Possibly a brother of the Aedile, Cn. Baebius, and of M. Baebius, Cos. 181, both of whom were Q. f.

<sup>4</sup> Not Lentulus but Blasio (Liv. 33.27.1–2) was elected and sent to Spain at the end of 200 (cf. Liv. 31.50.11; and see 199, Promagistrates).

<sup>5</sup> Though the names of these Legates are doubted by Münzer (*RE*) because the details of the accounts are drawn from annalistic sources, some are indubitably historical (e. g. Laetorius, and Valerius), and all should be listed.

<sup>6</sup> It is chronologically possible to identify Valerius with the Consul of 195, who was Curule Aedile in 201 and Pr. in 199; and there is no record of another L. Valerius Flaccus who meets the conditions.

<sup>7</sup> Plutarch confuses this commission with that for Narnia (see 199) and Cosa (refused in 199, Livy 32.2.7, but granted in 197–6, 33.24.8–9); and names Flamininus as its head (*Flam.* 1.4).

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### Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. LENTULUS Pat. (188)

P. VILLIUS TI. f. TI. n. TAPPULUS (\*3) Pr. 203

Liv. 31.49.12; 32.2.6, 7.1 and 8, and 8.3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48 f., 121, 452f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Cornelius' province was Italy, but he went to Gaul after Baebius' defeat (Liv. 32.1.2–3, and 7.6–8). Villius was assigned Macedonia (Liv. 32.1.2–3), where he checked a mutiny, and after wintering in Corcyra, was succeeded early in 198 by Flamininus (Liv. 32.6.1–8; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 3.1–2; Zon. 9.16). On Villius, see Lübker, no. 1.

## Censors

P. CORNELIUS P. f. L. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

P. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS (101) Cos. 201

Liv. 32.7.1-3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; and on Scipio, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.98. Scipio was chosen Princeps Senatus (Liv. 34.44.4).

## Praetors

Election: Liv. 31.49.12 Provinces and armies: 32.1.2, and 4-5  
CN. BAEBIUS TAMPFILUS (41) Cos. 182 Ariminum (Gaul)

Defeated by the Insubres and ordered to Rome by the Consul (Liv. 32.7.5-7; Zon. 9.15).

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (\*4) Cos. 192 Pr. Urbanus  
See Lübker, no. 12.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*35) Cos. 195 Sicily  
See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

L. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (\*4) Sardinia

## Aediles, Curule

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*36, 44) Pr. 183

C. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (88) Cos. 197

Liv. 31.50.7-10; 32.7.14. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 19.

## Aediles of the Plebs

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

C. HELVIUS (1) Pr. 198

Liv. 32.7.13; Nep., *Cato* 1.3. On Cato, see D.-G., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

P. PORCIUS LAECA (\*6) Pr. 195

Vetoed the *ovatio* granted by the Senate to L. Manlius Acidinus (Liv. 32.7.4). Perhaps he carried one of the Porcian laws (see Niccolini, *FTP* 424; below, Appendix). See D.-G., no. 7; Lübker, no. 12.

### Quaestors

? T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

Elected to the consulship for 198 *ex quaestura*<sup>2</sup> (Liv. 32.7.8-12).

### Promagistrates

CN. CORNELIUS BLASIO<sup>3</sup> (74) Pr. 194

Given command by plebiscite as Proconsul in Hither Spain (Liv. 31.50.11, Lentulus; 33.27.1-2; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 552, on 196).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210

The triumph granted by the Senate upon his return from Spain was vetoed by a Tribune (Liv. 32.7.4). See 205-200, Promagistrates.

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (22, 55) Cos. 197, Pr. 200

His command as Proprætor in Bruttium was prorogued so that he might complete his inquiry into the thefts and sacrilege at Locri (Liv. 32.1.7-8 and 11).

C. SERGIUS (PLAUTUS) (36) Pr. 200

Command prorogued to assign land to veterans (Liv. 32.1.6).

L. STERTINIUS (5)

Given command by plebiscite as Proconsul in Farther Spain (Liv. 31.50.11; cf. 33.27.3-4).

P. SULPICIUS GALBA MAXIMUS (64) Pat. Cos. 211, 200

Proconsul (Liv. 32.1.12). Campaigned in Greece until the arrival of his successor Villius (Liv. 31.33.1-40.6; Zon. 9.15).

### Legates, Ambassadors

See 201 and 200. They probably went on to Syria and Egypt to complete their mission by late 200 or early 199 (Iustin. 30.3.3-4; cf. Polyb. 16.27.5, and 34.2; Liv. 31.18.1, cf. 2.3-4; 33.19.8; cf. Holleaux, *REA* 15 [1913] 4, notes 1 and 2).

### Legates, Envoys

L. FURIUS PURPURIO<sup>4</sup> Pat. (87, 86) Cos. 196, Pr. 200

Sent by Sulpicius to the Council of the Aetolians (Liv. 31.29.1-32.5).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. APUSTIUS (FULLO) (2 and 5) Pr. 196

Served under Sulpicius in charge of part of the fleet in Greece (Liv. 31.44.1, and 45.1-47.3; cf. 32.16.5; App. *Mac.* 4; Zon. 9.15).

? C. LIVIUS (SALINATOR ?)<sup>5</sup> (1, 29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191  
Commander of a fleet at Same (Liv. 32.16.4).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri ad colonos scribendos*

P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203  
SEX. AELIUS PAETUS (CATUS) (105) Cos. 198  
CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (176) Cos. 201  
Appointed to supplement the colony of Narnia (Liv. 32.2.6-7).

### Pontifices

Liv. 32.7.15

203-199: SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)  
Successor: M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191  
202-199: C. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (49)  
Successor: CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (HISPALLUS) Pat. (346) Cos.  
176, Pr. 179

<sup>1</sup> L. Flamininus may have performed the duties of both Pr. Urbanus and Peregrinus; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.210, note 5.

<sup>2</sup> *Ex quaestura* in this passage may indicate that Flamininus was Quaestor in 199 and proceeded immediately to the consulship; cf. *ex aedilitate* in Liv. 31.4.7, though the more usual expression for "when aedile" is *qui tum aedilis erat*, cf. Liv. 23.24.3; 24.9.4, and 43.6; 29.38.5; 32.7.13, and 27.7. Such phrases, however, can be used when some time elapses between the two offices: cf. Liv. 27.6.17, on Licinius Crassus, who was almost certainly Curule Aedile in 212, and in 210 *ex aedilitate gradum ad censuram fecit*; and Cic. *Phil.* 11.11, on Julius Caesar Strabo, who *ex aedilitate* (90 B.C.) *consulatum petit* in 88 B.C. Accordingly, Flamininus may have been Quaestor between 203, when he ceased to be in command pro praetore at Tarentum, and 199. He is listed here under the latest possible date.

<sup>3</sup> In the text of Liv. 31.50.11 Lentulus is a mistake for Blasio, the cognomen attested by 33.27.1 and *Act. Tr.* for 196.

<sup>4</sup> According to Livy (31.47.6--49.2) Purpurio, Pr. in Gaul in 200, returned to Rome before the end of the year. He could not have attended the meeting of the Aetolian assembly in autumn of 200, but could attend a meeting in the spring of 199. The Envoy and the Praetor are probably the same man (Liv. 31.22.4; Holleaux, *CAH* 8.167; cf. his *Études d'épigraphie et d'histoire grecques* 1.219-227).

<sup>5</sup> The appointment of Livius is not mentioned, nor is his identity completely certain. As his successor L. Flamininus is termed a Legatus, he is listed as one also. See 198, note 6.



198 B.C.     A.U.C. 556

### Consuls

SEX. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS CATUS (105)

T. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. FLAMININUS Pat. (\*3)

Liv. 32.7.12, and 8.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.16; on Paetus, Liv. 32.27.5; *Dig.* 1.2.2.38; and on Flamininus, Cic. *Phil.* 5.48; Polyb. 18.46.5; Oros. 4.20.1; and inscriptions, most of them to be dated after his consulship, *ILS* 8766—*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 592; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 593; 591, line 65; 674, line 51; and offerings at Delos, *I. de Délos*, 439a, 77; 442b, 85f.; 1429a, 21f.; 1441a, 105f.; 1446, 15. Flamininus was assigned Macedonia (Liv. 32.8.4), successfully carried the war into Greece, and attempted to win the Achaean league to the Roman side (Liv. 32.9—15, and 17.4—24; Diod. 28.11; Frontin. *Str.* 2.13.8; Plut. *Flam.* 3—5; App. *Mac.* 5—7; Pausan. 7.8.2—3; Flor. 1.7.11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 51.1). His successes led to a parley with Philip at Nicaea, a truce, and the despatch of embassies<sup>1</sup> to Rome (Polyb. 18.1—10; Liv. 32.32—36; Plut. *Flam.* 5—7; App. *Mac.* 8; Justin. 30.3.8—10; Zon. 9.16). On Flamininus, see Lübker, no. 11.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 32.7.13 Provinces and armies 32.8.5—8

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196 Sicily

Liv. 32.27.3.

L. CORNELIUS MERULA<sup>2</sup> Pat. (270) Cos. 193 Pr. Urbanus

Suppressed a conspiracy of slaves and Carthaginian hostages (Liv. 32.26.4—18).

C. HELVIUS (1) Gaul

Liv. 32.9.5, and 26.2—3.

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195 Sardinia

Instituted a strict regime, expelling the money-lenders and reducing his own expenses (Liv. 32.27.2—4; Nep. *Cato* 1.4; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 6.1—3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.1). See D.—G., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

### Aediles, Curule

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

Ti. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196

Liv. 32.27.8.

### Aediles of the Plebs

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (90) Pr. 197

M. HELVIUS (4) Pr. 197

Liv. 32.27.7.

### Tribunes of the Plebs<sup>3</sup>

M. FULVIUS (56)

M<sup>p</sup>. CURIUS (4)

They opposed for a time the candidacy of Flaminius for the consulship because he had held no curule office (Liv. 32.7.8–11; Plut. *Flam.* 2.1–2).

### Promagistrates

CN. CORNELIUS BLASIO Pat. (74) Pr. 194

Continued as Proconsul in Hither Spain; see 197.

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199

His command in Gaul was prorogued until the coming of the Consul with a new army (Liv. 32.8.3, and 26.2).

L. STERTINIUS (5)

Continued as Proconsul in Farther Spain; see 197.

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (\*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203

His successor, the Consul Flaminius, arrived early in the year (Liv. 32.6.4, and 9.6–8; Plut. *Flam.* 3.1–4).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

AP. CLAUDIUS (NERO ?)<sup>4</sup> Pat. (245) Pr. 195

Attended Flaminius during his conference with Philip at Nicaea (Liv. 32.35.7; Polyb. 18.8.6).

### Legates, Envoys

1. L. CALPURNIUS (13)

Sent by L. Flaminius at the Consul's suggestion to the assembly of the Achaean League (Liv. 32.19.11, cf. 5).

2.<sup>5</sup> AP. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (245) Pr. 195

Q. FABIUS (BUTEO ?) Pat. (31, 57) Pr. 196

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (26, 60) Cos. 180, Pr. 187

Sent to the Senate by Flaminius along with the envoys of Philip and of the Greek allies of Rome (Polyb. 18.10.8; Liv. 32.36.10).

## Legates, Lieutenants

C. LIVIUS (SALINATOR ?) (1, 29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191

In command of the fleet until L. Flamininus succeeded him early in the year (Liv. 32.16.4; see 199, note 5, and below, note 6).

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS<sup>6</sup> Pat. (\*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199

Legate (Liv. 33.17.2 and 15). The Senate gave him charge of the fleet in Greece and command of the coast (Liv. 32.16.2). On his campaign, see Liv. 32.16—17, 19—23, 39—40; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.613—*ILS* 14. See Lübker, no. 12.

<sup>1</sup> Since these envoys received an answer only after the assignment of provinces to the Consuls of 197 (Polyb. 18.11.1) their coming marks the division between the consular years 198 and 197.

<sup>2</sup> He is given the cognomen Lentulus by mistake in Liv. 32.26.8 and Zon. 9.16.

<sup>3</sup> Münzer (*RE*) dates these Tribunes in 199, but during this period the new Tribunes were probably in office before the usual time of the elections (cf. Liv. 39.52.4). Accordingly Niccolini (*FTP* 105) dates them in this year. See Mommsen, *Str.* 1.585.

<sup>4</sup> The Legatus, Ap. Claudius Nero (Pr. 195), must be distinguished from another Ap. Claudius (Pulcher ?), who served in Greece in 195 and brought the army home (Liv. 34.28.10, and 50.10). Livy's term *tribunus militum* in 32.35.7 may be simply a translation of *χίλαρχος* in Polybius 18.8.6, and Greek terms were not always exact equivalents for Latin ones. The Tribune was probably the same person as the Legatus (cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.695, note 1); otherwise, he was Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Cos. 185.

<sup>5</sup> These Envoys were sent in the late autumn but much of their activity would come within the consular year 198 (Liv. 32.36.6; 33.1.1; Polyb. 18.9.10, and 11.1).

<sup>6</sup> The phrases describing Flamininus' command, "cui classis cura maritimaeque orae imperium mandatum ab senatu erat" (Liv. 32.16.2) in 198, and "praeesse eidem quae praeerat classi iussus" (32.28.9) in 197, and the fact that he had just been Pr. Urbanus, all suggest that his imperium as Praetor was prorogued. But he is definitely termed a Legatus (Liv. 33.17.2 and 15). Note that in 193 Ti. Sempronius Longus (Cos. 194) is termed a Legatus of Merula in Gaul (35.5.1), but in contrast with the other Legatus Marcellus (Cos. 196) is referred to later as possessing imperium (35.8.6). See Mommsen, *Str.* 2.675–701, esp. 683; and on Flamininus, Jashemski, *op. cit.* (see 205, note 2) 28.

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## Consuls

C. CORNELIUS L. f. M. n. CETHEGUS Pat. (88)

Q. MINUCIUS C. f. C. n. RUFUS (22, 55) Pr. 200

Cic. *Brut.* 73; Liv. 32.27.5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 48f., 121, 452f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.16. Cornelius and Mi-

nucius were assigned Italy as their province (Polyb. 18.11.2, and 12.1; Liv. 32.28.8). The former campaigned against the Gauls and the latter against the Gauls and the Ligurians (Liv. 32.28—31; 33.22—23; cf. the Elogium of Cornelius, Degrassi, *Bull. Com.* 67 [1939] 5–10). Cornelius celebrated a triumph over the Insubres and the Cenomani (Liv. 33.23.1), Minucius an ovatio over the Boii and the Ligurians (Liv. 33.23.8; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 552; and Elogium, above).

### Praetors<sup>1</sup>

Election: Liv. 32.27.7 Provinces: Liv. 32.28.2 and 11

L. ATILIUS (16) Sardinia

M. HELVIUS (4) Farther Spain

Faced a serious revolt (Liv. 33.21.7–8; App. *Ib.* 39; see 195).

L. MANLIUS VULSO<sup>a</sup> Pat. (93) Sicily

Cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.123, with the mistaken praenomen T.

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (53) Pr. Peregrinus

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (90) Hither Spain

Faced a serious revolt (App. *Ib.* 39; see 196).

M. SERGIUS SILUS Pat. (40) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 32.31.6; 33.21.9, and 24.4; cf. Plin. *NH* 7.104–106, from Varro.

### Aediles, Curule

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (NASICA) Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194

CN. MANLIUS VULSO (91) Pat. Cos. 189, Pr. 195

Liv. 33.25.1.

### Aediles of the Plebs

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (35) Cos. 191, Pr. 196

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Liv. 33.25.2.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. FULVIUS (28)

L. OPIIUS (SALINATOR) (32) Pr. 191

Objected to a change of command in Macedonia (Liv. 32.28.3–8).

### Promagistrates

CN. CORNELIUS BLASIO Pat. (74) Pr. 194

Proconsul in Hither Spain; see 199. Returned late in 197 or early in 196 (Liv. 33.27.1–2).

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

Proconsul in Macedonia, with imperium prorogued until the Senate should send a successor (Polyb. 18.11.2, and 12.1; Liv. 32.28.9; Plut. *Flam.* 7.1-2). On his victory at Cynocephalae, and diplomatic activity in Greece, see Polyb. 18.18-27, 33-34, and 36-39; Liv. 33.1-15, 24.3-7, and 27-29; Plut. *Flam.* 7-9; App. *Mac.* 8, and 9.1-2; Flor. 1.23.11-12; Eutrop. 4.2; Oros. 4.20.5-6; cf. Iustin. 30.4.8-16. See Lübker, no. 11.

L. STERTINIUS (5)

Proconsul in Farther Spain; see 199. Returned late in 197 or early in 196, in time to become a Legate to Macedonia in 196 (Liv. 33.37.3-4; see 196).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

T. IUVENTIUS (THALNA ?) (9)

CN. LIGURIUS (2)

Both fell while serving under Minucius in Gaul (Liv. 33.22.8).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199

Legate under his brother and in command of the fleet; see 198, and esp. Liv. 33.17.2. On his operations, see Liv. 33.16-17. See Lübker, no. 12.

P. SULPICIUS GALBA MAXIMUS Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (\*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203

Both assigned by the Senate to assist Flamininus as Legates (Liv. 32.28.12). On Villius, see Lübker, no. 1.

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniis deducendis*

M. SERVILIUS PULEX GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196

Were commissioned for three years to settle colonies at the mouths of the Volturnus and the Lirernus, at Puteoli, Castrum Salerni, and Buxentum (Liv. 32.29.3-4; cf. 34.45.2; Vell. 1.15.2).

<sup>1</sup> Six Praetors were elected this year for the first time (Liv. 32.27.6).

<sup>2</sup> Called Manlius Vulso in Liv. 32.27.7, and Manlius in 32.28.2. Cicero mentions a T. Manlius, Praetor, who by decree of the Senate brought colonists

from other towns of Sicily to Agrigentum. Münzer (*RE*) would prefer to identify him with L. Manlius Vulso rather than emend Cicero's text to C. Mamilius (Pr. 207; *RE* 5). Since the *Leges Scipionis* under which Agrigentum was governed assume the presence of the colonists this Manlius seems a bit late in date and Mamilius too early. Perhaps Scipio authorized the colonization and Manlius carried it out.

196 B.C.      A.U.C. 558

### Consuls

L. FURIUS SP. f. SP. n. PURPURIO Pat. (86) Pr. 200

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (222) Pr. 198

Nep. *Hann.* 7; Liv. 33.24.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Claudius, Polyb. 18.42.1. Both were assigned provinces in Italy (Liv. 33.25.4–11), where Furius<sup>1</sup> made war upon Gauls and Ligurians (33.37.1–9), and Claudius upon the Boii (33.36.4–15, cf. Val. Ant. fr. 34 Peter; Oros. 4.20.11). Claudius celebrated a triumph (Liv. 33.37.9–12; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 552).

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 33.24.2 Provinces and armies: 33.26.1–4, and 43.7–8

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (35) Cos. 191 Pr. Peregrinus

Suppressed a slave conspiracy in Etruria (Liv. 33.36.2–3).

L. APUSTIUS FULLO (5) Pr. Urbanus

Q. FABIUS BUTEO<sup>2</sup> Pat. (57) Farther Spain

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190 Sicily

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193 Hither Spain

Ti. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194 Sardinia

### Aediles, Curule

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193

C. FLAMINIUS (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 193

Liv. 33.42.8.

### Aediles of the Plebs

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (18) Cos. 192, Pr. 194

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (8) Pr. 193

Liv. 33.42.10; 34.53.4.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. AFRANIUS (STELLIO ?) (3, 15) Pr. 185

With Atinius Labeo (see below) he compelled the Senate to consider separately the claims of the two Consuls of 197 to a triumph (Liv. 33.22.1-10).

C. ATINIUS LABEO<sup>3</sup> (8) Pr. 195

Carried a bill authorizing five colonies (Liv. 32.29.3-4; see 197. Special Commissions), and joined Marcus Ralla in vetoing Marcellus' attempt to prevent peace with Philip (33.25.6-7). See above on Afranius.

C. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (99)

Carried a bill to create the Tresviri Epulones (Liv. 33.42.1).

Q. MARCIUS RALLA (87)

Liv. 33.25.6-7; see above on Atinius Labeo.

### Quaestors

L. AURELIUS (18)

Q. FABIVS LABEO Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189

They exacted, perhaps as Quaestores Urbani, from Augurs and Pontifices taxes which they had not paid during the war years (Liv. 33.42.2-4).

? L. CORNELIVS SCIPIO (ASIATICVS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.15. The latest possible date (see 195, Aediles).

### Promagistrates

CN. CORNELIVS BLASIO Pat. (74) Pr. 194

Celebrated an *ovatio* upon his return from Hither Spain (Liv. 33.27.1-2; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 552; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.296; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.157f.). See 199-197, Promagistrates.

M. HELVIUS (4) Pr. 197

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 195, Promagistrates), where he was detained by illness (Liv. 34.10.5-6).

T. QUINCTIVS FLAMINIVS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

Continued as Proconsul in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 33.25.11; see 197, Promagistrates). With the ten Legates, he made a treaty of peace with Philip, continued his arrangements for peace in Greece, and made the famous declaration of Greek freedom at the Isthmian games in

Corinth (Polyb. 18.43—47; Liv. 33.27—35; Plut. *Flam.* 9—12; *Sull.* 12.6; App. *Mac.* 9.1—4; cf. Val. Max. 4.8.5; Flor. 1.23.12—15; Eutrop. 4.2; Jerome *Chr.* p. 136 Helm; Oros. 4.20.1—2; Zon. 9.16). See Lübker no. 11.

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (90) Pr. 197

Proconsul in Hither Spain. Was defeated in battle and died of wounds (Liv. 33.25.8—9; Oros. 4.20.10).

L. STERTINIUS (5)

See 197, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

AP. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER)<sup>4</sup> Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188?

Served under Flamininus in Greece (Liv. 33.29.9). See 198, note 4.

P. CLAUDIUS (28)

M. OGULNIUS (3)

Killed while serving under Marcellus in Gaul (Liv. 33.36.5).

### Legates, Ambassadors

1. L. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS)<sup>5</sup> Pat. (28, 188) Cos. 199

Sent to arbitrate differences between Antiochus and Ptolemy (Liv. 33.39.1); went with other Legates (see below) to treat with Antiochus at Lysimacheia (Polyb. 18.49.3; Liv. 33.39.2, and 41.2).

2. Ten Legati were appointed to assist Flamininus in arranging the peace with Philip and the settlement in Greece (Polyb. 18.42.5; Liv. 33.24.7, cf. 30.1, and 35.1—2). The following are known, and since Livy nowhere lists them in an official order, they are given in alphabetical order.

? P. AELIUS PAETUS<sup>6</sup> (101) Cos. 201

? M. CAECILIUS L. f. METELLUS (73, 76, Supb. 3.222) Pr. 206

*Eph. Arch.* 1910, 374f.; and cf. Münzer, *RE*. He was honored by the Koinon of the Thessalians.

CN. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS)<sup>7</sup> Pat. (21, 176) Cos. 201

Special envoy to Philip (Polyb. 18.48.2; Liv. 33.35.2—12; Plut. *Flam.* 12.1).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (214) Pr. 203

Sent to Bargylia ((Polyb. 18.48.2; Liv. 33.35.2; Plut. *Flam.* 12.1), and thence to Antiochus at Lysimacheia (Polyb. 18.50.2; Liv. 33.39.2).



L. STERTINIUS (5)

Sent to Hephaestia, Thasos, and Thrace (Polyb. 18.48.2; Liv. 33.35.2; Plut. *Flam.* 12.1).

P. SULPICIUS GALBA MAXIMUS Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200  
Liv. 33.24.7.

L. TERENTIUS (MASSALIOTA) (58) Pr. 187

Sent to treat with Antiochus at Lysimacheia (Polyb. 18.48.3, and 50.3; Liv. 33.35.2, and 39.2).

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (\*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203

Liv. 33.24.7. Sent to treat with Antiochus at Lysimacheia (Polyb. 18.48.3, and 50.3; Liv. 33.35.2, and 39.2; Plut. *Flam.* 12.1). See Lübker, no. 1.

### Prefects

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (168)

T. (or Ti. ?)<sup>8</sup> SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (60)

Praefecti socium; killed in battle while serving under Marcellus in Gaul (Liv. 33.36.5).

### Pontifices

Liv. 33.42.5

213-196: M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211

Successor: L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199

On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

?-196: C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (90) Pr. 197

Successor: M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

### Augurs

203-196: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (104)

Successor: see 195.

Liv. 33.42.6.

### Tresviri Epulones

C. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (99)

P. MANLIUS (VULSO ?)<sup>9</sup> Pat. ? (31) Pr. 195, 182

P. PORCIUS LAECA (\*6) Pr. 195

Elected this year for the first time (Liv. 33.42.1). On Porcius, see D.-G., no. 7; Lübker, no. 12.

<sup>1</sup> On Purpurio's triumph, see 200, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> His name is omitted, probably through an oversight, by Livy in 34.10.5–6 when referring to the successor of Helvius in Farther Spain (see 195, note 1).

<sup>3</sup> Rather than assume that two persons named C. Atinius held the Tribunate of the Plebs in 197 and 196 respectively, it is better, with Niccolini (*FTP* 106f.), to consider that the Lex Atinia to found five maritime colonies was passed at the end of the consular year 197 (Liv. 32.29.3–4; see 197, Special Commissions), after the Tribunes for 196 had taken office.

<sup>4</sup> See 198, note 4.

<sup>5</sup> The need for a man of seniority and distinction for this commission suggests that he was Lentulus, the Consul of 199.

<sup>6</sup> Aelius in 193 (Liv. 34.59.8) was one of an embassy that had gone to Antiochus at Lysimacheia before (see 195, note 4). Since his colleagues then were members of this board of ten he should probably be included too.

<sup>7</sup> Cn. Cornelius Blasio had just returned from Spain, like Stertinius, but I have followed Münzer in identifying the Legate with the consular Lentulus, because Blasio had not yet attained praetorian rank.

<sup>8</sup> The praenomen T. is attested in this gens only in the cases of T. Musca (*RE* no. 72) and T. Rutilus (no. 83), and not at all among the Gracchi. Münzer doubts the authenticity of these officers in a passage so markedly in the style of the late annalistic.

<sup>9</sup> Against the statement of Klose (92) and the suggestion of Münzer (*RE*) that he was a Vulso and a patrician is the fact that his successor was a plebeian (Liv. 40.42.7). See Mommsen, *RF* 1.90f. On the founding of the priesthood see Cic. *De Or.* 3.73.

195 B.C.      A.U.C. 559

### Consuls

L. VALERIUS P. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (\*35) Pr. 199

M. PORCIUS M. f. CATO (\*10) Pr. 198

Nep. *Cato* 1.1; 2.1; Liv. 33.42.7; 34.1.7, and 5.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 48f., 121, 452f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Festo et Flacco); *Chr. Pasc.* (Φίστου καὶ Φλάκου); Oros. 4.20.12; Cassiod.; and on Cato, Cic. *Sen.* 19. Valerius was assigned Italy as his province and carried on war with the Gauls (Liv. 33.43.5; 34.22.1–3, and 42.2–4; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 10.1), while Cato waged an important and successful war in Spain (Liv. 33.43.5; 34.8–9, and 11–21; Val. Max. 4.3.11; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.1, and 2.5; 3.1.2, and 10.1; 4.7.31, 33, and 35; App. *Ib.* 39–41; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 10–11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47; Zon. 9.17; cf. *FOR* 1.158–166; Nep. *Cato* 2.1; Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 66; Plin. *NH* 14.91). He vowed an *aedicula* to Victoria Virgo (Liv. 35.9.6; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.303, 574; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 182f.). On Cato, see D.-G., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4; and on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 33.42.7 Provinces and armies: 33.43.5-8

C. ATINIUS LABEO (8) Pr. Peregrinus

Possibly author of the Lex Atinia (Gell. 17.7.1) *de usucapione*.

AP. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (245) Farther Spain

Liv. 34.10.1, and 17.1.

C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS (10) Pr. Urbanus

CN. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (91) Cos. 189 Sicily

P. MANLIUS (VULSO?) Pat. (31, cf. Manilius 2) Pr. 182 Hither Spain

An aide to the Consul Cato (Liv. 33.43.5 and 8). Carried on war actively in Turdetania (Liv. 34.17-19; cf. 40.16.7, Ulterior, and 39.2).

P. PORCIUS LAECA (\*6) Pisa

A command created in order to take the Ligurians in the rear (Liv. 33.43.5 and 9). See D.-G. 4.99, no. 7; Lübker no. 12.

### Aediles, Curule

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

Aed. Cur. is the probable restoration in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.15. Elimination of the years when the Aediles are known leaves 195 the only probable date. See Seidel 31f.; and cf. Polyb. 10.4-5, and above, 213, note 4.

### Aediles of the Plebs

? C. POPLICIUS BIBULUS<sup>1</sup> (\*9, cf. \*5)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.834.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. FUNDANIUS (3)

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191

P. IUNIUS BRUTUS (54) Pr. 190

L. VALERIUS (TAPPO) (\*38) Pr. 192

Fundanius and Valerius supported the abrogation of the Oppian law, while the two Iunii opposed it (Liv. 34.1.2-4, 2.6, and 5.1; Val. Max. 9.1.3; Zon. 9.17).

### Quaestors

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.2.81. This is the latest probable date, since he held the aedileship in 193.

## Promagistrates

M. HELVIUS<sup>2</sup> (4) Pr. 197

Proconsul in Farther Spain (*Act. Tr. Tol.*). Won a victory over the Celtiberians while returning to Rome, and celebrated an *ovatio* (Liv. 34.10.1-5; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 338f., 552).

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

Proconsul (?) in Hither Spain (*Act. Tr. Cap.*: pr[ocos ---], and *Tol.*: p[rocos-], Degrassi 78f., 338f., 552). After a success at Turda, he returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 33.44.4-5; 34.10.5-7; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Tol.*).

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

Proconsul in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 33.43.6, imperium prorogued for a year). He joined the Achaeans in the war on Nabis of Sparta, and continued his organization of Greece (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 592; Liv. 34.22-41; Plut. *Flam.* 13.1-3; Iustin. 31.3.1; Eutrop. 4.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 51; Oros. 4.20.2; Zon. 9.18).

TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196

Imperium prorogued, probably pro praetore, in Sardinia (Liv. 33.43.9).

## Legates, Ambassadors

a.<sup>3</sup> CN. SERVILIUS (CAEPIO) Pat. (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

Q. TERENCE CULLEO (43) Pr. 187

Sent to Carthage to accuse Hannibal before the Carthaginian Senate (Liv. 33.47.3-9, and 49.1-4; cf. Nep. *Hann.* 7; Iustin. 31.2.1; App. *Syr.* 4).

b. P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (\*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203

P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203

P. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

Villius reported to Flamininus the return of Antiochus to Europe with larger forces than before (Liv. 34.33.12). Aelius and Sulpicius, also members of the commission of ten legates (see 196) may have been with him (cf. Liv. 34.59.8),<sup>4</sup> and the others occupied elsewhere.

## Legates, Lieutenants

AP. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER) Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188?

Served under Flamininus in Greece (Liv. 34.28.10; termed Legatus in 194, Liv. 34.50.10). See 198.

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199

Continued in command of the fleet (Liv. 34.26.11; 34.29–30, and 40.7; cf. Zon. 9.18). See Lübker no. 12.

### Augurs

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. Suff. 180

Liv. 33.44.3. Successor to Q. Fabius Maximus (see 196, Augurs).

<sup>1</sup> The inscription on his tomb is a late Republican restoration of an early epitaph recording his public burial (Frank *CPH* 19 [1924] 78), and thus it is possible to hold against Seidel (*FA* 80) and Niccolini (*FTP* 99f.) that he was either the Tr. Pl. of 209, the only C. Publicius on record (see *CIL loc. cit.*, and *ILS* 862), or an unknown member of the family. Since the Aediles of the Plebs are known from 209 to 196 we assume either that like Fannius, Cos. 125, or Livius Drusus (Aed. 94) he held the aedileship before he was Tribune, or else that he did not hold it until 195 or 194. The latter seems the more probable alternative. On the other hand, Livy has preserved no notice of him, and the inscription would admit of a date a generation later, for which the text of Livy is lost, and an unknown C. Publicius Bibulus. See 209, Tribunes of the Plebs.

<sup>2</sup> At 34.10.5–6 Livy mistakenly refers to Minucius as Helvius' successor. See Q. Fabius Buteo in 196, and Ap. Claudius Nero this year.

<sup>3</sup> Since Nissen (*Untersuchungen* 151–3) many have followed App. and Nep. (above) in dating this embassy in 196 (cf. De Sanctis 4.115, note 3), but Holleaux (*Hermes* 43 [1909] 296–299; *REA* 15 [1913] 1ff.) has shown that the events mentioned occurred in one season, that Marcellus was probably the Consul of 196, and that Antiochus was probably at Lysimacheia and Ephesus a second time in 195 (cf. Liv. 34.33.12). Note too that Scipio Africanus delayed the sending of the embassy. On Marcellus, note that these embassies usually consisted of two senior senators and one junior one, a circumstance which favors the Consul of 196.

<sup>4</sup> Only Villius is known to have gone to Antiochus in Lysimacheia in 196 (see 196) yet in 193 (Liv. 34.59.8) we find that Sulpicius and Aelius had been there before with him. Holleaux is inclined to reject the explanation that there was a special embassy in 195, when Antiochus did return to Europe (Liv. 34.33.12; see note 3), and to add Sulpicius and Aelius to that of 196; but it is at least possible that they went in 195.

194 B.C. A.U.C. 560

### Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. L. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336) Cos. 205  
Ti. SEMPRONIUS Ti. f. C. n. LONGUS (67) Pr. 196

Cic. *Corn.*, in Ascon. 69 C; Liv. 34.43.3, and 44.3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 48f., 121, 454f.; Val. Max. 4.5.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr.*

*Pasc.*; Oros. 4.20.15; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Nep. *Cato* 2.2; Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.89—*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 201; *I. de Délos* 442 B, 102; 1429 A, 26; 1450 A, 68 (in 190–189). Both Consuls campaigned against the Boii and the Ligurians, with Sempronius apparently taking the leading part, and Scipio returned to hold the elections (Liv. 34.43.3–5 and 9; 34.46–48.2, and 54.1; Oros. 4.20.15; cf. Nep. *Cato* 2; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 11)<sup>1</sup>.

### Censors

SEX. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS CATUS (101) Cos. 198

C. CORNELIUS L. f. M. n. CETHEGUS Pat. (88) Cos. 197

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 454f. These Censors were the first to set apart special seats for senators at the games. They removed three senators, demoted a few knights, repaired the Atrium Libertatis and the Villa Publica, and completed the lustrum (Val. Ant. fr. 37 Peter; Liv. 34.44.4–5; 35.9.1; Val. Max. 4.5.1; Ascon. 69–70 C). They chose Scipio Africanus Princeps Senatus for the second time (Liv. 34.44.4).

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 34.42.4 Provinces and armies: Liv. 34.43.6–7

CN. CORNELIUS BLASIO Pat. (74) Sicily

CN. CORNELIUS MERENDA Pat. (265) Sardinia

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (NASICA) Pat. (350) Cos. 191 Farther Spain

Won a victory beyond the Ebro as Praetor (Liv. 35.1.3–4; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.15). See 193, Promagistrates; and below, note 1.

SEX. DIGITIUS (2) Hither Spain

Suffered considerable losses (Liv. 35.1.1–2; Oros. 4.20.16, with praenomen P.).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (18) Cos. 192 Pr. Urbanus

Cf. Plin. *NH* 14.90.

T. IUVENTIUS THALNA (32) Pr. Peregrinus

### Aediles, Curule

A.<sup>2</sup> ATILIUS SERRANUS (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192, 173

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (17) Pr. 192

These were the first, it is said, to hold scenic games at the Megalesia, and at the bidding of the Censors reserved a special section for senators (Val. Ant. fr. 37 Peter; Liv. 34.54.3–8; Val. Max. 2.4.3; Ascon. 69 C).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? M. BAEBIUS (TAMPHILUS)<sup>3</sup> (16, and 44) Cos. 181, Pr. 192  
*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.585, Lex. Agr. of 111, V. 43.

### Quaestors

L. POSTUMIUS TYMPANUS<sup>4</sup> Pat. ? (\*24)  
 Killed while serving under Sempronius in Gaul (Liv. 34.47.2).

### Promagistrates

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Returned from Spain to celebrate a triumph as Proconsul (Liv. 34.46.2-3; Nep. *Cato* 2.1; *Act. Tr. Cap. and Tol.* (Procos.), Degrassi 78f., 338f., 553; Plin. *NH* pref. 30; 14.44, and 91; 29.13; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 11.3; cf. *FOR* 1.158-166; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.303). See D.-G. 5.112, no. 15.

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

Proconsul in Greece and Macedonia (see 197-195). Completed his organization of Greece (cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 593), and returned with his army to celebrate a triumph over Macedonia and King Philip (Cic. *Mur.* 31; *Pis.* 61; Liv. 34.48-52; *Act. Tr. Cap. and Tol.*, Degrassi 78f., 338f., 553; Val. Max. 5.2.6; Plut. *Flam.* 14; Eutrop. 4.2; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.154 f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 179-181). See Lübker no. 11.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199

Proconsul in Gaul (Liv. 34.46.1) until succeeded, and won a victory over the Insubres at Mediolanum. Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.120f.; 2.300; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 184f. See Münzer, *Genl. Val.* 39, no. 17.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. ATINIUS (1, 2 ?) Pr. 188 ?

Served under Sempronius in Gaul (Liv. 34.46.12).

### Legates, Lieutenants

AP. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER ?) Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188 ?

Legate under Flamininus in Greece (Liv. 34.40.10).

? M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Perhaps served under Sempronius in Gaul as a Legate (πρεσβεύων), but certainly not, as Plutarch says, in Thrace or on the Danube (*Cat. Mai.* 12.1-2). See D.-G. 5, no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199

Continued with Flamininus in Greece as a Legate in charge of the fleet (Liv. 34.50.11; see 198-195). See Lübker, no. 12.

### Prefects

M. ATINIUS (5)

P. SEMPRONIUS (11)

Praefecti socium, killed while serving under Sempronius in Gaul (Liv. 34.47.2).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniis deducendis*

a. L. CORNELIUS MERULA Pat. (270) Cos. 193, Pr. 198

Q. ----

C. SALONIUS (\*2)

Colonized Tempsa (Liv. 34.45.3-5).

b. D. IUNIUS BRUTUS (45)

M. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (16?, 44) Cos. 181, Pr. 192

M. HELVIUS (4) Pr. 197

Colonized Sipontum (Liv. 34.45.3).

c.<sup>5</sup> A. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (90) Cos. 178, Pr. 189

Q. AELIUS TUBERO (153)

L. APUSTIUS FULLO (5) Pr. 196

Granted imperium for three years in order to colonize the Ager Thurinus (Liv. 34.53.1-2; cf. 35.9.7-8).

d. Q. NAEVIUS (MATHO?) (4, 16?) Pr. 184

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (53) Pr. 197

M. FURIUS CRASSIPES Pat. (56) Pr. 187, 173

Granted imperium for three years in order to colonize Bruttium (Liv. 34.53.1-2; cf. 35.40.6). See note 5.

e. CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

C. LAETORIUS (2) Pr. 210

Colonized Croton (Liv. 34.45.3-5).

f. See 197, Special Commissions. In this, the last year of the three year term of these commissioners, are mentioned the colonies authorized



in 197, Puteoli, Volturnum, Liternum, Salernum, Buxentum (Liv. 34.45.1–2). On Puteoli, see also *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.698. On all the colonies, see Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 191, p. 136 Helm.

*Duumviri aedi dedicandae*

Q. MARCIUS RALLA (87)

Dedicated the *aedes* of Fortuna Primigeneia on the Quirinal (Liv. 34.53.5–6). See 192.

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

Dedicated an *aedes* of Jove on the Island (Liv. 34.53.7).

<sup>1</sup> Both Plutarch (*Cat. Mai.* 11.1–2) and Nepos (*Cat.* 2.2) have confused Scipio Nasica with Africanus the Consul of this year.

<sup>2</sup> C. Atilius Serranus (63, Pr. 185) is a possible identification since the praenomen is lacking in all our Mss, but A., who was Pr. in 192, seems palaeographically and in point of time the better choice.

<sup>3</sup> Mommsen identified the M. Baebius mentioned in the Lex Agraria of 111, who was both Tr. Pl. and IIIvir col. deduc., with the IIIvir of 194 (*CIL* 1<sup>1</sup>, p. 95). Niccolini holds that this, though possible, is uncertain, since the other references in this law are to laws and officials of recent date (*FTP* 418f.); furthermore, we do not know the names of the colonial commissioners appointed under the Gracchan program. See also Carcopino, *Autour des Gracques* 258ff.

<sup>4</sup> See Mommsen, *RF* 1.116.

<sup>5</sup> The measures authorizing nos. c. and d. were passed at the end of 194, so Tubero was a Tr. Pl. of 193. The elections to the commissions were held by Domitius the Pr. Urb. of 194 (Liv. 34.53.2). Note that Tubero was elected to a commission that he created.

193 B.C.      A.U.C. 561

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. – n. MERULA Pat. (270) Pr. 198

Q. MINUCIUS Q. f. L. n. THERMUS (65) Pr. 196

Nep. *Hann.* 8.1; Liv. 34.54.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraasi 48f., 121, 454f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; and on Minucius, Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.16. Merula was assigned the Gallic province and made war on the Boii (Liv. 34.55.6, and 56.12–13; 35.4–5, and 6.5–9), but was refused a triumph (Liv. 35.8). Minucius campaigned against the Ligurians, using Pisa as a base, but with little success (Liv. 34.55.6, and 56.3–7; 35.3.1–6, and 6.1–4, and 11.1–13; cf. *FOR* 1.167–169; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.16; Oros. 4.20.17).

## Praetors

Elections: Liv. 34.54.2 Provinces and armies: Liv. 34.55.6, and 56.9

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS)<sup>1</sup> Pat. (337) Cos. 190 Sicily

Cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.612—*ILS* 864; Cic. *De Or.* 2.280. On offerings at Delos (*I. de Délos* 442B, 89–90) he is termed *στρατηγός*, but the reference is probably to 190 B.C. and his consulate.

C. FLAMINIUS (3) Cos. 187 Hither Spain

Liv. 35.2.1–9, and 7.7; Oros. 4.20.19.

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (91) Cos. 189 Farther Spain

Victorious over the Vaccaeii and other tribes (Liv. 35.7.8; Oros. 4.20.16 and 19).

L. PORCIUS LICINUS (\*2) Cos. 184 Sardinia

See D.–G. 5, no. 3.

C. SCRIBONIUS (CURIO) (8) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 34.57.3; 35.6.5.

L. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (\*40) Cos. 188 Pr. Peregrinus

*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 601. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 51, no. 53.

## Aediles, Curule

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191

M. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

Liv. 35.10.11–12. Paullus was elected over twelve competitors (Plut. *Aem.* 3.1). See *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.81.

## Aediles of the Plebs

L. OPIIUS SALINATOR (32) Pr. 191

Liv. 35.23.7.

? M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191

Fest. 258 L names with Brutus a Q. Oppius, but is almost certainly referring to these men, since Brutus and Oppius were colleagues also in 191.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. AELIUS TUBERO<sup>2</sup> (153)

Carried a bill authorizing Latin colonies (Liv. 34.53.1–2; 35.9.7–8, P. in Mss).

M. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS)<sup>a</sup> (95) Cos. 185, Pr. 189

Carried a bill placing loans to allies and Latins under the same laws as those to Roman citizens (Liv. 35.7.4-5).

### Promagistrates

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194

As Proprætor in Farther Spain, he won a Lusitanian victory (Liv. 35.1.3-12). On his return, see Liv. 35.10.1-2.

SEX. DIGITIUS (2) Pr. 194

On reports of Digitius and his losses in Hither Spain, see Liv. 35.2.1-5; Oros. 4.20.16.

? TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196

See Legates.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

P. MINUCIUS (21)

Q. MINUCIUS (23)

Served under Cornelius Merula in Gaul (Liv. 35.5.3).

M. GENUCIUS (7)

M. MARCIUS (21)

Q. MARCIUS (21)

Killed while serving under Cornelius Merula in Gaul (Liv. 35.5.14).

### Legates, Ambassadors

a. P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

C. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (88) Cos. 197

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (53) Pr. 197

Sent to Africa to arbitrate a boundary dispute between Carthage and Masinissa, they left it undecided (Liv. 34.62.16-18; Zon. 9.18; cf. App. *Lib.* 67).

b. P. SULPICIUS (GALBA MAXIMUS) Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (\*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203

P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203

Sent to Antiochus the Great in Asia when his embassy to Rome failed to secure an agreement (Liv. 34.59.8; 35.13-17).

c. ? P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

According to Claudius (Acilius, fr. 5 Peter), who quoted the Greek Histories of Acilius, Africanus joined the embassy to Anti-

ochus and held his famous conversation with Hannibal at Ephesus (Liv. 35.14.5–12; Plut. *Pyrr.* 8.2; *Flam.* 21.3; App. *Syr.* 9–10; Zon. 9.18). As he was a proxenos at Delos before 190 (*IG* 11.712, and comment., *I. de Délos* 442 B 101), he may have come to the East for a brief period after his African journey (see a. above; Holleaux, *Hermes* 48 [1913] 75–98).

### Legates, Lieutenants

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196

Served as Legates under Cornelius Merula in Gaul (Liv. 35.5 and 6, and 8.1); but in 35.8.6 Sempronius as holder of imperium is contrasted with Marcellus: see Promagistrates.

### Prefects

M. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS (6)

Served under Minucius Thermus in Liguria (Liv. 34.56.1).

C. LIVIUS SALINATOR (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 191, 202

Commanded the cavalry under Cornelius Merula in Gaul (Liv. 35.5.8).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniis deducendis*

a. A. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (90) Cos. 178, Pr. 189

L. APUSTIUS FULLO (5) Pr. 196

Q. AELIUS TUBERO (153)

To Castrum Frentinum under Tubero's law (Liv. 35.9.7–8; see 194, no. c.).

b. See nos. c. and d. in 194.

<sup>1</sup> Asiaticus is the cognomen which appears in Livy (37.58.6) and *Fast. Cap.* (190) after his victory at Magnesia; but Asiagenus or Asiagenes is found in Livy (39.44.1), Diod. (34.33.1), Eutrop. (4.4.3), and was used by later members of the family (*ILS* 8). Holleaux (*Hermes* 48 [1913] 95f.) would date his dedication at Delos this year, when he supposes Africanus went to the East from Africa (see Legates), since he is termed στρατηγός — praetor, and precedes the admirals of 192 and 191. See however 191, when he served as a praetorian Legate under Glabrio.

<sup>2</sup> See 194, note 5.

<sup>3</sup> Münzer's identification (*RE*) is practically certain since he appears to be the only M. Sempronius known who was available for office at this time.

192 B.C. A.U.C. 562

## Consuls

L. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. FLAMININUS Pat. (\*4) Pr. 199

CN. DOMITIUS L. f. L. n. AHENOBARBUS (18) Pr. 194

Polyb. 21.32.13; Liv. 35.10.10; 38.11.9; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 454f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Flamininus, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.613—*ILS* 14; Cic. *Sen.* 42; Val. Max. 4.5.1. Flamininus was assigned Italy, Gaul, and the holding of the elections (Liv. 35.20.1-7, and 20.4-6), and Domitius a province outside of Italy in case of war with Antiochus (35.20.7), but otherwise Italy and the Gauls (35.20.2). Both were actively engaged in Italy, Flamininus against the Ligurians and Domitius against the Boii (35.22.3-4, and 40.2-4). On Flamininus, see Lübker no. 12.

## Praetors

Elections: Liv. 35.10.11 Provinces and armies: 35.20.8

A. ATILIUS SERRANUS (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 173 1. Farther Spain;  
2. Fleet

Operated against Nabis of Sparta (Liv. 35.20.12-13, 22.1-3, 23.4, and 37.3; cf. Zon. 9.19). See *I. de Délos* 442 B, line 86; 1429 A, line 20; 1450 A, line 66.

M. BAEBIUS TAMPILUS (44) Cos. 181 1. Hither Spain; 2. Bruttium  
Prepared ships and legions for the crossing to Epirus (Liv. 35.20.12-13, 23.5, and 24.7; 36.1.7, 8.6, and 10.10; App. *Syr.* 16; Zon. 9.19).

M. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS (44) Pr. Urbanus

Had charge of preparation of ships (Liv. 35.21.1, 23.6, and 24.8; cf. 35.24.2).

Q. SALONIUS SARRA (\*3) Sardinia

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (17) Pr. Peregrinus

Had charge of preparation of ships (Liv. 35.21.1).

L. VALERIUS TAPPO (\*38) Sicily

Cf. Liv. 35.23.8-9.

## Aediles, Curule

P. IUNIUS BRUTUS (54) Pr. 190

M. TUCCIUS (5) Pr. 190

Liv. 35.41.9-10. Levied fines, which they used for public buildings.

### Tribunes of the Plebs<sup>1</sup>

C. TITINIUS (5)

M. TITINIUS (CURVUS?) (20, cf. 12, 13) Pr. 178

Vetoed the triumph demanded by Cornelius Merula (Liv. 35.8.9).

### Promagistrates

C. FLAMINIUS (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 193

His imperium in Hither Spain was prorogued, where he stormed Licabrum (Liv. 35.20.11, and 22.5).

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193

His imperium prorogued in Farther Spain (Liv. 35.20.11), he won important victories as Proconsul (Liv. 35.22.5; cf. *Act. Tr.* for 191) over the Oretani and Vettones (Liv. 35.22.6-8; Oros. 4.20.16 and 19).

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

His command extended for a year, he won a victory over the Ligurians near Pisa (Liv. 35.20.6; 35.21.7-11).

L. OPIUS SALINATOR (32) Pr. 191

Given imperium as commander of the fleet that was sent to protect the coast of Sicily (Liv. 35.23.6-7, and 24.6).

### Legates, Ambassadors

a. See 193, no. b. These returned and made their report early in this year (Liv. 35.20.14, and 22.1-2).

b. T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205

CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (\*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203

Appointed to oppose Aetolian influence and rally the Greek communities against Antiochus (Liv. 35.23.5-8; note esp. Flamininus at Demetrias, 35.31, in Aetolia, 35.32-33, in Corinth, 35.34.1, and 39.1, and at the Achaean assembly, 35.48-50; and Villius' trip to Demetrias, 35.39; cf. Diod. 29.1; Plut. *Flam.* 15-17; Zon. 9.19). See also 191, Legates; and on Villius, Lübker, no. 1.

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniis deducendis*

a. See 194, no. c.

b. See 194, no. d. They settled a colony at Vibo (Liv. 35.40.5-6).

*Duumviri aedi dedicandae*

Q. MARCIUS RALLA (87)

Dedicated the two aedes that Furius Purpurio had vowed in Gaul,<sup>2</sup> one as Pr. in 200, and one as Cos. in 196 (Liv. 35.41.8). Cf. on Ralla, 194, *Duumviri aedi dedicandae*.

## Augurs

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.81. Attained the priesthood after his aedileship and before his praetorship (Plut. *Aem.* 3).

<sup>1</sup> On the two Titinnii, see 178, Praetors.

<sup>2</sup> On the doubts regarding Furius' achievements in the same area both as Pr. and as Cos., see 200, Praetors, and Münzer, *RE*.

191 B.C. A.U.C. 563

## Consuls

P. CORNELIUS CN. f. L. n. SCIPIO NASICA Pat. (350) Pr. 194

M'. ACILIUS C. f. L. n. GLABRIO (35) Pr. 196

Liv. 35.24.5; 36.1.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Eutrop. 4.3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.19; and on Acilius, *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 607. Acilius was assigned the war in Greece against Antiochus and the Aetolians, drove the former out of Greece by his victory at Thermopylae, then turned on the Aetolians, captured Heraclea, and after unsuccessful negotiations for peace besieged Naupactus<sup>1</sup> (Liv. 36.3.7–14, 14–21, and 22–35; 37.4.6–8; cf. Polyb. 20. 9–10; Cic. *Sen.* 32; Val. Max. 2.5.1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.4; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 13–14; *Flam.* 15–16; *Philop.* 17.4; *Sull.* 12.6; Flor. 1.24.10–11; App. *Syr.* 17–21; Iustin. 31.6.4–6; Eutrop. 4.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.3; Oros. 4.20.20–21; see Legates and Trib. Mil. on Cato and L. Scipio). Nasica succeeded to the war with the Boii, whom he defeated, and after some dispute was permitted to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 36.1.8–9, and 2.1, and 38.5–7, and 39–40; 38.35.4; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 553; Oros. 4.20.21). Acilius may have carried the Lex Acilia which placed intercalation under the power of the Pontifices (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.13.21).

## Praetors

Election: 35.24.6 Provinces and armies: Liv. 36.2.6–15

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175 Sicily

Was instructed to retain his predecessor Valerius Tappo and divide his province with him if it seemed advantageous (Liv. 36.2.10–12). Cf. 37.47.6.

**L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS** Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168 Farther Spain  
Plut. *Aem.* 4.1. He had the insignia, and therefore the imperium, of  
a Proconsul (Plut.).

**A. CORNELIUS MAMMULA** Pat.? (258) Bruttium

**M. IUNIUS BRUTUS** (48) Cos. 178 Pr. Urbanus and Peregrinus  
Prepared ships for the fleet (Liv. 36.2.15), dedicated the temple of the  
Magna Mater (Liv. 36.36.4; cf. Ovid *Fast.* 4.347), and was possibly the  
author of the usury law which Cato opposed (*FOR* 1.28, 166). Cf.  
*Didasc.* Plaut. *Pseudolus*.

**C. LIVIUS SALINATOR** (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202 Fleet

Carried the war to the Aegean and defeated the fleet of Antiochus  
(Liv. 36.3.4–6, and 41–45; cf. App. *Syr.* 20 and 22; Iustin. 31.6.7–8).  
On his offerings at Delos, see *I. de Délos* 439 A, 78; 442 B, 78 and 80;  
1429 A, 20 and 30.

**L. OPIIUS SALINATOR** (32) Sardinia

### Aediles, Curule

? **SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS** Pat. (\*25) Cos. 186, Pr. 189

May be the Aedile before whom *Furius Chresimus* disproved the  
charge of luring his neighbors' crops away by magic (Piso fr. 33 Peter).  
Livy does not record the Aediles of this year, and the Consul of 334  
seems too early. See Seidel 77.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

**P. SEMPRONIUS BLAESUS** (31)

Threatened to defer *Nasica's* triumph (Liv. 36.39–40).

### Promagistrates

**A. ATILIUS SERRANUS** (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192, 173

Continued to command the fleet (*praefectus classis*, Liv. 36.20.7),  
and was active on both the Ionian and the Aegean seas until succeeded  
by Livius (Liv. 36.11.9, 12.9, 20.7–8, and 42.7; App. *Syr.* 22).

**M. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS** (44) Cos. 181, Pr. 192

Was active as *Propraetor* (Liv. 36.8.6) in Macedonia and Greece  
during the winter and served with *Glabrio* (Liv. 36.10.10, 13.1–9, and  
22.8; App. *Syr.* 16).

**CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS** (18) Cos. 192, Pr. 194

Continued as Proconsul in Gaul until succeeded by *Nasica* (Liv.  
36.37.6).



C. FLAMINIUS (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 194

Imperium prorogued in Hither Spain (Liv. 36.2.9).

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193

Proconsul in Farther Spain (Liv. 36.2.8; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 553; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 52), until succeeded by Aemilius, when he returned to celebrate an ovatio (Liv. 36.21.10–11; *Act. Tr.*; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 52; cf. Oros. 4.20.19).

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

Proconsul in Liguria (Liv. 36.38.1–4, and 40.2).

? L. VALERIUS TAPPO (\*38) Pr. 192

Liv. 36.2.11 (pro praetore). See above, Praetors, on Lepidus.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Cic. *Sen.* 32; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.4, elected by the people; App. *Syr.* 18; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47; cf. Polyb. 20.10.10, on L. Valerius Flaccus; termed Legatus, Liv. 36.17.1. Served under Acilius Glabrio at Thermopylae (Liv. 36.17–18; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 12–14; App. *Syr.* 18–19; Zon. 9.19; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 2.7.14). See Legates. See D.–G. 5, no. 15.

### Legates, Ambassadors

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205

See 192, Legates, no. b. Sent by Flaminius to Acarnania (Liv. 36.12.9).

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMINIUS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

See 192, Legates, no. b. He was active in Achaëa, and intervened with Glabrio in Aetolia (Liv. 36.31–35; Plut. *Flam.* 15–17; *Philop.* 17.4). See Lübker no. 11.

### Legates, Envoys

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Cato also went about various Greek towns (Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 12). Glabrio sent him to Rome to report the victory at Thermopylae (Liv. 36.21.4–8; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 14). See D.–G. 5, no. 15.

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

Sent to Rome to report the victory at Thermopylae (Liv. 36.21.7–9). See 193, note 1; and *I. de Délos* 442 B, 89 and 90.

## Legates, Lieutenants

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188?

With Baebius in Macedonia and Thessaly (Liv. 36.10.10-14, and 13.1; App. *Syr.* 16), and with Acilius Glabrio in Greece (Liv. 36.22.8, and 30.2).

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

See above, Envoys.

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

See Tribunes of the Soldiers, and Envoys.

A. POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS LUSCUS?) Pat. (\*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185

Placed in command of Cephallenia by Atilius (Liv. 36.12.9).

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199

Appointed as a Legate under Glabrio by the Senate (Liv. 36.1.8).

TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196

No title preserved; served under Glabrio (Liv. 36.22.7, and 24.1; cf. on Cato and L. Valerius Flaccus).

? C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169

Liv. 43.2.1-11, on which Münzer (*RE*) bases the conjecture that he served under Aemilius Paullus in Spain.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199

Legatus (Liv. 36.17.1) under Glabrio at Thermopylae and in the war against the Aetolians (Liv. 36.19.1, 22.7, 27.3-8, and 28.8; cf. Polyb. 20.9-10, with the title *χίλαρχος*; App. *Syr.* 18; and Tribunes of the Soldiers, on Cato). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

## Prefects

? SEX. ORFIDIENUS (col. 1019)

Served under Baebius in Thessaly and was placed in charge of Chyretiae (Ἀρχ. 'Ep. 1917, 2; cf. Liv. 36.13.4).

## Special Commissions

*Duumviri aedi dedicandae*

C. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (99)

Dedicated the aedes Iuventutis in the Circus Maximus (Liv. 36.36.5).

<sup>1</sup> The advancement of the Roman calendar during these years (Liv. 37.4.4; cf. De Sanctis 4.368f.) brings the activities of the winter within the consular year.

190 B.C. A.U.C. 564

## Consuls

L. CORNELIUS P. f. L. n. SCIPIO ASIATICUS Pat. (337) Pr. 193

C. LAELIUS C. f. C. n. (2) Pr. 196

Cic. *Phil.* 11.17; Liv. 36.45.9; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Gell. 16.4.2; Eutrop. 4.4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Scipio was assigned Greece as his province with permission to carry the war into Asia (Liv. 37.1.7–10, 2.2–3, and 4.1–4; Val. Max. 5.5.1). Making a truce in Greece, he went on to Asia to win a decisive victory over Antiochus at Magnesia (Liv. 37.6–7, 18.10, 25.8, and 33–44; cf. Polyb. 21.4–5, 8, and 11, and 13–15; Cic. *Mur.* 31; *Phil.* 11.17; Diod. 29.5–10; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.30; Flor. 1.24.14–18; App. *Syr.* 23, and 28–29; Iustin. 31.7–8; Eutrop. 4.4; Zon. 9.20; cf. Oros. 4.20.22). He made offerings at Delos (*I. de Délos* 427; 428; 442 B, 85–86 and 101; 1429 B, 23 and 28, and ii 16; 1441 A, 106; 1450 A, 68; almost all in 190 and 189; comment. *I. de Délos* 2, pp. 166f.). See also *SEG* 1.440–4.567; 2.566; *I. Cret.* 2.3.5; Memnon 26.2, in *FHG* 3.539.<sup>1</sup> Laelius was assigned Italy, and held command in Gaul (Liv. 37.1.10, 46.10, and 47.1).

## Praetors

Elections: Liv. 36.45.9 Provinces and armies: Liv. 37.2.1 and 8–10

L. AEMILIUS REGILLUS Pat. (127) Fleet

Campaigned actively in the Aegean, and succeeded in destroying Antiochus' fleet at Myonnessus (Liv. 37.2.10, 4.5, 14–15, 17–19, 21.6–22, 26–32, and 47.3–4; cf. Polyb. 21.7–8, and 10; App. *Syr.* 26–27; cf. *ILS* 8765). Vowed a temple to the Lares Permarini (Macrobian. *Sat.* 1.10.10).

C. ATINIUS LABEO (9) Sicily

Liv. 37.2.8.

L. AURUNCULEIUS (4) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 37.4.5, and 46.10.

CN. FULVIUS (12) Pr. Peregrinus

P. IUNIUS BRUTUS (54) Etruria

M. TUCCIUS (5) Apulia and Bruttium

Liv. 37.2.6.

## Quaestors

C. FURIUS ACULEO (31)

Served under L. Scipio, and was condemned with him for peculation (Liv. 38.55.5, and 58.1; see 187, notes 3 and 4).

## Promagistrates

**M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO** (35) Cos. 191, Pr. 196

Being succeeded by Scipio, he returned to Rome to celebrate his triumph (Liv. 37.4.6—6.3, 7.7, and 46.2—6; cf. Polyb. 21.5.13; Caes. Bass. in *GLK* 6.265; see Degrassi 553). He gave gifts and privileges to Delphi (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 609—610; cf. 827 c—f; Roussel, *BCH* 56 [1932] 1—36; Daux, *Delphes* 227—233, and 255—260), and in Rome built an Aedes Pietatis (Liv. 40.34.5; Val. Max. 2.5.1). See also Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.169f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.185f.

? **M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS** Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191

As he was criticized late in this year for leaving his province without permission of the Senate in order to sue for office, he probably continued in command of at least part of Sicily (Liv. 37.47.6; see 191, Praetors, and above, on Fabius Labeo).

**L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS** Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

Proconsul (Liv. 37.46.7; Plut. *Aem.* 4.1; Oros. 4.20.23) in Farther Spain where he suffered a reverse (Liv. 37.2.11, and 46.7—8; Oros.). See 189, Promagistrates.

**A. CORNELIUS MAMMULA** Pat.? (258)

Propraetor (Liv. 37.4.1, and 48.5, from Antias). Instructed by the Senate to bring troops to Greece and remain there if Glabrio returned (Liv. 37.2.7—8, and cf. 48.5, from Antias).

**P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA** Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194

While Proconsul in Gaul, he removed the Boii from the territory recently taken from them (Liv. 37.2.5; see 191, Consuls).

**C. FLAMINIUS** (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 193

Imperium prorogued for a year in Hither Spain (Liv. 37.2.11).

**C. LIVIUS SALINATOR** (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191

Retained command of the fleet until succeeded by Aemilius Regillus (Liv. 37.2.10, and 8.6—14.4; App. *Syr.* 23—25), and after a mission to Lycia returned to Italy (Liv. 37.14.4—17.1). An offering at Delos (*I. de Délos* 442 B, line 86).

**Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS** (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

Proconsul in Liguria (see 191, Promagistrates). Instructed by the Senate to give over his army to Scipio Nasica (Liv. 37.2.5), and denied a triumph upon his return (37.46.1—2). See Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.302; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.181f.

**L. OPIIUS SALINATOR** (32) Pr. 191

Imperium prorogued for a year in Sardinia (Liv. 37.2.11).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

**M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS** Pat. (69)

Son of M. Lepidus. As Prefect of the camp during the battle of Magnesia, he halted Antiochus' troops who were victorious on their right wing (Liv. 37.43.1-5; Iustin. 31.8.6; Zon. 9.20; cf. App. *Syr.* 36).

### Legates, Ambassadors

**C. LIVIUS SALINATOR** (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191

Headed an embassy to Prusias of Bithynia (Liv. 37.25.13-14; Polyb. 21.11.12).

### Legates, Envoys

a. **Q. ANTONIUS** (33)

Sent to the Phocaeans by the Praetor Aemilius Regillus (Liv. 37.32.8).

b. **TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS** (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Sent to Philip of Macedon by the Scipios to assure their passage to the Hellespont (Liv. 37.7.11-14).

c. **A. TERENTIUS VARRO** (80) Pr. 184

**M. CLAUDIUS LEPIDUS** (204)

Sent to the Senate by Cornelius Mammula in Greece to report disturbing reports from Asia (Liv. 37.48.5, from Antias). Varro returned to Greece with the Aetolian envoys in 189 (37.49.8).

### Legates, Lieutenants

a. **L. APUSTIUS (FULLO ?)**<sup>2</sup> (2 and 5) Pr. 196

Collected transports for L. Scipio at Brundisium (Liv. 37.4.2). See no. b.

**P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS** Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Legate under his brother L. Scipio, and to a great extent the director of diplomatic and military operations (Cic. *Mur.* 32; *Phil.* 11.17; Polyb. 21. 4-5, and 13-16; Liv. 37.1.9, 6-7, 25, 34-37, and 45; Val. Max. 5.5.1, cf. 2.10.2; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.30; Iustin. 31.7.2; Flor. 1.24.14; App. *Syr.* 23, and 28-39; Gell. 4.18.8; Eutrop. 4.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.16; Zon. 9.20; cf. Oros. 4.20.22). On his offerings at Delos, see *I. de Délos* 442 B, line 102; 1429 A, line 26; 1450 A, line 68; and comment. 2, pp. 167f. See also *SEG* 1.440-4.567; 2.566; Memnon 26.2, in *FHG* 3.539; Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 2.3.5.

SEX. DIGITIUS (2) Pr. 194

Legate of L. Scipio, who brought transports to Brundisium (Liv. 37.4.2).

CN. DOMITIUS (AHENOBARBUS) (18) Cos. 192, Pr. 194

No title given. According to Appian he took a leading part, during Scipio's illness, in the battle of Magnesia (App. *Syr.* 30—36; cf. Liv. 37.39.5; Plut. *Apophth. Dom.*).

C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS (10) Pr. 195

Collected transports at Brundisium as a Legate of L. Scipio (Liv. 37.4.3).

A. HOSTILIUS (10) Pr. 207

L. HOSTILIUS CATO (12) Pr. 207

Legates of L. Scipio, both accused with him of peculation, but L. was acquitted and A. condemned (Liv. 38.55.5, from Antias; 38.58.1).

b. L. APUSTIUS (FULLO ?)\* (2 and 5) Pr. 196

Killed while serving under Livius Salinator in Lycia (Liv. 37.16.12; see note 2).

c. ? M. AEMILIUS (REGILLUS ?) Pat. (129)

Served, probably as a Legate, under L. Aemilius Regillus, and died at Samos (Liv. 37.22.2).

? L. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (138)

Served under L. Aemilius Regillus in command of the squadron sent to the Hellespont (Liv. 37.31.6).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniis deducendis*

M. ATILIUS SERRANUS (68) Pr. 174

L. VALERIUS P. f. FLACCUS Pat. (\*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199

L. VALERIUS C. f. TAPPO (\*38) Pr. 192

Created to supplement Placentia and Cremona (Liv. 37.46.10—11; see 189, Special Commissions).

### Flamen Quirinalis

Q. FABIUS PICTOR Pat. (127) Pr. 189

Inaugurated (Liv. 37.47.8, and see 50.8, and 51.1—6). Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.181f.

## Salii

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194  
Polyb. 21.10.10; Liv. 37.33.7.

<sup>1</sup> Letters of the Scipios to towns of Asia: to Heraclea Pontica, Memnon 26.2, in *FHG* 3.539; to Heraclea under Latmus, *SEG* 2.566, and see Holleaux, *RF* 52 (1924) 29f.; to Colophon, *SEG* 4.567, and Holleaux, *ib.* 32f. See also at Aptara in Crete, Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 2.3.5.

<sup>2</sup> The careers of the Pr. of 196, the Legate of Scipio, and the officer under Livius in Lycia as given in *RE* 2 and 5 supplement each other. Notice of his death in Lycia marks an officer of some distinction, and the rest of Scipio's known Legates were ex-Praetors or ex-Consuls. One must assume that after collecting ships for Scipio he joined Livius in the Aegean.

189 B.C. A.U.C. 565

## Consuls

M. FULVIUS M. f. SER. n. NOBILIOR (91) Pr. 193  
CN. MANLIUS CN. f. L. n. VULSO Pat. (91) Pr. 195

Liv. 37.47.7, and 48.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Vell. 1.15.2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.19—20; and on Fulvius, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.615, 616—*ILS* 16, 17; Polyb. 21.27.1; on Manlius, Polyb. 21.24.9. Fulvius was assigned the Aetolian war, with instructions also to attack Cephallenia and to hold the elections in Rome (Liv. 37.50.5—8). He besieged Ambracia and negotiated the peace with the Aetolians (Liv. 38.3—10; cf. Polyb. 21.25—31; Flor. 1.25; Polyaen. 6.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 52; Zon. 9.21), besieged Same of Cephallenia (Liv. 38.28.5—29; Polyb. 21.32; Zon. 9.21), and returned to Rome, apparently during the siege, to hold the elections (Liv. 38.35.1; cf. Holleaux, *BCH* 54 [1930] 1—41).<sup>1</sup> Manlius succeeded Scipio in Asia (Liv. 37.50.2—3 and 8, and 60.1), where he led an expedition into the interior to subdue the Gauls (Polyb. 21.33—39; Diod. 29.12—13; Liv. 38.12—27; cf. Claud. fr. 66 Peter; Val. Ant. fr. 44 Peter; Nep. *Hann.* 13.2; Trog. *Prol.* 32; Val. Max. 6.1, ext. 2; Flor. 1.27; App. *Syr.* 39, and 42; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 55; Ruf. Fest. *Brev.* 11.2; Oros. 4.20.25; Zon. 9.20). He too made offerings at Delos (*I. de Délos* 442 B, 100; 1429 A, 25; 1441 A, 107; 1450 A, 67).

## Censors

T. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. FLAMININUS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198  
M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

Cic. *Sen.* 42; Liv. 37.57.9—58.2, 41.9.9, and 13.4; *Fast. Cap.*, De-grassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Plut. *Flam.* 18.1. They reviewed the lists of senators and the knights, leased contracts, appointed Scipio Africanus for the third time Princeps Senatus, and completed the lustrum in 188 (Liv. 38.28.2, and 36.5-10; Plut. *Flam.* 18.2).

### Praetors

Elections: Liv. 37.47.8 Provinces and armies: Liv. 37.50.8-12  
**L. BAEBIUS DIVES** (25) Farther Spain  
 Wounded by Ligurians, he died at Massilia (Liv. 37.57.1-2; Oros. 4.20.24).

**Q. FABIVS LABEO** Pat. (91) Cos. 183 Fleet

Active on the coasts of Crete and Thrace (Liv. 37.60.1; 39.27.10; see 188, Promagistrates). He made offerings at Delos at this and later dates (*I. de Délos* 442 B, 103—*ILS* 8765; 1429 A, 19, ὑπατος; 1441 A, 104; 1450 A, 66).

**Q. FABIVS PICTOR** Pat. (127) 1. Sardinia 2. Pr. Peregrinus

Flamen Quirinalis, and when prevented from leaving Rome for his province by Licinius the Pontifex Maximus, was made Pr. Peregrinus (Liv. 37.51.1-6; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 11.18; Val. Max. 1.1.2; Tac. *Ann.* 3.58, cf. 71; Serv. *ad Aen.* 8.552; cf. Liv. *Per.* 37, and *Oxy. Per.* line 4).

**L. PLAUTIVS HYPSAEVS** (\*7) Hither Spain

See Lübker no. 6.

**SP. POSTUMIVS ALBINVS** Pat. (\*25) Cos. 186 Pr. Urbanus and Peregrinus

Became Pr. Urb. only when Fabius Pictor was kept in Rome (Liv. 37.51, cf. 57.4). See *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 612, his letter to the Delphians; and Holleaux, *BCH* 54 (1930) 1-38; Roussel, *BCH* 56 (1932) 21; Daux, *Delphes* 262. See also, Münzer, *APF* 213.

**M. SEMPRONIVS TVDITANVS** (95) Cos. 185 Sicily

### Praetor Suffectus

? **A. MANLIVS VVLSO** Pat. (90) Cos. 178

As Consul after the passage of the Lex Villia in 180, he must have been Praetor before 178. This year provides the only known vacancy.

### Aediles, Curule

**P. CLAVDIVS PVLCHER**<sup>2</sup> Pat. (305) Cos. 184, Pr. 187?

**SER. SVLPICIVS GALBA** Pat. (57) Pr. 187

Liv. 38.35.5.



### Aediles of the Plebs

A. CAECILIUS (10)

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS<sup>3</sup> (60) Cos. Suff. 180, Pr. 187  
Liv. 38.35.6.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

P. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (49)

C. SEMPRONIUS RUTILUS (81)

Forced Glabrio to withdraw from the canvass for the censorship by accusing him of concealing booty won from Antiochus (Liv. 37.57.12–58.1; cf. *FOR* 1.33f., and 174).

(Q.) TERENTIUS CULLEO<sup>4</sup> (43) Pr. 187

Carried a plebiscite to compel the Censors to register freely all persons of free birth, including freedmen's sons (Plut. *Flam.* 18.1).

### Promagistrates

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS<sup>5</sup> Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 190), where he retrieved his defeat by a victory. The tradition that he celebrated a triumph is at best doubtful (Liv. 37.57.5–6, and 58.5; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.614—*ILS* 15; on the triumph, Vell. 1.9.3; cf. *Elogia*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, pp. 194 and 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71b and 81; Grueber *CRRBM* 1.418; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 189f.; and see Degrassi 553).

L. AEMILIUS REGILLUS Pat. (127) Pr. 190

Celebrated a naval triumph as Propraetor (Liv. 37.58.3–4; 40.52.4–6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 553; Caes. Bass. in *GLK* 6.265; Macrobian. *Sat.* 1.10.10).

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

Celebrated a triumph as Proconsul (Polyb. 21.24.16–17; Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 18; Liv. 37.58.6–59.6; 38.59.6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 554; *Elog.*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.15; Val. Max. 4.1.8, and ext. 9; 5.3.2, and 5.2; 8.1, damn. 1; Plin. *NH* 33.148; 35.22; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 18.1; Gell. 6.19.3; Eutrop. 4.4; Ampel. 24; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.206; 2.267f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 191f.).

P. IUNIUS BRUTUS (54) Pr. 190

Propraetor in Etruria (Liv. 37.50.13), sent to Farther Spain after the death of Baebius (Liv. 37.57.3–4).

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Imperium prorogued for a year in Gaul (Liv. 37.50.13; 38.36.1).

? L. OPPIUS SALINATOR (32) Pr. 191

Retention of Fabius Pictor in Rome (see Praetors) may have caused further prorogation of Oppius' command in Sardinia (Liv. 37.50.10, and 51.3-6).

M. TUCCIUS (5) Pr. 190

Propraetor in Bruttium and Apulia (Liv. 37.50.13; 38.36.1).

### Legates, Ambassadors<sup>6</sup>

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (22, 55) Cos. 197, Pr. 200

L. FURIUS PURPURIO Pat. (86) Cos. 196, Pr. 200

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS<sup>7</sup> (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

AP. CLAUDIUS NERO (245) Pr. 195

CN. CORNELIUS MERULA<sup>8</sup> Pat. (268)

or

CN. CORNELIUS MERENDA Pat. (265) Pr. 194

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191

L. AURUNCULEIUS (4) Pr. 190

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (214) Pr. 203

P. AELIUS TUBERO (152) Pr. 201

An embassy of ten members sent to assist Manlius Vulso in implementing the treaty with Antiochus and in completing the settlement of Asia Minor (Liv. 37.55.7; 38.38.1, and 40.1, and 44.9-47, and 54.6; cf. Polyb. 21.24.9, and 16.17; see 188, Legates).

### Legates, Envoys

M. AURELIUS COTTA (104)

Sent to Rome by L. Scipio along with the envoys of Antiochus, Eumenes, and the Rhodians (Liv. 37.52.1-2; cf. Polyb. 21.18.1).

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Sent to Fulvius Nobilior in Aetolia (*FOR* 1.170, from Fest. 196 L).

A. TERENCEIUS VARRO (180) Pr. 184

Returned to Greece with the Aetolian envoys in the spring of 189 (Liv. 37.49.8; see 190, Legates).

## Legates, Lieutenants

C. HELVIUS (1) Pr. 198

Served under Manlius Vulso in Asia (Liv. 38.14.4–6, 20.9, 22.1, and 23.4; Polyb. 21.34.3–4).

L. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (93) Pr. 197

Served under his brother Manlius Vulso in Asia (Liv. 38.20.7, 22.1, and 23.3).

C. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (208) Cos. Suff. 176, Pr. 179

Served under his half-brother Fulvius Nobilior in Greece, and was sent to Rome with the Aetolian envoys (Liv. 38.9.8, and 10.2; Polyb. 21.29.10–12, and 31.2). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

## Special Commissions

*Triumviri coloniae deducendae*

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199

M. ATILIUS SERRANUS (68) Pr. 174

L. VALERIUS TAPPO (\*38) Pr. 192

Established a Latin colony at Bononia (Liv. 37.57.7–8, cf. 47.2; Vell. 1.15). See 190, Special Commissions.

<sup>1</sup> For an analysis and dating of Fulvius' activities in 189 and 188, see Holleaux, *BCH* 54 (1930) 1–41. On Ennius' *Ambracia*, see Vahlen *cox*, 188f.

<sup>2</sup> Münzer (*RE* no. 302) believes that P. Claudius Pulcher in Plin. *NH* 21.6 is a mistaken reference to a later C. Claudius Pulcher.

<sup>3</sup> Münzer (*RE* nos. 60 and 61) has rightly distinguished the careers of Q. Fulvius Cn. f. M. n. Flaccus (60) and Q. Fulvius Q. f. M. n. Flaccus (61).

<sup>4</sup> Willems (*Sénat* 1.338) and Münzer (*RE*) identify the Tribune named in Plut. *Flam.* 18 with Q. Terentius Culleo, but Niccolini (*FTP* 110) and Maxis (43) express some doubt. See Mommsen, *Str.* 3.436f.

<sup>5</sup> Willems (*Sénat* 2.506, note 2) asserts that the embassy was chosen before Paullus returned from Spain, but Polybius states clearly (21.18.1) that the envoys from the East began to be heard before the Senate during the summer of 189, and that the ten were preparing to depart very shortly before the return of Scipio in the autumn (21.24.16–17; Scipio triumphed about November 189, Julian). Accordingly Paullus had time to win a victory in Spain, return to Rome, and become one of the commission. In Livy 38.44.11 it is clear that Paullus was a member. On the chronology, see De Sanctis, 4.1.368ff.

<sup>6</sup> Though Willems is compelled to admit that this embassy consists in any case of an unusual proportion of senior members of the Senate, he attempts to fit it to his regular pattern (*Sénat* 2.506) by claiming: 1. that Aemilius Paullus was not the famous member of the family (but see above, note 3); 2. that Lentulus was not the Pr. of 203 but another, the Cos. of 162 (who was too young and whose career, as Münzer has shown, *RE* no. 214, he has reported incorrectly, *Sénat* 1.347, no. 216); and 3. that Aelius Tubero was not the Pr. of 201 but someone otherwise unknown. Münzer suggests that Lentulus

is a mistake for Cethegus, Pr. 185 and Cos. 181, and since the two men are confused in Liv. 40.18.1 this remains a possibility. However it is unnecessary, for with the identification of Aemilius Paullus the commission is seen to consist of eight consulars or praetorians, and evidently may have consisted wholly of men of curule rank. Therefore in spite of the disarrangement of the two final names it seems preferable to identify Lentulus with the Praetor of 203 and Tubero with the Praetor of 201. As we know the names of only three senatorial commissions of ten men during this period and possess the complete list of only this one, the basis for Willems' generalization regarding the pattern remains rather tenuous.

<sup>7</sup> Appian (*Syr.* 39) mistakenly calls Thermus a χαλάρχος.

<sup>8</sup> Since no Cornelius Merula of praetorian or of consular rank is known in this period, Duker's suggestion (see Weissenborn *ad loc.*) that Merula is a mistake for Merenda, Pr. 194, is attractive, particularly as the embassy appears to have consisted entirely of *praetorii* and *consulares*. See Willems, *Sénat* 2.506.

188 B.C.      A.U.C. 566

### Consuls

M. VALERIUS M. f. M'. n. MESSALLA Pat. (\*40) Pr. 193

C. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (29) Pr. 202, 191

Liv. 38.35.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Obseq. 2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Livius, *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 611; cf. Holleaux, *BCH* 54 (1930) 40f., and Daux, *Delphes* 262. Livius was assigned to Gaul, and Valerius to Pisa and Liguria (Liv. 38.35.7–10, and 42.1; and on the foundation of Forum Livii, see *RE* s. v.). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 51, no. 53.

### Praetors

Elections: Liv. 38.35.2      Provinces and armies: 38.35.10

C. ATINIUS (2, cf. 1) Farther Spain

Cf. Liv. 39.7.6–7.

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (223 or 224) Cos. 183 Pr. Urbanus

Cf. Liv. 38.42.7; Dio fr. 61; Val. Max. 6.6.3.

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>1</sup> Pat. (294) Cos. 185 Pr. Peregrinus

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS (FULVIANUS) Pat. (47) Cos. 179 Hither Spain

Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (79) Cos. 186, 169 Sicily

C. STERTINIUS (4) Sardinia

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. VALERIUS TAPPO (\*39)

Carried a plebiscite to grant full citizenship to Arpinum, Fundi, and Formiae (Liv. 38.36.7-9).

### Quaestors

Q. FABIVS (BUTEO or MAXIMVS) Pat. (32, 58 or 105) Pr. 181

Served under Manlius Acidinus in Spain, probably but not certainly for all his term (Liv. 39.29.4).

? Q. PETILIUS SPURINVS (4, 11) Cos. 176, Pr. 181

Liv. 40.29.10. The office probably preceded his tribunate in 187. Cf. Sobeck 12.

### Promagistrates

Q. FABIVS LABEO Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189

Held command of the fleet at Patara of Lycia (Liv. 38.39.2; cf. Polyb. 21.43.3), and returned to celebrate a naval triumph (Liv. 37.60.6; 38.47.5; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 554; cf. *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.56, and L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 62 [1941] 379; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.264f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.192f.).

M. FVLIVS NOBILIOR (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193

His imperium prorogued for a year (Liv. 38.35.3), he completed the capture of Cephallenia, and intervened in the Peloponnese between Sparta and the Achaean League (Liv. 38.29-34; Polyb. 21.32.b and c; Flor. 1.25.4; Zon. 9.21).

P. IVNIVS BRVTVS (54) Pr. 190

Propraetor in Farther Spain until his successor arrived (see 189, Promagistrates).

CN. MANLIVS VVLSO Pat. (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 195

His imperium as Proconsul was prorogued for a year (Liv. 38.35.3, and 37.1), during which he and the ten Legates completed arrangements for the peace with Antiochus and the settlement of Asia Minor (Polyb. 21.40-45; Liv. 38.37-39; App. *Syr.* 39, and 42; cf. Diod. 29.12-13; Val. Max. 4.1, ext. 9). He then returned through Thrace with some losses, and wintered at Apollonia (Liv. 38.40-41; App. *Syr.* 43).

L. PLAVTIVS HVPSAEVS (\*7) Pr. 189

Continued in Hither Spain until his successor came (see 189, Promagistrates).

**M. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS)** (95) Cos. 185, Pr. 189

Was continued as Proprætor to bring home the fleet and disband the army in Sicily (Liv. 38.36.2).

**M. TUCCIUS** (5) Pr. 190

Continued as Proprætor in Bruttium (Liv. 38.36.1).

### Legates, Ambassadors

See 189, Legates. The ten Legates assisted Manlius in concluding the treaty with Antiochus and the settlement of Asia Minor, and returned with him (Polyb. 21.4—45; 22.5; Liv. 38.38—40, and 45—46).

**Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS** (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

He was sent along with L. Manlius to King Antiochus to exact the oath ratifying the treaty (Polyb. 21.43.1—2; Liv. 38.39.1; App. *Syr.* 39, a Tribune of the Soldiers?). Killed while returning with Manlius through Thrace (Liv. 38.41.3, 46.7, and 49.8).

### Legates, Envoys

**L. MANLIUS (VULSO)** Pat. (93) Pr. 197

See 189, Legates. Sent to collect funds from Oroanda (Liv. 38.37.11; cf. Polyb. 21.41.7), and to exact from Antiochus the oath ratifying the treaty (Liv. 38.39.1; Polyb. 21.43.1—2).

<sup>1</sup> If Livy's text at 38.35.2 (P. Claudius) is correct, the career of P. Claudius affords the only example in this period of the continuation of curule offices (see 184 on Q. Fulvius Flaccus), since he is listed as Curule Aedile in 189. Mommsen (*Str.* 1.525, note 1), followed by Stella Maranca (306) and Maxis (42f.), suggests that Livy has interchanged his praetorship with that of his brother Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Cos. 185, who is listed as Praetor in 187. The order of their consulships supports Mommsen's view. Accordingly I list Ap. Claudius as Praetor in 188 and P. Claudius as Praetor in 187.

187 B.C.      A.U.C. 567

### Consuls

**M. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. LEPIDUS** Pat. (68) Cos. 175, Pr. 191

**C. FLAMINIUS C. f. C. n.** (3) Pr. 193

Liv. 38.42.2; 39.6.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Val. Max. 6.6.3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.21; and on Lepidus, Polyb. 22.3.2; *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.617—620. Both Consuls were assigned to Liguria which they actively ravaged (Liv. 38.42.8—12; 39.1.1—2, and

2.1-11). Lepidus was instructed to restore their arms to the Cenomani, who had been unjustly disarmed by Furius (see Praetors; Liv. 39.3.1-3), and built the Via Aemilia (Liv. 39.2.10; Strabo 5.1.11; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.617-620). Flaminius reduced the Friniates and the Apuani, and built a road from Bononia to Arretium (Liv. 39.1.1-2, and 2.1-6).<sup>1</sup>

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 38.42.3 Provinces and armies: Liv. 38.42.6

P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>2</sup> Pat. (305) Cos. 184 Tarentum

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (60) Cos. Suff. 180 Sardinia

M. FURIUS CRASSIPES Pat. (56) Pr. 173 Gaul

He illegally disarmed the Cenomani, whereupon the Consul Lepidus was instructed to restore them their arms, and forced the Praetor to leave his province (Liv. 39.3.1-3; Diod. 29.14, with the name corrupted to Fulvius).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (57) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 38.44.9, 54.4, and 55.1; 39.5.6.

Q. TERENCEIUS CULLEO<sup>3</sup> (53) Pr. Peregrinus

Compelled 12,000 Latins to leave Rome and return to their native towns (Liv. 39.3.4-6). According to Antias (fr. 45 Peter), the Senate, after the passage of the Petillian rogation, placed him in charge of the investigation and trial of L. Scipio, two of his Legates, his Quaestor, two clerks and an aide, for peculation of funds from King Antiochus, and secured the condemnation of Scipio, one Legate, and the Quaestor (Antias, fr. 45 Peter, in Liv. 38.54-55, and 58.1; Liv. 39.6.5; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on the Petillii).

L. TERENCEIUS MASSALIOTA (58) Sicily

### Aediles, Curule

P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (95) Cos. 181, Pr. 185

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (\*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185

Liv. 39.7.8-9. On Postumius, see Lübker no. 3.

### Aediles of the Plebs

M. FURIUS LUSCUS (63)

C. SEMPRONIUS BLAESUS (30) Pr. 184

Liv. 39.7.10.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ABURIUS (2) Pr. 176

The Consul Lepidus induced him to oppose granting a triumph to Fulvius Nobilior in the Consul's absence (Liv. 39.4—6).

L. MUMMIUS (7) Pr. 177

Q. MUMMIUS (11)

They at first opposed the Petillian rogation (see below), but under Cato's influence withdrew their veto (Liv. 38.54, from Antias).

Q. PETILLIUS (4)

Q. PETILLIUS (SPURINUS)<sup>4</sup> (4, 11) Cos. 176, Pr. 181

Their rogation forced an investigation of charges of speculation against L. Scipio and his staff (Antias, fr. 45 Peter, in Liv. 38.50—55, 56, and 58.1; 39.56.3—4; Gell. 4.18.7—12; cf. Polyb. 23.14; *FOR* 1.10—12, and 147—150; Val. Max. 3.7.1; 5.3.2; Plut. *Cat. M.* 15.1—2; *Apophth. Scip.* 10; App. *Syr.* 40; Gell. 6.19.1—2; Dio fr. 63; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.17; Zon. 9.21).

### Promagistrates

C. ATINIUS (2) Pr. 188

As no successor was sent, his imperium in Farther Spain was probably prorogued (Liv. 38.42.5—6; cf. 39.7.6—7).

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193

Proconsul in Greece, whence he returned to celebrate his triumph over the Aetolians and Cephallenians (Cic. *Mur.* 31; Liv. 38.42—44; 39.4—5; 40.45.6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 554; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 52.2; Eutrop. 4.5, in 186). With his booty he built and decorated the temple of Hercules and the Muses (Cic. *Arch.* 27; Plin. *NH* 35.66; Eumen. *Panegy.* 4.7; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.615, 616—*ILS* 17; Polyb. 21.30.9—10; Serv. *ad Aen.* 1.8; also Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.441f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 189). He gave special games in 186 (Liv. 39.22.1—4; Cassiod.).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS (FULVIANUS) Pat. (47) Cos. 179, Pr. 188

Apparently his imperium in Hither Spain was prorogued as no successor was sent (Liv. 38.42.5—6; cf. 39.7.6—7).

CN. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 195

Proconsul (see 188, Promagistrates). He returned from the East, and after considerable opposition and delay celebrated a triumph over the Gauls in Asia (Liv. 38.42.13, and 44.9—50.3; 39.6.3—7.5; cf. Piso fr. 34 Peter; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 554; Plin. *NH* 34.14; 37.12; Flor. 1.27.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 55.1; Augustin. *CD* 3.21; also Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.268; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 186f.).



<sup>1</sup> Strabo (5.1.11) wrongly attributes to the Consul of 187 the road that his father built; see *RE* s. v. "Flaminia Via."

<sup>2</sup> See 188, note 1.

<sup>3</sup> Evidence independent of the tradition of the trials of the Scipios establishes that Culleo was a Praetor in this year. The Petillian rogation may rest on good sources and if it is authentic there is no improbability in Culleo's appointment since investigation of moneys paid by Antiochus would naturally come within the competence of the Pr. Peregrinus. It is in the trial itself that inconsistencies appear. I follow Haywood, *Stud. on Scipio Africanus* 94 and 101, in rejecting the account of the condemnation by Culleo. His career shows him friendly to the Scipios and under some obligation to them (see Liv. 30.45.5). His appointment may well have been intended to keep the inquiry within bounds.

<sup>4</sup> According to Livy's source, Valerius Antias, the two Petillii at Cato's instigation first accused Scipio Africanus of accepting bribes in his dealings with Antiochus but failed in this attempt when the defendant appealed to the memory of Zama; whereupon they shifted their attack to L. Scipio and through the Petillian rogation forced the Senate to appoint Terentius Culleo (see above) to investigate him and several members of his staff. As a result he and a number of his staff were convicted of peculation (Liv. 38.50.4—55.8, and 58.1; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 1). Polybius mentions an attempt to accuse Scipio Africanus and the questions in the Senate, but without giving names and as unrelated anecdotes. For the incident in the Senate Gellius (4.18.7—12) supplies the names of the Petillii, but in another passage (6.19.1—2) attributes the trial of L. Scipio to another Tribune, C. Minucius Augurinus, while Livy quotes other sources (38.56.2 and 5—7; 39.52.3—4), including a supposed oration of Scipio himself (*FOR* 1.10—12, 147—150), which tend to show that the trial of Africanus took place in 184 and that the Tribune Naevius was the accuser. The Petillii almost certainly held the tribunate in 187, led the demand in the Senate for an accounting, and probably secured the passage of the Petillian rogation, but it is hazardous to attribute any more to them. Furthermore, since Antias is clearly mistaken in placing the date of Africanus' death in 187 instead of 184, and L. Scipio was not too poor or disgraced to celebrate splendid games in 186 (Liv. 39.22.8—10), and to be a candidate for the censorship in 184 (Liv. 39.40.2), a solution that avoids the evident telescoping of events in Antias' account is much to be preferred. See 184, on Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, C. Minucius Augurinus, and Q. Naevius.

186 B.C.      A.U.C. 568

### Consuls

SP. POSTUMIUS L. f. A. n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*25) Pr. 189

Q. MARCIUS L. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS (79) Cos. 169, Pr. 188

Liv. 39.6.1, cf. 23.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Plin. *NH* 33.138; Eutrop. 4.5; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Both Consuls were assigned Liguria (Liv. 39.20.2), but Albinus was wholly, and Philippus for most of the year, occupied with the investigation

of the Bacchanalian mysteries (Liv. 39.8—19; Val. Max. 6.3.7; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.581—*ILS* 18; Cic. *Leg.* 2.37; Val. Max. 1.3.1). Philippus raided the territory of the Apuan Ligurians and suffered heavy losses (Liv. 39.20; Oros. 4.20.26). On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213.

### Praetors

Elections: Liv. 39.6.2 Provinces and armies: Liv. 39.8.2

C. AURELIUS SCAURUS (213) Sardinia

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (62) Cos. 180 Farther Spain

Cf. Liv. 39.21.4–5.

P. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (384) Sicily

M. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (1?, 108) Pr. Peregrinus

Cf. Liv. 39.18.1; and *SIG*<sup>a</sup> 826 k, and Roussel, *BCH* 56 (1932) 32ff., and Daux, *Delphes* 675–678.

T. MAENIUS (15) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 39.18.1, 20.4, and 23.4.

L. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. \*13) Hither Spain

See Münzer, *APF* 117.

### Promagistrates

C. ATINIUS (2) Pr. 188

Propraetor in Farther Spain (Liv. 39.21.4). Killed during the siege of Hasta after a victory over the Lusitani (Liv. 39.21.4).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS FULVIANUS Pat. (47) Cos. 179, Pr. 188

Credited with a victory over the Celtiberi before the arrival of his successor (Liv. 39.21.6–10) in Hither Spain.

### Legates, Ambassadors

? L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

According to Antias he was sent to Asia after his conviction to settle disputes between Antiochus and Eumenes, and there gained money to celebrate the games he had vowed in the war (Liv. 39.22.8–10; cf. Plin. *NH* 33.138). It is probable that he celebrated the games, but before his conviction in 184. The legateship, though possible, is extremely doubtful since the Scipios did not appear in the settlement of Asiatic affairs after 190.

## Special Commissions

### *Triumviri coloniis deducendis*

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (17) Pr. 192

M. TUCCIUS (5) Pr. 190

CN. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199

Elected at the end of the year to add colonists to the deserted colonies of Sipontum and Buxentum (Liv. 39.23.3–4).

185 B.C.      A.U.C. 569

### Consuls

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. P. n. PULCHER Pat. (294) Pr. 188 ?

M. SEMPRONIUS M. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (95) Pr. 189

Liv. 39.23.2, and 32.15; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. After a victory over the Ligurian Ingauni Claudius returned to Rome to assist his brother's candidacy for the consulship, while Sempronius ravaged the territory of the Apuani (Liv. 39.32).

### Praetors

Elections: Liv. 39.23.2    Provinces: omitted in Livy

C. AFRANIUS STELLIO (15)

C. ATILIUS SERRANUS (63, cf. 60)

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS<sup>1</sup> (223, 224)

P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (75) Cos. 181

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (\*26) Cos. 180

See Lübker no. 3; Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

L. POSTUMIUS TEMPSANUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. ? (\*27) Tarentum

Crushed a rising of slaves in Apulia (Liv. 39.29.8–9).

### Aediles, Curule

? M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (210) Pr. 182

Either he or the Consul of 210 was the Curule Aedile who was summoned to appear in a Praetor's court (Varro in Gell. 13.13.4; see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, note 1).

### Aediles of the Plebs<sup>4</sup>

L. PUPIUS (\*4) Pr. 183

CN. SICINIUS (8) Pr. 183, 172

Liv. 39.39.2. On Pupius, see Lübker no. 3.

## Promagistrates

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (62) Cos. 180, Pr. 186

Held command (Praetor, Liv. 39.30.1, and 31.4) in Farther Spain. He and his colleague Crispinus suffered a defeat and won a victory in central Spain (Liv. 39.30—31).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS FULVIANUS Pat. (47) Cos. 179, Pr. 188

Proconsul in Hither Spain (see 187 and 186, Promagistrates). Returned to celebrate an *ovatio* (Liv. 39.29.4—7). See Degrassi 554.

L. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. \*13) Pr. 186

Governor (Praetor,<sup>5</sup> Liv. 39.30.1) of Hither Spain. See above, on Calpurnius Piso.

Legates, Ambassadors<sup>6</sup>

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206

M. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (44) Cos. 181, Pr. 192

TI. SEMPRONIUS (GRACCHUS ?)<sup>7</sup> (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

or

TI. CLAUDIUS (NERO) Pat. (250) Pr. 181

Sent to deal with disputes between Philip of Macedon and his neighbors in Greece and with complaints arising from his occupation of Aenus and Maronea (Polyb. 22.6; 23.2.7; Liv. 39.23.5—29.3, cf. 33.1; Pausan. 7.8.6). They also discussed the Achaean treatment of Sparta with the Achaean magistrates, who refused Metellus' request that they call an assembly (Polyb. 22.10; 23.4.7; Diod. 29.17; Pausan. 7.8.6, and 9.1).

## Legates, Lieutenants

L. IUVENTIUS THALNA (29)

T. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (\*5)

Served under Calpurnius Piso in Farther Spain (Liv. 39.31.4).

## Special Commissions

P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (305) Cos. 184, Pr. 187?

Added colonists to Cales (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 200—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.2.70a).

<sup>1</sup> Münzer (*RE*) is inclined to identify the Consul of 183 with the Marcellus who became Praetor in 188.

<sup>2</sup> Maxis (95) and Stella Maranca (306) identify the Consul of 181 with the Praetor of 184. I have given Münzer's identification here.

\* For Tempsanus of the Mss Tympanus appears in the old *RE*. See Weissenborn *ad loc.*

<sup>4</sup> Livy terms them Aediles (39.39.2), but during this period plebeians in odd numbered years can only be Aediles of the Plebs.

<sup>5</sup> Livy refers to both Piso and his colleague Crispinus (Praetors in 186) as *praetores* in 185 (39.30.1, and 31.4 and 18), and in 184, when they returned, as *veteres praetores* (39.42.2).

<sup>6</sup> Livy reports this embassy under the year 185, but the appointment could have been made late in the consular year 186. I accept Niese's dating (3.22. note 1). They could leave Rome in the spring, visit Tempe and Thessalonica, and be at Argos for the Nemean games in August (Polyb. 22.10.1).

<sup>7</sup> Polybius (22.6.6) gives Ti. Claudius as the third name, but Livy twice mentions Ti. Sempronius (39.24.13, and 33.1). The epitomator of Polybius may be at fault, but if Ti. Claudius is correct, Nero is a probable candidate. Geer (*TAPhA* 69 [1938] 385, note 10) is inclined to accept Claudius, but points out that Sempronius need not be the father of the Gracchi. Longus (Cos. 194) and the Gracchus who was Augur from 204 to 174 (but see 174, note 5) may also be considered. He sees however that the third member of the embassy should most suitably be a junior senator. If Gracchus was sent on this embassy we may suppose that he returned early to become a candidate for the Tribune of 184 (Münzer). Krug (38) accepts Claudius.

184 B.C.      A.U.C. 570

### Consuls

P. CLAUDIUS AP. f. P. n. PULCHER Pat. (305) Pr. 187?

L. PORCIUS L. f. M. n. LICINUS (\*2) Pr. 193

Cic. *Brut.* 60; Liv. 39.32.5–13, and 44.11; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. The province for both was Liguria (Liv. 39.38.1 and 7). On Porcius, see D.–G. 5.98, no. 3.

### Censors

L. VALERIUS P. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (\*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199

M. PORCIUS M. f. CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

These won a hotly contested election (Liv. 39.40–41; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 16.1–6; cf. Nep. *Cato* 1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.). They exercised a censorship noted for its severity, in the revision of the roll of the Senate, whence Cato removed L. Flamininus, Cos. 192, in the review of the knights, when he took the horse from L. Scipio, Cos. 190, and in the leasing of the public contracts (Cic. *Sen.* 19; Nep. *Cato* 2.3; Liv. 39.42.5–44.9; Val. Max. 2.9.3; 4.5.1; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 17–19; *Flam.* 18.3–19.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.4; 53.2; cf. *FOR* 1.35–53, 174–186).

After the death of Scipio Africanus, L. Valerius Flaccus became Princeps Senatus (Liv. 39.52.1-2). On Cato, see D.-G., 5, no. 15; on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 39.32.14 Provinces: Liv. 39.38.2-3

P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (96) Pr. Peregrinus and Urbanus

After the death of Decimius (see below) the urban jurisdiction was added (Liv. 39.39.15).

C. DECIMIUS FLAVUS (9) Pr. Urbanus

Died shortly after entering office (Liv. 39.39.1 and 7).

Q. NAEVIUS MATHO (4, 16) Quaestio de veneficiis, and Sardinia

The first four months of his year were occupied by the *quaestiones* (Liv. 39.41.5).

C. SEMPRONIUS BLAESUS (30) Sicily

P. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (65) Farther Spain

A. TERENTIUS VARRO (80) Hither Spain

Both governors in Spain had to levy new armies and bring them there (Liv. 39.38.8-12). Terentius won a success over the Suesetani (39.42.1).

### Aediles, Curule

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS<sup>1</sup> (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182

His active campaign for the place of the deceased Praetor Decimius led the Senate to refuse to hold an election rather than allow him to accumulate another curule office (Liv. 39.39.2-15; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 1.513f., note 3).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? M. CAELIUS (10)

A Tribune against whom Cato directed an important speech (*FOR* 1.47-50, 182-184), dated conjecturally in Cato's consulship by Münzer (*RE*), and in his censorship by Malcovati (*FOR*) and Niccolini (*FTP* 117f.).

C. FANNIUS<sup>2</sup> (6)

Liv. 38.60.3, from Val. Ant. He spoke for the majority of the Tribunes in refusing Scipio Nasica's appeal to them to veto the execution of Terentius Culleo's judgment against L. Scipio.

C. MINUCIUS AUGURINUS<sup>3</sup> (30)

Gell. 6.19.1-8. According to a version of the story taken by Gellius from the *Exempla* of Nepos, Augurinus was the Tribune who had imposed a fine on L. Scipio and had ordered his arrest and incarceration when Gracchus interposed his veto.

## M. NAEVIUS (3)

Naevius, in the non-Antiate version the prosecutor of Scipio Africanus, is definitely dated to this year (Liv. 39.52.3-5; cf. 38.56.2 and 5-6). Gellius (4.18.3-6) also mentions his attack on Scipio, who appealed to the memory of Zama and led the assembly away from the court to the Capitol (cf. Polyb. 23.14.1-4; Diod. 29.21; Val. Max. 3.7.1; *FOR* 1.10-12, 147-150; Cic. *De Or.* 2.249). See 187, on the Petillii, and below, on Ti. Gracchus.

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS<sup>4</sup> (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

According to the Antiate version Gracchus interposed his veto twice during the trials of the Scipios, first, to prevent a renewal of the accusation against Africanus (Liv. 38.52.3-53.7), and second, to prevent L. Scipio from being haled to prison (38.60.3-6; Gell. 6.19.8). Other sources, and the speech attributed to him, deal only with the second veto (Liv. 38.56.7-9; *FOR* 1.92-93, and 218; cf. Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 18; Val. Max. 4.1.8, cf. 4.2.3; Plin. *NH* praef. 10; Dio fr. 65; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 57.1).

## Promagistrates

## C. CALPURNIUS PISO (62) Cos. 180, Pr. 186

Governor of Farther Spain. Returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 39.42.2-3; cf. Degrassi 554). See 185, Praetors.

L. POSTUMIUS TEMPSANUS<sup>5</sup> Pat. (\*27) Pr. 185

His province was Tarentum, where he continued to punish conspiracies among slaves, and completed his inquiry into the Bacchanals (Liv. 39.41.6-7).

## L. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. \*13) Pr. 186

Governor of Hither Spain. Returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 39.42.2-3; Degrassi 554). See 185, Praetors; Lübker no. 8.

## Legates, Ambassadors

a. AP. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER)<sup>6</sup> Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188?

Head of a new embassy (see no. b), first to Philip of Macedon regarding the Thessalian and Thracian cities (Polyb. 22.11.3-4, 12.4,

and 13.1—14.6; Liv. 39.33.3—35.4), then to the Achaean League to consider its treatment of Sparta and issue a warning to be more compliant with Rome's wishes (Polyb. 22.12.9—10; Liv. 39.33.5—8, and 35.5—37.21; Pausan. 7.9.3—5). The embassy also went to Crete to settle disputes among the Cretan cities (Polyb. 22.15).

b. See 185, Legates.

They reported to the Senate at the beginning of 184 (Polyb. 22.11.1, and 12. 5-10; Liv. 39.33.1).

### Legates, Envoys

? P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS? Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

According to one version of the trials of the Scipios he was a Legate in Etruria when his brother was put on trial (Liv. 38.56.8—9).

L. IUVENTIUS THALNA (29)

T. QUINCTILIUS VARUS (\*5)

See 185. They were sent by the governors in Spain (see above) to report their victory and ask permission for them to bring their armies home with them (Liv. 39.38.4—6).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniis deducendis*

Q. FABIUS LABEO Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189

M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (57)

Q. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (95) Cos. 153

Colonized Potentia and Pisaurum (Liv. 39.44.10; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 79).

### Augurs

Bef. 217—184: CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (176) Cos. 201

Successor: SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*25) Cos. 186, Pr. 189

Liv. 39.45.8. On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213.

<sup>1</sup> Livy (39.39.2) calls Flaccus *aedilis curulis designatus*. Mommsen (*Str.* 1.513f., note 3) has shown that he must have been Curule Aedile for this year, and the objection therefore was to the illegal accumulation of two magistracies in one year (which was forbidden long before, Liv. 7.42.2). As a plebeian Flaccus could be Aedile in 184 but not in 183, a patrician year. Decimius died before the Ludi Apollinares (Liv. 39.39.1 and 15), and elections were not held so early at this time. Flaccus moreover campaigned *sine toga candida*, presumably because he was in office and could not take off the praetexta.

<sup>2</sup> He is mentioned only in Antias' version which dates him in 187. But his connection with the execution of judgment against L. Scipio and with Ti.



Gracchus who vetoed Scipio's imprisonment justifies the transfer of his name to the time when these trials probably occurred. See 187, on the Petillii and below on Q. Naevius and Ti. Gracchus.

<sup>3</sup> The Antiate version, as Gellius (*loc. cit.*) recognizes, has L. Scipio convicted of peculation by the Petillii in 187. There is no independent indication of the date of Augurinus but he must be listed with Gracchus and the most probable date of the trials. See 187, on the Petillii, and below, on Gracchus.

<sup>4</sup> The Antiate version in Livy dates Gracchus in 187. In accord with this he is also made to take part as Tribune in the dispute about the triumph of Fulvius (Liv. 39.5.1–6; *collega*). Nothing however that he does depends on his power as Tribune. The facts of his career permit him to be Tribune in 187 or in 184. He was perhaps away during 185 on an embassy to Macedon and Greece (see 185, note 7), but if so may have returned in time to be elected Tribune for 184, since Metellus is the only one of the ambassadors reported in Greece, see 185, Legates (cf. however Liv. 39.33.1 where the three legates are represented as reporting in March 184 after the new Consuls had taken office). The mistakes in dates and persons, and the telescoping of events in Antias' account justify placing the trial of L. Scipio after his games in 186 and probably in 184, when he was a candidate against Cato for the censorship (Liv. 39.40.2). See 187, on the Petillii.

<sup>5</sup> Livy (39.41.6) refers to him as Praetor.

<sup>6</sup> See 188, note 1.

<sup>7</sup> The date of this supposed legateship is the same as that assigned to Gracchus' tribunate. See above, note 4.

183 B.C.      A.U.C. 571

### Consuls

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (223, 224) Pr. 188

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. LABEO Pat. (91) Pr. 189

Cic. *Off.* 1.33; Attic. in Nep. *Hann.* 13; Liv. 39.45.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Obseq. 4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.20.27; Cassiod. Both Consuls were assigned to Liguria (Liv. 39.45.3), but Marcellus was sent to oppose the settlement of Transalpine Gauls near Aquileia, and wanted to begin an Istrian war (Liv. 39.45.3, 54.1–4, 55.4–5, and 56.3–5; cf. Piso fr. 35 Peter—Plin. *NH* 3.131; Zon. 9.21).

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 39.45.1–2 Provinces: 39.45.4–5

P. CORNELIUS SISENNA (375) Pr. Urbanus

L. IULIUS (CAESAR?) (27) Gaul

Instructed to keep the Transalpine Gauls from settling at Aquileia, but by measures short of war (Liv. 39.45.6–7).

SP. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (PAULLULUS) Pat. (\*28) Cos. 174, Pr. 183 Sicily  
See Münzer, *APF* 213.

L. PUPIUS (\*4) Apulia

Placed in charge of a *quaestio de Bacchanalibus* (Liv. 40.19.10). See Lübker, no. 3.

CN. SICINIUS (8) Pr. 172 Sardinia

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*36, \*44) Pr. Peregrinus

Flamen Dialis, and therefore restricted to the city offices (Liv. 39.45.4). Introduced the Gallic envoys to the Senate (39.54.5). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 19.

### Promagistrates

L. PORCIUS LICINUS (\*2) Cos. 184, Pr. 193

Proconsul (Liv. 39.54.2). The Consul Marcellus ordered him to bring his legion to the new Gallic town in Venetia (Liv. 39.54.2). See D.-G., 5.98, no. 3.

P. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (65) Pr. 184

Proconsul in Farther Spain, kept inactive by illness (Liv. 39.45.4, and 56.2).

A. TERENCEIUS VARRO (80) Pr. 184

Proconsul in Hither Spain, where he won minor victories over the Ausetani and Celtiberi (Liv. 39.45.4, and 56.1).

### Legates, Ambassadors

a. L. FURIUS PURPURIO Pat. (86) Cos. 196, Pr. 200

Q. MINUCIUS (RUFUS) (22, 55) Cos. 197, Pr. 200

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS (FULVIANUS) Pat. (47) Cos. 179, Pr. 188

Sent to the Transalpine Gauls to warn them to keep their people out of northern Italy (Liv. 39.54.11—55.4).

b. Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188

After giving hearings in Rome to envoys from Greek cities, Eumenes, and Philip (his son, Demetrius), the Senate sent Philippus and others to Macedon, and also to the Peloponnese to settle disputes between the Achaeans and Sparta and Messene (Polyb. 23.4.16, and 8.1-7; Liv. 39.47.11, 48.5-6, and 53.1-11). They later reported their mission to the Senate (Polyb. 23.9.4-6 and 8-9; Liv. 40.2.6-3.7).

c. T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

Sent to Prusias of Bithynia to protest against his war with Eumenes of Pergamum, and against Hannibal receiving refuge there (Polyb. 23.5.1; Liv. 39.51.1-12; Nep. *Hann.* 12; Plut. *Flam.* 20-21; App. *Syr.* 11; Dio fr. 64; Iustin. 32.4.8-12; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 51.5; Eutrop. 4.5; Zon. 9.21; cf. Polyb. 23.13; Diod. 29.19; Val. Max. 9.2, ext. 2; Plin. *NH* 5.148; Oros. 4.20.29; Menipp. fr. 407, Bücheler). He was also active in the Peloponnese (Polyb. 23.5; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 17.3). See Lübker no. 11.

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194

According to Valerius of Antium, they were also members of the embassy with Flamininus (Liv. 39.56.7—fr. 49 Peter; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 21.8).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniis deducendis*

## 1. M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (168) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191

T. AEBUTIUS PARRUS<sup>2</sup> (10) Pr. 178

L. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. \*13) Pr. 186

Appointed to found Mutina and Parma (Liv. 39.55.7-8). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 8; Münzer, *APF* 117.

## 2. P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194

C. FLAMINIUS (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 193

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS (FULVIANUS) Pat. (47) Cos. 179, Pr. 188

Appointed to found Aquileia (Liv. 39.55.5-6; 40.34.3). On Manlius, see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.621. See also 181 on this commission.

## 3. Q. FABIUS LABEO Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189

C. AFRANIUS STELLIO (15) Pr. 185

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Appointed to found Saturnia in the Ager Caletranus (Liv. 39.55.9).

*A committee of former Legates to the Peloponnese, appointed by the Senate to hear the arguments of four groups of Lacedaemonian envoys* (Polyb. 23.4.1-15; cf. Liv. 39.48.2-4):

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*3) Cos. 198

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>3</sup> Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188?

## Pontifices

Bef. 218–183: P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (DIVES) (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208,  
Pont. Max. 212–183

Successors: as Pont., M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (95) Cos. 185,  
Pr. 189

as Pont. Max., C. SERVILIUS GEMINUS (60) Cos. 203,  
Pr. 206, Pont. 210

Liv. 39.46.1.

## Salii

Bef. 211–184 or 183: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336)  
Cos. 205, 194

Polyb. 21.10.10; Liv. 37.33.7. On his death,<sup>4</sup> see Cic. *Sen.* 19; Liv. 39.52, cf. 38.53.8, and 39.56.3–4; Polyb. 23.14; Nep. *Hann.* 12; Val. Max. 5.3.2; Strabo 5.4.4, 243 c; Iustin. 32.4.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.18–19; Oros. 4.20.29; Zon. 9.20.

<sup>1</sup> Polybius (23.5.1) says that Flaminius was sent “to Prusias and Seleucus,” but there is no record of his activity in Syria. On the date, see Nep. *Hann.* 12–13; cf. Hoffman, *Hermes* 73 (1938) 244–248; and esp. De Sanctis 4.1.243.

<sup>2</sup> Listed as T. Aebutius Carus in *RE*.

<sup>3</sup> The name of Ap. Claudius is added in Büttner-Wobst’s text of Polybius as a conjecture to bring the total to three.

<sup>4</sup> On the date of Scipio’s death, see De Sanctis 4.1.597f.; and Hoffman (note 1).

182 B.C.      A.U.C. 572

## Consuls

CN. BAEBIUS Q. f. CN. n. TAMPHILUS (41) Pr. 199

L. AEMILIUS L. f. M. n. PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 168, Pr. 191

Liv. 39.56.4; 40.44.11; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 48f., 122, 456f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Aemilius, *Elogia*, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, pp. 194, 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71b and 81; Val. Max. 7.5.3; Vell. 1.9.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 56.1. Both Consuls were assigned commands in Liguria and won successes (Liv. 40.1.1 and 5, 16.4, and 17.6–7, and on Aemilius, Plut. *Aem.* 6.1–3). Baebius returned to Rome to hold the elections (Liv. 40.17.8).

### Praetors

Elections: Liv. 39.51.5 Provinces and armies: 40.1.1-2 and 4 and 7

L. CAECILIUS DENTER (49) Sicily

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182 Hither Spain

Made war upon the Celtiberi and captured Urbiena (Liv. 40.16.7-10).

P. MANLIUS (VULSO ?)<sup>1</sup> Pat. ? (31, cf. Manilius 2) Pr. 195 Farther Spain

Brought new troops and restored the discipline of the army (Liv. 40.1.4, and 16.7-10).

M. OGULNIUS GALLUS (4) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 40.16.6.

C. TERENTIUS ISTR A (51) Sardinia

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (210) Pr. Peregrinus

See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 35.

### Aediles, Curule

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

The expenses of his games bore so heavily on Italy, the Latins and the provinces that the Senate decreed a limit to the expenses of future games (Liv. 40.44.12).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. ORCHIUS (1)

By decree of the Senate he carried a law to limit the number of guests at banquets<sup>2</sup> (Macrob. *Sat.* 3.17.2-3 and 5; Fest. 220, and 280f. L; *Schol. Bob.* 2.141 Stangl; cf. *FOR* 1.55-57, 187f.).

### Promagistrates

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (223, 224) Cos. 183, Pr. 188

His command in Gaul was prorogued, with additions to his army (Liv. 40.1.6). He consulted the Senate when Ligurians wished to surrender to him rather than to the Consuls (40.16.5-6).

Q. FABIUS LABEO Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189

His imperium in Liguria was prorogued (Liv. 40.1.3 and 8).

P. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (65) Pr. 184

Died in his province of Farther Spain after a long illness late in 183 or early in 182 (Liv. 40.2.5).

A. TERENTIUS VARRO (80) Pr. 184

Propraetor (Liv. 40.2.5) or Proconsul (cf. 39.56.1) in Hither Spain, whence he returned to celebrate an *ovatio* (40.16.11; Degrassi 554). See 183, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

T. MAENIUS (15) Pr. 186

L. TERENTIUS MASSALIOTA (58) Pr. 187

Probably served from 182 on under Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (see 180, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

### Legates, Ambassadors

MARCUS — —

With others sent on an embassy to inquire into the war between Eumenes and Pharnaces (Polyb. 24.1.2).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. MINUCIUS (THERMUS) (15, 63)

Probably served from 182 on under Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (See 180, Legates).

L. AURELIUS COTTA (97)

C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169

Probably Legates of Paullus throughout his command in Liguria (Liv. 40.28.8; see 181, Legates; and Münzer, *RE* no. 66).

<sup>1</sup> Cato expelled from the Senate a certain Manilius who was thought to have good prospects for the consulship (Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 17.7). We know no ex-Praetor of the name who would be eligible, but we find P. Manlius becoming Praetor for the second time soon afterwards. He may possibly be identified with Manilius. See 196, note 9.

<sup>2</sup> Macrobius dates this law in the third year after Cato's censorship (184) and in the twenty-second before the Lex Fannia (161).

181 B.C. A.U.C. 573

### Consuls

P. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. CETHEGUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (95) Pr. 185

M. BAEBIUS Q. f. CN. n. TAMPFILUS (16, 44) Pr. 192

Nep. *Hann.* 13.1; Liv. 40.18.1, and 35.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Val. Max. 1.1.12; 2.5.1; Plin. *NH* 13.85, with Cass. Hem.

fr. 37 Peter; Plut. *Num.* 22.5; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Both Consuls were assigned to Liguria and Baebius returned to hold the elections (Liv. 40.18.3, 26.5–6, and 35.1). They instituted the first bribery law (Liv. 40.12.11; cf. *FOR* 1.54f., 187; *Schol. Bob.* 2.78 Stangl); and Baebius a law to require the election of 4 and 6 Praetors, respectively, on alternate years (Liv. 40.44.2; cf. *FOR* 1.54f., 187).

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 40.18.2 Provinces and armies: 40.18.3 and 5

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (250) Sicily

L. DURONIUS (2) Apulia and Istria

Placed in charge of the quaestio de Bacchanalibus (Liv. 40.19.9–10).

Q. FABIUS BUTEO Pat. (58) Gaul

Campaigned in Istria near Aquileia (Liv. 40.26.2–3).

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (105) Pr. Peregrinus

Ordered to levy emergency troops against the Ligurians, and then to dismiss them (Liv. 40.26.7, and 28.9). Gave the Senate's answer to Ligurian envoys when they asked for peace (40.34.10–11).

Q. PETILIUS SPURINUS (4, 11) Cos. 176 Pr. Urbanus

Ordered to levy emergency troops against the Ligurians, and then to dismiss them (Liv. 40.26.7, and 28.9). Examined and burned the supposed books of Numa (Liv. 40.29.9–14, cf. Val. Ant. fr. 9 Peter; Val. Max. 1.1.12; Plin. *NH* 13.84–87, with Cass. Hem. fr. 37, Piso fr. 11, Tudit. fr. 3, and Val. Ant. fr. 8 Peter; Plut. *Num.* 22.5; cf. Lact. *Inst. Div.* 1.22; Augustin. *CD* 7.34; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 3.2; Fest. 178 L).

M. PINARIUS RUSCA (or POSCA?)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (\*10) Sardinia

Fought successfully with the Corsicans and the Ilienses of Sardinia (Liv. 40.19.6–8, and 34.12–13). See Lübker no. 6.

### Promagistrates

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

Proconsul in Liguria (Liv. 40.25.1, and 34.7). After being besieged, he won a signal victory, received the submission of the Ingauni (40.25.2–10, and 27.1–28.9; Plut. *Aem.* 6.2–3; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.2), and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 40.34.7–8; Elogia, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, pp. 194, 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 12.3.81, 71 b; Vell. 1.9.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 56.1; De-grassi 554).

CN. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199

Proconsul in Liguria, but sent his troops to the Praetor in Sardinia (Liv. 40.19.8, and 25.7).

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (223, 224) Cos. 193, Pr. 188

Proconsul in Gaul, but had already received a successor when summoned to aid Paullus in Liguria (Liv. 40.25.9, and 26.2).

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS<sup>3</sup> (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182

His imperium prorogued in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.18.6), he won a victory over the Celtiberi (40.30.1—33.9; cf. Diod. 29.28; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.8; App. *Ib.* 42; Oros. 4.20.31, Praetor).

P. MANLIUS (VULSO ?)<sup>4</sup> Pat. (31, cf. Manilius 2) Pr. 195, 182

His imperium was prorogued in Farther Spain (Liv. 40.18.6), where he fought with the Lusitani (40.34.1).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

a. L. AURELIUS COTTA (97)

See also Legates.

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (148, 149) Cos. 157

M. SERVILIUS (18)

L. SULPICIUS (14)

Served under Aemilius Paulus in Liguria (Liv. 40. 27.4–6).

b. T. MAENIUS (15) Pr. 186

L. TERENTIUS MASSALIOTA (58) Pr. 187

Served under Q. Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.35.3).

### Legates, Envoys

L. AURELIUS COTTA (97)

C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169

Sent by Aemilius Paullus to the Senate (Liv. 40.28.8).

### Legates, Lieutenants

a. L. ACILIUS<sup>5</sup> (6)

M. FULVIUS (FLACCUS)<sup>6</sup> (57)

Served, probably as Legates, under the latter's brother in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.30.4, 31.1–9, and 32.5–8).

L. MINUCIUS (THERMUS ?) (15, 63)

Served as a Legate under Q. Fulvius Flaccus in Spain (Liv. 40.35.3).



b. Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (60) Cos. 180, Pr. 187

M. VALERIUS (LAEVINUS)<sup>7</sup> (210) Pr. 182

Served under Aemilius Paullus in Liguria (Liv. 40.27.3 and 7).  
See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 35.

### Prefects

C. SCRIBONIUS (4)

In command of allied troops under Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.31.3 and 5).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniis deducendis*

a. C. CALPURNIUS PISO (62) Cos. 180, Pr. 186

P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (305) Cos. 184, Pr. 187?

C. TERENTIUS ISTRÆ (51) Pr. 182

Colonized Graviscae (Liv. 40.29.2; cf. on Claudius, Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 200—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.70a).

b. See 183, Special Commissions. Aquileia was founded in this year (Liv. 40.34.3).

#### *Duumviri aedi dedicandae*

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (36) Cos. Suff. 154

Dedicated the temple of Pietas in the Forum Holitorium (Liv. 40.34.5; Val. Max. 2.5.1; Fest. 228 L; cf. Plin. *NH* 7.121).

L. PORCIUS L. f. LICINUS (\*3)

Dedicated the temple of Venus Erycina near the Porta Collina (Liv. 40.34.4). See D.-G. 5.98, no. 4.

#### *Duumviri navales*

C. LUCRETIVS GALLUS (23) Pr. 171

Province: from the promontory of Minerva around to Barium (Liv. 40.18.7-8, and 26.8). Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.396f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.197f.

C. MATIENUS (2) Pr. 173

Province: from the promontory of Minerva northward to Massilia (Liv. 40. 18.7-8, 26.8, and 28.7; cf. Lucilius 219 M).

<sup>1</sup> The name Cethegus is attested by the *Fast. Cap.*, by Cassius Hemina in Pliny (*loc. cit.*), and by Sulpicius Blitho in Nepos (*loc. cit.*). Lentulus therefore in Livy, and from him in Valerius Maximus, is simply a mistake.

\* Mommsen (*Str.* 1.529) suggests that he, either in his praetorship or perhaps earlier as Tribune, was the M. Pinarius Rusca who proposed a *Lex annalis* (Cic. *De Or.* 2.261), but Nipperdey (*Leg. Ann.* 6) places the bill after the *Lex Villia* and refuses to identify the two Pinarii. See Niccolini, *FTP* 402.

\* Livy strangely applies the term *praetor* to both Flaccus and Manlius (40.18.6, 32.8, and 34.1). In Frontinus *Cimbrico* is probably an error for *Celtiberico*.

<sup>4</sup> See note 3.

\* His title is not given. I list him as a Legate, because he commanded others besides allied troops.

\* See Münzer, *RE*, *loc. cit.*, on the difficulties in identifying this man and tracing his career. It is possible, however, but extremely unlikely, for him to be in Spain in 181 and in Liguria in 180. See 180.

<sup>7</sup> Of three possible candidates, 1. Laevinus, Pr. 182, 2. Messalla, Cos. 188, and 3. Messalla, Cos. 161, the first seems most probable, cf. Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 60.

180 B.C.      A.U.C. 574

### Consuls

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (\*26) Pr. 185  
C. CALPURNIUS C. f. C. n. PISO (62) Pr. 186

Liv. 40.35.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Luscus' cognomen, Liv. 45.17.2; Fest. 360 L. Both Consuls were assigned the province of Liguria (Liv. 40.35.8, and 36.6; and on Postumius, 40.41.1–2 and 5–9). Calpurnius died early in the year (Liv. 40.37.1). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 6; Münzer, *Bull. Com.* 67 (1939) 27–30.

### Consul Suffectus

Q. FULVIUS CN. f. M. n. FLACCUS (60) Pr. 187

Liv. 40.37.6–7; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f. His province was Liguria, whence he sent 7000 Apuani to Samnium (Liv. 40.41.3–4).

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 40.35.2 Provinces: Liv. 40.35.8–9

P. CORNELIUS MAMMULA Pat. ? (260) Sicily

A. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS (16) Cos. 170 Pr. Urbanus

C. MAENIUS (10) Sardinia

Placed in charge of the investigation of cases of poisoning outside the city, he found the task so great that he had to choose between it and his province (Liv. 40.37.4, and 43.2–3).

TI. MINUCIUS MOLLICULUS<sup>1</sup> (43) Pr. Peregrinus

Died early in the year (Liv. 40.37.1).

L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*29) Cos. 173 Farther Spain

See Münzer, *APF* 213 ff.

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163 Hither Spain

Opposed Fulvius' request to bring his army back from Spain (Liv. 40.35.10—36.5 and 8-12). Fought the Celtiberians at Caravis (Liv. 40.40.15; App. *Ib.* 43).

### Praetor Suffectus

C. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER) Pat. (300) Cos. 177 Pr. Peregrinus

Placed in charge of the investigation of cases of poisoning in the city (Liv. 40.37.4), and the questioning of the Roman citizens who had been held prisoners by Gentius (40.42.5).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. VILLIUS ANNALIS (\*5) Pr. 171

Carried the Lex Villia Annalis, the first law to regulate the legal age of candidacy and entrance upon office (Liv. 40.44.1; cf. Lange, *Röm. Alt.* 1.707ff.; Mommsen, *Str.* 1.529f.; Niccolini, *FTP* 120ff.). See Lübker, no. 2.

### Promagistrates

M. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (1, 44) Cos. 181, Pr. 192

His imperium prorogued in Liguria, he transferred the Apuani to Samnium, and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 40.36.7, 37.8—38.9; see Degrassi 554). Cf. Nissen, *Ital. Landeskunde* 2.814f.

P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (95) Cos. 181, Pr. 185

His imperium prorogued in Liguria, he transferred the Apuani to Samnium, and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 40.36.7, 37.8—38.9; see Degrassi 554). See above, on Baebius.

L. DURONIUS (2) Pr. 181

His province was Istria and Apulia. He returned from operations in Illyricum to charge King Gentius with aiding piracy and holding Roman citizens as prisoners (Liv. 40.42.1-4).

Q. FABIUS BUTEO Pat. (58) Pr. 181

Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 40.36.13).

**Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS** (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182

Proconsul (Liv. 40.39.1) in Hither Spain. Requested permission to bring his army home (Liv. 40.35.3—36.13) but was refused. Won a victory over the Celtiberi before returning to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 40.40.15, 43.4—7, and 59.3; 42.34.9; Diod. 29.28; App. *Ib.* 42). See Degrassi 555.

**P. MANLIUS (VULSO ?)** Pat. ? (31, cf. Manilius 2) Pr. 195, 182

Province: Farther Spain. Died shortly after his return (Liv. 40.41.10, and 42.7).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

**M. FULVIUS (NOBILIOR ?)**<sup>3</sup> (57, 92)

Served under the Consul Postumius in Liguria. Dismissed his forces without authority and was punished by being sent to Farther Spain (Liv. 40.41.8—10). He may be the Fulvius expelled from the Senate in 174 for this same offence (see note 3).

**T. MAENIUS** (15) Pr. 186

**L. TERENTIUS MASSALIOTA** (58) Pr. 187

Served under Q. Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.35.3).

### Legates, Envoys

**L. MINUCIUS (THERMUS ?)** (15, 63)

**T. MAENIUS** (15) Pr. 186

**L. TERENTIUS MASSALIOTA** (58) Pr. 187

Sent to the Senate by Q. Fulvius Flaccus from Hither Spain (Liv. 40.35.3—7, and 36.1—5).

### Legates, Lieutenants

**L. MINUCIUS (THERMUS ?)** (15, 63)

Served under Q. Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.35.3).

### Special Commissions

#### *Duumviri navales*

**L. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA** Pat. (137)

His refusal to abdicate this office prevented his inauguration as Rex sacrorum (Liv. 40.42.8—10).

*Triumviri coloniae deducendae*

Q. FABIVS BUTEO Pat. (58) Pr. 181

M. POPILLIVS LAENAS (\*6) Cos. 173, Pr. 176

P. POPILLIVS LAENAS (\*5)

Appointed to consider Pisa's promise of land for a Latin colony (Liv. 40.43.1; cf. Salmon, *CQ* 27 [1933] 30-35).

**Pontifices**

Liv. 40.42.6 and 11-12

210-180: C. SERVILIUS GEMINUS (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206, Pont. Max. 183

Successor: as Pont., Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182  
as Pont. Max., M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175,  
Pr. 191, Pont. 199  
Cf. Val. Max. 6.6.1.

196-180: L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199

Successor: Q. FABIVS LABEO Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189

On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

**Augurs**

?-180: SP. POSTUMIVS ALBINUS Pat. (\*25) Cos. 186, Pr. 189

Successor: P. CORNELIVS SCIPIO (AFRICANI f.) Pat. (331)

Liv. 40.42.13. On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

**Decemviri Sacris Faciundis**

?-180: C. SERVILIUS GEMINUS (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

Successor: Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188

Liv. 40.42.11-12. Cf. in 174, Liv. 41.21.10-11.

**Tresviri Epulones**

196-180: P. MANLIUS (VULSO ?) Pat. (31, cf. Manilius 2) Pr. 195,  
182

Successor: Q. FULVIUS M. f. (29)

Liv. 40.42.7. Tum praetextatus (Liv.)

**Rex Sacrorum**

208-180: CN. CORNELIVS DOLABELLA Pat. (131)

Successor: P. CLOELIVS SICULUS (9) Pat.

Liv. 40.42.8-10. Cf. Val. Max. 1.1.4.

<sup>1</sup> Münzer (*RE* no. 30 and no. 43) suggests that Molliculus was a nickname which replaced a regular cognomen, perhaps Augurinus. The praenomen Ti. does not appear among the Thermi and the Rufi and is found with the cognomen Augurinus.

<sup>2</sup> On this cognomen, see 181, note 1.

<sup>3</sup> The identification of this Military Tribune is beset with difficulties. The brother of Q. Fulvius, as he is described in Livy, whether of the Consul of 180 or of the Consul of 179 and Censor of 174, should not be a Nobilior but a Flaccus. According to Frontinus (*Str.* 4.1.32, without praenomen) and Velleius (1.10.6, with praenomen Cn.) the man who was expelled from the Senate in 174 was a brother, not of the Consul of 180, but of the Consul of 179 and Censor of 174. Livy (41.27.2), followed by Valerius Maximus (2.7.5), agrees that it was the brother of the Censor who was expelled, and notes the statement of Valerius Antias (Liv.) that he was also *consors*. But Livy gives the praenomen as Lucius and Velleius as Gnaeus. Furthermore the brother of the Censor, according to Livy (40.30.4), was in Spain with him in 181. It is possible for him to serve in Spain in 181, then serve as a Military Tribune in Liguria in 180 early enough to complete two months in charge of a legion before the arrival of the Consul and then be sent to Farther Spain before P. Manlius returned, but it is extremely unlikely. The existence of M. Fulvius Flaccus, brother of the Censor, is independently attested in the *Act. Tr.* on 123. No other text reveals the cognomen of a brother of the Consul of 180. Perhaps he became a Nobilior by adoption, in which case he would be Münzer's no. 93 (in *RE*). Only Frontinus and Valerius Maximus identify the Tribune with the brother of the Censor by giving the reason for his expulsion. Their source may have made an unwarranted connection between the two men. Nor is it sure that Marcus was the praenomen of the person expelled, since Livy has Lucius, which rarely occurs among either the Flacci or the Nobiliores, and Velleius, Gnaeus, and no source gives us the praenomen Marcus. In order to concentrate all this evidence upon the one person independently attested, M. Fulvius Flaccus, brother of the Censor and father of the triumphator of 123, Münzer has to brand as false the cognomen Nobilior, the presence of Marcus, brother of the Censor, in Spain in 181, and the only praenomina that are preserved in our sources regarding the expelled senator. No certain solution has been found. Perhaps the Censor had a second brother who was adopted by a M. Fulvius Nobilior. This would permit us to identify the Tribune with the senator and explain the emphasis in our sources on the words *germanus* and *consors*. We should still have to assume that in Livy 40.41.8 homonymous Consuls (180 and 179) were confused and discard the differing praenomina given to the expelled senator.

179 B.C.      A.U.C. 575

### Consuls

Q. FULVIUS Q. f. M. n. FLACCUS (61) Pr. 182

L. MANLIUS L. f. L. n. ACIDINUS FULVIANUS Pat. (47) Pr. 188

Liv. 40.43.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Plin. *NH* 35.14; Obseq. 7; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Manlius,

who was by birth a brother of his colleague, Vell. 2.8.3; Cic. *De Or.* 2.260. Both Consuls were assigned Liguria (Liv. 40.44.3), where Fulvius transferred many Ligurians away from the mountains. He also prevented settlement in Italy of Transalpine Gauls (40.53.1-6; Flor. 1.19.5), then returned to Rome to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 40.59.1-3; Degrassi 555). Fulfilled a vow of temple and games (40.44.8-12, and 45.6) for his victory in Spain.

### Censors

M. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191

M. FULVIUS M. f. SER. n. NOBILIOR (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f. These two enemies became publicly reconciled upon being elected (Liv. 40.45.6-46.16; Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 20; Val. Max. 4.2.1; Gell. 12.8.5-6; cf. Varro in Fest. 358 L, app. crit.). They instituted taxes and made changes in the tribal assembly (Liv. 40.51.9). Their building activity was notable, and especially the Basilica Aemilia et Fulvia in the Forum (Varro *LL* 6.4; Liv. 40.46.16, and 51-52; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.291; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.193ff.; Plut. *Caes.* 29.3). They appointed Lepidus Princeps Senatus (Liv. 40.51.1). See also Cato in *FOR* 1.189; Cic. *De Or.* 2.287.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 40.44.2 Provinces: 40.44.6-7

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (HISPALLUS) Pat. (346) Cos. 176 Pr. Per-  
egrinus

P. MUCIUS SCAEVOla (16) Cos. 175 Pr. Urbanus

Placed in charge of the investigation of cases of poisoning (Liv. 40.44.6).

Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOla (20) Cos. 174 Sicily

C. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (208) Cos. Suff. 176 Sardinia

See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

### Aediles, Curule

AP. CLAUDIUS CENTHO Pat. (103) Pr. 175

CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (45) Cos. 169, Pr. 174

Liv. 40.59.6.

### Promagistrates

L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*29) Cos. 173, Pr. 180

Propraetor (Liv. 40.47.1) in Farther Spain, where he campaigned against the Lusitani (40.44.4-5, and 50.6-7; Oros. 4.20.32). See Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Propraetor (Liv. 40.47.1) in Hither Spain, where after important victories over the Celtiberian tribesmen he made treaties and secured a considerable measure of reconciliation by his treatment of them (Liv. 40.44.4-5, and 47.1-50.5; Diod. 29.26; Polyb. and Posidon. in Strabo 3.4.13; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.3 and 14; 3.5.2; 4.7.33; Plut. *TG* 5.3; App. *Ib.* 43; Flor. 1.33.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 57.2; Oros. 4.20.32).

### Prefects

COMINIUS (1)

Prefect of cavalry under Gracchus in Nearer Spain (Appian *Ib.* 43).

### Special Commissions

#### *Duumviri navales*

L. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (137)

See 180 and 178. Was probably in office during the intervening year.

### Pontifices

The members of the college of Pontifices in 179 may be listed as follows:

#### *Patricians*

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. CAEPIO (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205 Pont. 213-174

M. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. LEPIDUS (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191 Pont. 199-152, Pont. Max. 180-152

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. L. n. SCIPIO HISPALLUS (346) Cos. 176, Pr. 179 Pont. 199-176

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. LABEO (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189 Pont. 180---?

#### *Plebeians*

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. L. n. METELLUS (81) Cos. 206 Pont. 216--after 179

C. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 191 Pont. 211-170

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198 Pont. 196-177

M. SEMPRONIUS M. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (195) Cos. 185, Pr. 189 Pont. 183-174

Q. FULVIUS Q. f. M. n. FLACCUS (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182 Pont. 180-172

#### *Rex Sacrorum*

P. CLOELIUS SICULUS (9) 180---?



*Flamen Dialis*

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS (\*36, \*44) Pr. 183 Fl. Dial. 209-- before 174

*Flamen Martialis*

TI. VETURIUS PHILO (\*16) Fl. Mart. 204--?

or

P. QUINCTILIUS VARUS (\*4) Pr. 203 Fl. Mart. ?--169

*Flamen Quirinalis*

Q. FABIUS PICTOR (127) Pr. 189 Fl. Quir. 190-167

*Augurs*

The members of the college of Augurs in 179 may be listed as follows:

*Patricians*

L. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. FLAMININUS (\*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199 Augur 213-170

L. AEMILIUS L. f. M. n. PAULLUS (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191 Augur ca. 192-160

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. P. n. PULCHER (300) Cos. 177, Pr. 180 Augur 195-167

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANI f.) (331) Augur 180---?

*Plebeians*

M. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. PULEX GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202 Augur 211--after 168

P. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203 Augur 208-174

TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. C. n. LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196 Augur 210-174

TI. SEMPRONIUS P. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180 Augur 204---? (see 174, notes 4 and 5)

The remaining plebeian member of the college is unknown.

178 B.C. A.U.C. 576

### Consuls

M. IUNIUS M. f. L. n. BRUTUS (48) Pr. 191

A. MANLIUS CN. f. L. n. VULSO Pat. (90) Pr. 189?<sup>1</sup>

Liv. 40.59.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f. (reading [M. I] unius, etc.); Obseq. 8; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Manlius was assigned the province of Gaul, whence he invaded Istria, was ousted from his camp by the Istri, but later recovered it and defeated them (Liv. 41.1—5, 6.1—3, and 7.4—10; cf. Flor. 1.26, who names Cn. Manlius and Ap. Pulcher). Brutus was assigned to Liguria but after the defeat in Istria joined his colleague at Aquileia (Liv. 41.5.5 and 9—12), and returned to Rome to hold the elections (41.7.4—10).

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 40.59.4 (but only three names)

T. AEBUTIUS (PARRUS) (10) Sardinia

Called for aid against a serious insurrection (Liv. 41.6.5—7).

Ti.<sup>2</sup> CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (251) Pr. Peregrinus?,<sup>3</sup> then Liguria

Sent from Rome to assemble an army and succeed Brutus at Pisa (Liv. 41.5.6, and 8).

? C. CLUVIUS SAXULA<sup>4</sup> (14) Pr. 173 Sicily?T. FONTEIUS CAPITO<sup>5</sup> (26) Farther Spain

M. TITINIUS (13, cf. 20) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 41.6.4. Ordered to raise an army and go to Ariminum after the news of the defeat in Istria (Liv. 41.5.7).

M. TITINIUS CURVUS<sup>6</sup> (20) Hither Spain

### Promagistrates

L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*29) Cos. 173, Pr. 179

Proconsul in Farther Spain (Liv. *Per.* 41). After a war with the Vaccaei and the Lusitani (*ibid.*), he returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 41.6.4, and 7.1—3; *Per.* 41; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 555; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.171f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.198f.). See Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

Ti. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Proconsul in Hither Spain (Liv. *Per.* 41), where he received the surrender of the Celtiberi and made a treaty with them, and founded

Gracchuris (Liv. 41.26.1; *Per.* 41; App. *Ib.* 43-44, and 48; Plut. *TG* 5.3-4; Fest. 86 L). Returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 41.6.4, and 7.1-3; *Per.* 41; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 555; Plut. *TG* 1.1).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. AEBUTIUS Pat. ? (7)

Served under Manlius Vulso in Istria (Liv. 41.1.6).

C. AELIUS (*or* CAELIUS)? (6, cf. Caelius no. 1)

T. AELIUS (13)

Served in the third legion under Manlius Vulso in Istria (Liv. 41.1.7). Aided in the counterattack on the Istri who had captured Manlius' camp (Liv. 41.4.3). See below, note 7.

L. ATIUS (Attius 5)

Served as first Tribune in the second legion under Manlius Vulso in Istria (Liv. 41.3.9-10).

C. CASSIUS (LONGINUS) (55) Cos. 171

Sent by the Praetor Urbanus to Ariminum to take charge of a legion (Liv. 41.5.8).

M. LICINIUS STRABO (166)

Served in the second legion under Manlius Vulso in Istria, and died fighting the Istrians in the camp (Liv. 41.2.9-10). See below, note 7.

### Legates, Envoys

? AEBUTIUS (not in *RE*)

Sent by his father, T. Aebutius, Praetor in Sardinia, to report conditions there to the Senate (Liv. 41.6.5).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. MINUCIUS THERMUS (15, 63)

Served under Manlius Vulso in Istria (Liv. 41.8.5).

### Special Commissions

#### *Duumviri navales*

L. CORNELIUS (DOLABELLA) Pat. (29, 137)

Had charge of the Adriatic coast from Ancona to Tarentum (Liv. 41.1.3). See 180, 179.

## C. FURIUS Pat. (10)

In charge of the Adriatic coast from Ancona to Aquileia, and brought a fleet to Istria (Liv. 41.1.2–4).

<sup>1</sup> See 189, Praetors. The Lex Villia Annalis of 180 required the Consul to be an ex-Praetor, but no text mentions the praetorship of Manlius. He may have been elected to the place of L. Baebius Dives who died in office in 189.

<sup>2</sup> Ti. is a necessary emendation for T. of the Mss.

<sup>3</sup> The portion of Book 41 containing the assignment of provinces for 178 is lost. Since M. Titinius was Pr. Urbanus, and Claudius Nero was sent from the city to Liguria when Brutus was ordered to go to Istria, he was probably Pr. Peregrinus.

<sup>4</sup> C. Cluvius Saxula was *praetor iterum* in 173 (Liv. 41.28.5). His first praetorship must be dated either in 175, the date favored by Münzer (*RE*), or in 178, when he would be the missing sixth Praetor. This is the more probable solution of the puzzle because it allows more time between the two praetorships. The others who held the office in 173 for the second time were Praetors in 192 and 183, respectively. Sicily is the remaining province. See 175 and 172, Praetors.

<sup>5</sup> The presence in Spain in 177 of Fonteius Capito and Titinius Curvus indicates that they received the command as Praetors in 178 (Liv. 41.15.11).

<sup>6</sup> See note 5. The Titinius who performed the duties of the urban praetorship in the absence of the Consuls (Liv. 41.6.4) must be distinguished from the commander in Spain. See 192, Tribunes of the Plebs.

<sup>7</sup> C. Aelius may be the Caelius whom Ennius celebrated in *Annals* 15 (401–408 V) for his valor against the Istri (Macrob. *Sat.* 6.3.3). It is notable that according to Livy the Tribune who withstood the enemy and was killed was not Caelius but M. Licinius Strabo. Perhaps Livy or his source mistook the role as well as the name. M. Agnew convincingly suggests that C. Caecilius in a fragment of Cato (*FOR* 1.217, no. 242) should be corrected to C. Caelius and assigned to the speech *De Re Histriae Militari* (*FOR* 1.57f., 188; cf. *AJPh* 60 [1939] 214–219).

177 B.C. A.U.C. 577

### Consuls

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. P. n. PULCHER Pat. (300) Pr. Suff. 180

TI. SEMPRONIUS P. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 163, Pr. 180

Polyb. 25.4.1; Liv. 41.8.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 458f. (reading [C. Cla]udius, etc.); Obseq. 8; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Claudius, Cic. *Cael.* 33; and on Gracchus, Cic. *Brut.* 79; *Div.* 1.36; Diod. 34.5; Plut. *TG* 1.1; App. *BC* 1.17. Claudius was sent to Istria, where after a dispute with his predecessors, he subdued king Aepulo and ended the Istrian war (Polyb. 25.4.1; Liv. 41.8.5, 9.3 and 8, and 10.5–11.9; cf. Enn. *Ann.* 421 V; Flor. 1.26, with praenomen Appius). He then crushed a revolt in Liguria (Liv. 41.12.3 and 7–10),

and celebrated a triumph over Istri and Ligurians (Liv. 41.13.6-8; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80 f., 555). He proposed a law to restrict the migration of Latins to Rome (Liv. 41.9.9-12), and after holding the elections went to Gaul to drive Ligurian raiders from Mutina (41.14.1-3). Gracchus was assigned Sardinia, where he defeated an army of Ilienses and Balari (Polyb. 25.4.1; Liv. 41.8.3-5, and 9.1 and 8; 41.12.5-6).

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 41.8.1 Provinces: 41.8.2-3

P. AELIUS TUBERO (152) Pr. 201 Pr. Urbanus  
 ? CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO<sup>1</sup> Pat. (320, 325) Pr. 179 Gaul  
 L. MUMMIUS (7) Sardinia

His province was assigned to the Consul Gracchus, and he was given the duty of prosecuting Latins who had not returned home from Rome (Liv. 41.9.10).

C. NUMISIUS (2) Sicily  
 C. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*5) Pr. Peregrinus  
 ? C. VALERIUS LAEVINUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (208) Cos. Suff. 176, Pr. 179  
 Gaul  
 See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

### Tribunes of the Plebs<sup>3</sup>

Q. AELIUS (PAETUS? or TUBERO?) (12, cf. 104, 154)<sup>4</sup>  
 Vetoed his colleagues' attempt to recall Manlius Vulso from his prorogued command in Istria (Liv. 41.6.3).  
 A. (or C.)<sup>5</sup> LICINIUS NERVA (129, cf. 131, 133)  
 C. PAPIRIUS TURDUS (76)  
 Both attacked Manlius Vulso for his mismanagement in Istria in 178 and proposed to revoke the prorogation of his command (Liv. 41.6.1-3, and 7.4-10). See Lübker no. 16.

### Promagistrates

T. AEBUTIUS PARRUS (10) Pr. 178  
 Continued in command in Sardinia until 176 (Liv. 41.15.6, praetor).  
 Ti. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (251) Pr. 178  
 Proconsul in charge of one legion at Pisa (Liv. 41.12.1 and 7).

**T. FONTEIUS CAPITO** (26) Pr. 178

Continued in command in Farther Spain, since his imperium was prorogued in 178 (Liv. 41.15.11).

**M. IUNIUS BRUTUS** (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191

**A. MANLIUS VULSO** Pat. (90) Cos. 178, Pr. 189?

Their command prorogued, they received the submission of most of the Istri (Liv. 41.10.1-5), but after a quarrel the Consul Claudius took over their command (Liv. 41.10.1-5, and 11.1).

**M. TITINIUS CURVUS** (20) Pr. 178

Continued in command in Hither Spain (Liv. 41.9.3).

### Legates, Envoys

**L. MINUCIUS THERMUS** (15, 63)

Sent to the Senate by Manlius Vulso from Istria (Liv. 41.8.5).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniae deducendae*

**P. AELIUS (TUBERO)** (10, 152) Pr. 201, 177

(**M. AEMILIUS**) **LEPIDUS** Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191

**CN. SICINIUS** (8) Pr. 183, 172

Founded the citizen colony of Luna (Liv. 41.13.4-5; cf. Salmon, *CQ* 27 [1933] 30-35).

### Pontifices

196-177: **M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS** (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

Successor: **M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS** (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152, Pr. 169

The son succeeded the father (Liv. 41.13.4; Ascon. 12 C).

<sup>1</sup> The name is apparently repeated from 179 with no indication of iteration of office. The operations of the year in Gaul admit only of the presence of the consular commander, and according to a law passed in 181 there should be only four Praetors this year. The reference in Valerius Maximus (4.5.3) to a Cn. Scipio who was elected Praetor with the help of the scribe Cicereius is probably a mistake for L. Scipio, Praetor in 174, who was followed by Cicereius in 173.

<sup>2</sup> The points raised in note 1 regarding Scipio apply equally to Laevinus. Their praetorships and their provinces in 177 are both extremely suspect.

<sup>3</sup> As they were in office at the end of the consular year 178, they are to be listed in 177 (cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 122).

<sup>4</sup> The cognomen is not preserved. He may be Paetus, Consul 167, or Tubero, the son-in-law of Aemilius Paullus.

<sup>5</sup> The praenomen is not preserved, but the date fits well with the careers of either Aulus or Gaius.

176 B.C. A.U.C. 578

## Consuls

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. L. n. SCIPIO HISPALLUS Pat. (346) Pr. 179  
 Q. PETILLIUS C. f. Q. n. SPURINUS (4, 11) Pr. 181

Liv. 41.14.4 and 7, and 15.1-4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 458f. (reading [Cn. Cor]nelius C[n.] f., etc.); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Petillius, Obseq. 9. Cornelius was assigned Pisa as his province, with charge of elections (Liv. 41.14.8-10, and 15.5), but died as a result of injuries suffered during the Latin Festival (Liv. 41.16.3-4; *Fast. Cap.*; Obseq. 9). Petillius held the election for a Consul Suffectus (Liv. 41.16.5 and 7, and 17.5-6; *Fast. Cap.*), then went to his province of Liguria, where he was slain in battle (Liv. 41.14.8-10, and 15.5, 17.6-18.16; cf. Val. Max. 1.5.9; 2.7.15; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.46; Obseq. 9).

## Consul Suffectus

C. VALERIUS M. f. P. n. LAEVINUS Pat. (208) Pr. 179

Liv. 41.17.5-6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 458f. He too made war in Liguria (Liv. 41.18.6-7 and 15). His right to conduct the election of his successors was questioned (Liv. 41.18.16), but the lacuna in Livy leaves us without knowledge of the result. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

## Praetors

Election: Liv. 41.14.5 Provinces: 41.15.5

M. ABURIUS (2) Pr. Peregrinus

L. AQUILLIUS GALLUS (24) Sicily

M. CORNELIUS SCIPIO MALUGINENSIS Pat. (348, cf. 35) Farther Spain

Excused from his province when he took oath that religious duties kept him from going (Liv. 41.15.10, cf. 27.2; *FOR* 1.79, 205f.).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (60) Cos. 171 Hither Spain

Excused from his province when he took oath that religious duties prevented him from going (Liv. 41.15.9-10; 42.32.1-3).

L. PAPIRIUS MASO Pat. (62) Pr. Urbanus

Plin. *NH* 7.40; Gell. 3.16.23.

M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*6) Cos. 173 Sardinia

Excused from his province when he urged the advantages of keeping Gracchus and Aebutius there (Liv. 41.15.6-8). See Münzer, *APF* 216ff.; Lübker no. 5.

## Promagistrates

T. AEBUTIUS PARRUS (10) Pr. 178

Continued in Sardinia as Praetor (Propraetor?) and assisted Gracchus (Liv. 41.15.6).

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (251) Pr. 178

His command at Pisa was prorogued until the arrival of the Consul (Liv. 41.14.1 and 11).

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. 180

His imperium as Proconsul was prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 41.14.6). Recaptured Mutina from the Ligurians (Liv. 41.16.7–8), and turned to suppress a rising in Liguria (Liv. 41.17.7–18.6).

T. FONTEIUS CAPITO (26) Pr. 178

His imperium as Proconsul in Farther Spain was prorogued (Liv. 41.15.11).

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Pacified Sardinia, but against his request was compelled to remain for the year (Liv. 41.15.6, and 17.1–4; cf. Flor. 1.22, 35).

M. TITINIUS CURVUS (20) Pr. 178

His imperium as Proconsul in Hither Spain was prorogued (Liv. 41.15.11).

## Pontifices

198–176: CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPALLUS Pat. (346) Cos. 176, Pr. 179

Successor: L. FURIUS PHILUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (77) Pr. 171

Liv. 41.16.4.

<sup>1</sup> The name of Hispallus' successor is lost in the lacuna in the text of Livy. He must have been a patrician, and therefore may be identified with the L. Furius Philus who was succeeded by a patrician in 170 (Liv. 43.11.13). The line of succession of the patrician places is clearly attested in this period (Bardt 12).

175 B.C. A.U.C. 579

## Consuls

P.<sup>1</sup> MUCIUS Q. f. P. n. SCAEVOLA (16) Pr. 179

M. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, Pr. 191

*Fast. Cap.*, Degraasi 48f., 122, 458f.; Obseq. 10; Chr. 354; Oros. 4.20.34; Cassiod.; and on Lepidus, Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 20; Val. Max.



4.2.1; 6.6.1; *Fast. Hyd.; Chr. Pasc.* Both consuls campaigned in Liguria and celebrated triumphs (*Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 555; cf. Liv. 41.19.1-2).

### Praetors<sup>3</sup>

P. AELIUS LIGUS (84) Cos. 172

Under the *Lex Villia Annalis* his praetorship must fall in this or a previous year, and the earlier places are filled.

? Q. BAEBIUS SULCA<sup>3</sup> (40)

Named third in a group of five legates headed by a consular who were sent to Alexandria in 173. He was probably an ex-Praetor, and if so, held the office in 175.

AP. CLAUDIUS CENTHO Pat. (103) Hither Spain

His command against the Celtiberi in Hither Spain in 174 reveals his rank and province in 175. See Liv. 41.26.1; cf. Obseq. 10.

? SER. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (2, 388) Sardinia

A Cornelius received a prorogued command in Sardinia in 174 (Liv. 41.21.2), and so was probably Praetor in that province in 175. Ser. Cornelius Sulla is listed immediately after the consuls in the Macedonian commission of 167 (Liv. 45.17.3; cf. Willems 1.347f., note 6; 2.507), and was therefore an ex-Praetor at the time. He was possibly Praetor in 170 but more probably in 175.

? CN. LUTATIUS CERCO<sup>4</sup> (11)

See above, on Baebius Sulca. Lutatius is named second in the group.

C. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*7) Cos. 172

See above, on Aelius Ligus. See Lübker, no. 3.

### Promagistrates

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Returned from Sardinia to celebrate as Proconsul his second triumph (Liv. 41.28.9; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 555).

M. TITINIUS CURVUS (20) Pr. 178

Proconsul in Hither Spain, whence he returned to celebrate a triumph (*Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 555; cf. Liv. 41.26.1).

## Legates, Ambassadors

A. POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS LUSCUS) Pat. (\*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185

Sent with several other senators to Macedonia to investigate Dardanian complaints regarding an understanding between Perseus and the Bastarnae (Polyb. 25.6.5–6). They reported the war in Dardania (Liv. 41.19.4; cf. App. *Mac.* 11.1).

## Special Commissions

*Duumviri aedi dedicandae*

? A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (LUSCUS)<sup>5</sup> Pat. (\*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185

Identified by Münzer (*Bull. Com.* 67 [1939] 27–30) with the duovir named in an inscription from the Largo Argentina (*Ann. Epig.* 1935, p. 228, no. 88, from *Bull. Com.* 61 [1933] 163ff.) and with the one named on the altar to Verminus (*ILS* 4019). On the pestilence to men and cattle which occasioned the altar, see Obseq. 10; and Livy 41. 21.5–7. See Münzer, *APF* 213; Lübker no. 3.

<sup>1</sup> Obsequens and Cassiodorus give Q. as the praenomen, confusing him with his brother, the Consul of 174.

<sup>2</sup> On the Praetors of 175, see especially Münzer, *APF* 218f.

<sup>3</sup> Conceivably there were in 175, as in 179 and 177, only four Praetors, the number prescribed by the Baebian law. This law however did not prevent the election of six Praetors in 173 and thereafter, and may have been repealed or superseded by 175. Moreover, in 173 Baebius Sulca and Lutatius Cerco are found listed in an embassy in an order suitable for ex-Praetors (Liv. 42.6.5), but appear in no previous list of Praetors. In all probability there were six Praetors including these two in 175. Cf. Willems, *Sénat* 1.347f., note 6; 2.504. On these Praetors, see Münzer, *APF* 218f.; and for the possibility that one of the missing Praetors in 175 or 174 was P. Cornelius Blasio, see Holleaux, *BCH* 48 (1924) 381ff. See also 165, Praetors.

<sup>4</sup> See note 3.

<sup>5</sup> See most recently Marchetti-Longhi, *Bull. Com.* 71 (1943–45) 58f.; and Degrassi, *Doxa* 2 (1949) 67f.

174 B.C.      A.U.C. 580

## Consuls

SP. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS PAULLULUS Pat. (\*28) Pr. 183

Q. MUCIUS P. f. P. n. SCAEVOLA (20) Pr. 179

Liv. 43.2.9, cf. 41.21.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 123, 458f.; Plin. *NH* 2.99; Chr. 354; Cassiod.; and on Scaevola, *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.* On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

### Censors

Q. FULVIUS Q. f. M. n. FLACCUS (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (\*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.106; Liv. 41.27.1; 43.16.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 123, 458f.; Vell. 1.10.6; Plin. *NH* 7.157; Fest. 360 L; and on Fulvius, Val. Max. 2.7.5. They expelled nine from the Senate including a brother of Fulvius the Censor (see 180, note 3; Liv. 41.27.2; Val. Max. 2.7.5; Vell. 1.10.6; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.32), and degraded many knights. They carried on an extensive program of building in Rome, Fulvius also in Pisaurum, Fundi, Potentia, and Sinuessa (Liv. 41.27.1-2, and 5-13). Fulvius also robbed the temple of Juno Lacinia of its marble tiles for his temple of Fortuna Equestris, but was compelled to return them (Liv. 42.3.1-11; Val. Max. 1.1.20). He dedicated his temple in 173 (Liv. 42.10.5) and Postumius founded the lustrum (42.10.1-4). They chose M. Aemilius Lepidus Princeps Senatus (Liv. 41.27.1). On Postumius, see 180, Consuls; Münzer, *APF* 213; Lübker no. 3.

### Praetors

Provinces and armies: Liv. 41.21.1-3

M. ATILIUS (SERRANUS?) (21, 68) Sardinia

Given command for the war in Corsica (Liv. 41.21.1-2).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS<sup>1</sup> (55) Cos. 171 Pr. Urbanus

L. CLAUDIUS Pat. (22) Sicily

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO<sup>2</sup> Pat. (325) Pr. Peregrinus

Censured by the Censors (Liv. 41.27.2; cf. Val. Max. 3.5.1; 4.5.3).

P. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (82) Hither Spain

Accused in 171 by peoples of Spain of peculation in office, he went into exile at Praeneste (Liv. 43.2.8-11).

CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (45) Cos. 169 Farther Spain

### Promagistrates

AP. CLAUDIUS CENITHO Pat. (103) Pr. 175

Proconsul in Hither Spain (Liv. 41.28.1; *Act. Tr. Urbisalv.*). Celebrated an ovation for his victory in Celtiberia (Liv. 41.26.1-5, and 28.3 and 6; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 556; cf. Obseq. 10).

(SER.) CORNELIUS (SULLA) Pat. (2, 388) Pr. 175

Imperium prorogued in Sardinia (Liv. 41.21.2; see 175, Praetors).

## Legates, Ambassadors

- a. C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196  
 M. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (\*40) Cos. 188, Pr. 193  
 SEX. DIGITIUS (2) Pr. 194  
 Sent to Macedonia to King Perseus (Liv. 41.22.3). See 173, Legates; and on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 51, no. 53.
- b. C. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (208) Cos. 176, Pr. 179  
 AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188?  
 C. MEMMIUS<sup>3</sup> (4) Pr. 172  
 M. POPILLIUS (LAENAS) (\*6) Cos. 173, Pr. 176  
 L. CANULEIUS (DIVES) (6, 12) Pr. 171  
 Sent to Aetolia to compose serious factional strife there and reported their inability to do so (Liv. 41.25.5-6, and 27.4). See 173, Legates; and on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36; on Popillius, Münzer, *APF* 216ff.
- c. Q. MINUCIUS (23, cf. 24) Pr. 165 or 164  
 Sent with ten ships to Crete to compose strife there (Liv. 41.25.7). Perhaps no. 55, Q. Minucius Rufus, Cos. 197, Pr. 200 (Krug 49).
- d. The members of the embassy to Carthage remain unknown (Liv. 41.22.1-3).

## Pontifices

Liv. 41.21.8-9

183-174: M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (95) Cos. 185, Pr. 189

Successor: (lacuna in the text of Livy)

213-174: CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205

Successor: C. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (50) Pr. 171

## Augurs

Liv. 41.21.8-9

208-174: P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203

Successor: Q. AELIUS PAETUS (104) Cos. 167, Pr. 170

210 or 204-174: TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS *or* GRACCHUS<sup>4</sup> (67 *or* 52, cf. 53)Successor: TI. VETURIUS GRACCHUS SEMPRONIANUS<sup>5</sup> (\*17)Ti. Sempronius Gracchus Veturianus, Geer, *AJPh* 60 (1939) 466f.

## Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

210-174: TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196

Successor: C. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (63)

Liv. 41.21.8-9.

## Flamens

CN. CORNELIUS<sup>6</sup> Pat. (22) Flamen Dialis

Liv. 41.28.7. Notices regarding his immediate predecessor are lost, unless he was C. Valerius Flaccus (Flamen in 209) who was still alive in 183.

## Curio Maximus

209-174: C. MAMILIUS ATELLUS (5) Pr. 207

Successor: C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO<sup>7</sup> (8) Pr. 193

Liv. 41.21.8-9.

<sup>1</sup> I assign the Consul of 171 to the missing praetorship of 174, the latest year allowed by the *Lex Villia Annalis*. He was probably Pr. Urbanus and mentioned just before Scipio in the lacuna preceding Liv. 41.21.1. It is however possible, though less likely, that Cassius was Praetor in 175 and that either Lutatius Cerco or Baebius Sulca was the missing Praetor in 174 (Münzer, *APF* 218f.). See 175, Praetors.

<sup>2</sup> Valerius Maximus (4.5.3; 3.5.1) refers to a Cn. Scipio (an unworthy son of Africanus) who was elected Praetor through the favor of Cicereius his father's scribe, and was prevented by his relatives and friends (*propinqui*) from exercising his office (*id egerunt ne aut sellam ponere aut ius dicere auderet*). The person indicated is probably not Cn. Scipio (see 177, note 1) but L. Scipio, Praetor 174, while Cicereius became Praetor in 173.

<sup>3</sup> Since Memmius occupies a praetorian place in the list of names, this embassy has been used to support the view that he was Praetor in 175 and Praetor *iterum* in 172 (Liv. 42.9.8). The word *iterum* however refers to Cn. Sicinius, Pr. 183, and 172. Moreover, this list is in disorder since Claudius, the senior consular, is placed second, and, regardless of the date of Memmius' praetorship, Popillius Laenas (Pr. 176), who follows him, is his senior (Münzer, *APF* 218; cf. Maxis, *Praetoren* 51,56; and see 172, note 1).

<sup>4</sup> Ti. Sempronius Longus became both Augur and Decemvir in 210, but when his death is reported in 174 (above) he is Decemvir only, and a Ti. Sempronius Gracchus is named as the Augur that died. He may be the Ti. Sempronius Gracchus who became Augur in 204 and is otherwise unknown (*RE*, no. 52), but it is difficult to believe that anyone, including Longus, ever left the augural college since appointment was for life and was not lost even for great crimes (Plut. *RQ* 99). Furthermore, the date when Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, father of the Gracchi and a *summus augur* (Cic. *Div.* 1.36), entered the college is uncertain, but must precede his second consulate in 163 B.C. (Cic. *QF* 2.2.1; *ND* 2.11; *Div.* 1.33, 36). If he was born about 220, as is generally held (*RE*, no. 53), he could possibly have been made Augur in 204. Carcopino

(*Autour des Gracques* 70) places the date of his birth about 208 but at best has only shown that it can hardly be later than 208; in fact, it may be considerably earlier in spite of the disparity between the ages of Cornelia and her husband. These considerations favor the acceptance of Bardt's (*Priester*, 18ff.) suggestion that the Augur who died in 174 was Sempronius Longus, not Sempronius Gracchus, and that the augurate of the latter dates from 204. There is no escape in any case from the assumption that there were two Sempronii in the augural college in this period. The law, quoted by Cassius Dio (39.17), prohibiting two members of the same gens from holding the same priesthood, was valid in 57, but the date of its enactment is uncertain.

<sup>5</sup> The name as given in Livy suggests that a Sempronius Gracchus was adopted by a Veturius. To keep the cognomen Gracchus after adoption is not impossible but is unexampled in this period. The name Veturius raises more difficulty since Münzer (*APF* 123, 126–8, 131) has shown against Mommsen (*RF* 1.120) that the Gens Veturia was patrician, and it is surprising that the plebeian place in the college held by a Sempronius should pass to a patrician Veturius even if he was by nature the son. Moreover, Geer (*AJPh* 60 [1939] 466f.) has pointed out that the four patrician places in the augural college were all filled at this time and the new Augur therefore must be a plebeian. He makes the attractive suggestion that the correct name is Ti. Sempronius Gracchus Veturius, i. e. a Veturius adopted by a Sempronius Gracchus. Neither name appears again in our tradition. See note 4 above.

<sup>6</sup> One of the epitaphs of the Scipios (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.10—*ILS* 4) names a Publius Scipio “prognatum Publio” whose short life alone kept him from high honors. Above it in smaller letters is added a line stating that he was Flamen Dialis. Mommsen (see commentary in *CIL*) remains uncertain whether the epitaph refers to the son of Africanus, whose health we know was poor (*Cic. Brut.* 77; *Sen.* 35; *Off.* 1.121; *Vell.* 1.10.3), and who became an Augur in 180 (see 180, Augurs). Klose (18f.) thinks it unlikely that a man in poor health would be considered suitable for the flaminiate of Jove and still more unlikely that he would combine it with the augurate. If the son of Africanus was the Scipio of the epitaph and became Flamen Dialis, he must have succeeded Cn. Cornelius very soon; if he was not, we have no evidence regarding the tenure of Cn. Cornelius.

<sup>7</sup> The cognomen, which became hereditary in the Scribonian family, was probably derived from this office. Livy, however, uses it when referring to the earlier offices in his career.

173 B.C.      A.U.C. 581

### Consuls

L. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*29) Pr. 180

M. POPILLIUS P. f. P. n. LAENAS (\*6) Pr. 176

Liv. 41.28.4; 42.1.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 458f.; Ovid *Fasti* 5.329f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Popillius, cf. *Cic. Off.* 1.36. Though both Consuls were assigned Liguria (Liv. 42.1.1–2), Postumius was sent to recover public land in Campania

from private possessors, and returned to Rome to hold the elections (Liv. 42.1.6, and 9.7-8). Popillius in Liguria sold the Statellites into slavery, and persisted in his treatment of them when the Senate attempted to reverse his action (42.7.3-9.6). Postumius was the first Roman magistrate to exact public entertainment from the Italian allies (Liv. 42.1.7-12, at Praeneste). On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213f., 216f., and Lübker no. 10; on Popillius, Lübker no. 5.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 41.28.5 Provinces: 42.1.5

A. ATILIUS SERRANUS (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192 Pr. Urbanus

By decree of the Senate he renewed the alliance with Antiochus IV of Syria (Liv. 42.6.10). See also Liv. 42.8.4, and 27.4.

C. CICEREIUS (1) Sardinia

Placed in command of the war in Corsica, he defeated the insurgents, and compelled them to pay tribute (Liv. 42.1.3, and 7.1-2; cf. Val. Max. 3.5.1; 4.5.3). He vowed a temple to Iuno Moneta (Liv. 42.7.1; cf. 45.15.10).

C. CLUVIUS SAXULA<sup>1</sup> (14) Pr. 178? Pr. Peregrinus

N. FABIVS BUTEO Pat. (56) Hither Spain

Died at Massilia on his way to his province (Liv. 42.4.2).

M. FURIUS CRASSIPES Pat. (56) Pr. 187 Sicily

C. MATIENUS<sup>2</sup> (2) Farther Spain

Accused of peculation in office by several communities of Spain, he went into exile at Tibur in 171 (Liv. 43.2.8-11).

### Aediles of the Plebs

? C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS?) (9)

Celebrated on coins as the first to put on the Floralia, perhaps as a regular festival (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.469f.; cf. Ovid *Fast.* 5.329-330, and above, on Consuls; see 241, Aediles of the Plebs; Seidel 37; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.201f.).

### Promagistrates

M. ATILIUS (SERRANUS?) (21, 68) Pr. 174

*Vetus praetor* (Liv. 42.1.3-4). Instructed to remain in charge of Sardinia, while Cicereius carried on the war in Corsica (*ibid.*).

**P. FURIUS PHILUS** Pat. (82) Pr. 174

Selected by lot to remain in Hither Spain with imperium prorogued, when his successor Fabius Buteo died at Massilia (Liv. 42.4.2-3).

**CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO** Pat. (45) Cos. 169, Pr. 174

Probably remained in Farther Spain until succeeded. Named with Philus to draw lots for Buteo's post in Hither Spain (Liv. 42.4.2-3).

**CN. SICINIUS** (8) Pr. 183, 172

Sent while Praetor designatus with imperium to Apulia to relieve an emergency caused by a plague of grasshoppers (Liv. 42.9.7, and 10.7-8).

### Legates, Ambassadors

a. **AP. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER)** Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188?

Sent to compose disputes among the Thessalians and the Per-  
rhaebians (Liv. 42.5.8-10).

b. **M. ? CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS**<sup>3</sup> (223, 224) Cos. 183, Pr. 188

Sent to the Aetolian assembly at Delphi, he induced the warring  
factions to place hostages at Corinth, and then attended the  
Achaean assembly at Aegium (Liv. 42.5.10-6.2).

c. **C. VALERIUS (LAEVINUS)** Pat. (208) Cos. Suff. 176, Pr. 179

**CN. LUTATIUS CERCO** (11) Pr. 175?<sup>4</sup>

**Q. BAEBIUS SULCA** (40) Pr. 175?

**M. CORNELIUS MAMMULA**<sup>5</sup> Pat. ? (259)

**M. CAECILIUS DENTER** (50)

Sent to King Perseus to observe conditions in Macedonia, and to  
Alexandria to renew Roman friendship with King Ptolemy (Liv.  
42.6.4-5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

d. See 174, no. a. Early in 173 these reported their failure to meet King  
Perseus and the preparations for war in Macedonia (Liv. 42.2.1-2).e. See 174, no. b. Early in 173 these reported the increase in factional  
strife in Aetolia (Liv. 42.2.1-2).

### Special Commissions

#### *Decemviri agris dandis assignandis*

**M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS** Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191

**C. CASSIUS (LONGINUS)** (55) Cos. 171, Pr. 174?

**T. AEBUTIUS PARRUS** (10) Pr. 178

**C. TREMELLIUS** (1) Pr. -



P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS<sup>6</sup> Pat. (95) Cos. 181, Pr. 185

L. APPULEIUS (SATURNINUS) (28) Pr. 166

Q. APPULEIUS (16)

M. CAECILIUS<sup>7</sup> (16)

C. SALONIUS<sup>8</sup> (\*2 ?)

C. MUNATIUS (5)

Elected to assign unoccupied lands in Liguria and Gaul to individual settlers, ten iugera each to Romans, three each to Latins (Liv. 42.4.3–4).

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

213–173: L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (187, 188, or 212)

Successor: A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (\*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185

Liv. 42.10.6. On Lentulus, see 213, note 8; on Postumius, Münzer, *Bull. Com.*, 67 (1939) 27–30; Lübker, no. 3.

<sup>1</sup> See 178, Praetors.

<sup>2</sup> The praenomen is given as M. in Liv. 42.1.5; and 43.2.9; cf. Klotz, *Hermes* 50 (1915) 517, note 1.

<sup>3</sup> M. is a probable restoration. The activities recorded favor the view that the Envoy was a consular and one or other of the two mutually indistinguishable Marcelli of this period, not no. 225, the Consul of 166, 155, and 152.

<sup>4</sup> See 175, note 3, and 174, note 1. On Baebius, see *IG* 5.2.146, 147; and Münzer, *RE*, Supb. 3.112, no. 53.

<sup>5</sup> See *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.1444.

<sup>6</sup> This Decemvir may possibly be identified with no. 96, the Pr. Peregrinus of 184, but the Consul of 181 who transferred the Ligures Corneliani to Samnium in 180 would probably be selected to assign Ligurian land.

<sup>7</sup> He should not be identified with M. Caecilius Denter (see above, Legates).

<sup>8</sup> See 194, Special Commissions, no. a.

172 B.C. A.U.C. 582

### Consuls

C. POPILLIUS P. f. P. n. LAENAS (\*7) Cos. 158, Pr. 175 ?

P. AELIUS P. f. P. n. LIGUS (84) Pr. 175 ?

Liv. 42.9.8; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 458f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. The first plebeian college of Consuls (*Fast. Cap.*). Both Consuls were assigned to Liguria (Liv. 42.10.10–12). Popillius supported the unjust acts of his brother (Cos. 173) against the Statelliates despite senatorial criticism and decrees (Liv. 42.10.10–12, 21.1–5, 22.1 and 5) and returned late to report on Liguria and hold

the elections (42.28.1-3). Aelius instituted the debate on the acts of Popillius but was overawed by his colleague (42.10.9-11). See below, Praetors, on Crassus; and on Popillius, see Lübker, no. 3.

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 42.9.8 Provinces and armies: 42.10.13-14, and 18.2 and 6-7

SP. CLUVIUS (8) Sardinia

M. IUNIUS PENNUS (122) Cos. 167 Hither Spain

C. LICINIUS CRASSUS (51) Cos. 168 Pr. Urbanus

Placed, along with Cn. Sicinius, in charge of freeing the Statelliates enslaved by M. Popillius (Liv. 42.21.2-5, and 22.4-5), but postponed the trial of Popillius himself to let him escape punishment (42.22.7-8). Aided in military preparations for the war with Perseus of Macedon (42.27.1-3 and 5; *FOR* 1.72-74, and 202, fr. 180; cf. Fest. 266 L).

SP. LUCRETIVUS (14) Farther Spain

C. MEMMIUS (4) Sicily

Ordered to repair and send ships to Brundisium (Liv. 42.27.2).

CN. SICINIUS<sup>1</sup> (8) Pr. 183 Pr. Peregrinus

His duties included raising levies to go to Brundisium and Apollonia (Liv. 42.18.2-3), entertainment of the Cappadocian prince and envoys (42.19.6), assisting C. Licinius to free the Statelliates (42.22.5-6), raising crews for 25 ships, 8000 foot and 400 horse from the Latins, and going to Brundisium with additional forces, and, with his imperium prorogued, to assume the Macedonian command until the arrival of a successor (42.27.3-8, cf. 18.2-3, 31.3, and 36.4 and 8-9; Zon. 9.22).<sup>2</sup>

### Aediles, Curule

CN. OCTAVIUS<sup>3</sup> (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168

Fest. 188 L.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. LUCRETIVUS (8)

Proposed a bill that the Censors should lease the public land in Campania, much of which had been occupied by private possessors (Liv. 42.19.1-2). See 173, on the Consul Postumius.

Q. MARCIUS SCILLA (100)

M. MARCIUS SERMO (102)

These two Tribunes threatened to prosecute the Consuls if they did not proceed quickly to their provinces, carried a bill that the Senate should appoint an investigator to free any Statelliates still in slavery after the Kalends of Sextilis (Liv. 42.21.4-5 and 8), and forced the oppressor of the Statelliates to come to Rome for trial (42.22.2-4 and 7-8).

### Promagistrates

? A. ATILIUS SERRANUS (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192, 173

Sent to receive the allied levies raised by Sicinius at Brundisium and forward them to Macedonia (Liv. 42.27.4).

C. CICEREIUS (1) Pr. 173

Refused a triumph for his exploits in Corsica, he celebrated as Praetor an ovatio on the Alban Mount (Liv. 42.21.6-7; *Act. Tr., Cap. and Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 556).

P. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (82) Pr. 174

Succeeded in Hither Spain by Iunius Pennus (see Praetors).

M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*6) Cos. 173, Pr. 176

Proconsul in Liguria (Liv. 42.21.2). Renewed the war on the Statelliates until the Consuls came and succeeded him (42.21.2-22.1), then delayed his return until forced by the Tribunes (see above). Censured by the Senate but escaped condemnation when prosecuted through the connivance of the Praetor Licinius (42.22.2-8). See Münzer, *APF* 216 ff.

### Legates, Ambassadors

a.<sup>4</sup> TI. CLAUDIUS NERO<sup>5</sup> Pat. (251) Pr. 178

? M. DECIMIUS (4)

Sent to Asia and the islands, including Rhodes and Crete, and proceeding as far as Syria and Egypt, to renew friendships and alliances and to observe how peoples and kings were influenced by Perseus of Macedon (Liv. 42.19.7-8, and 26.7-9). Livy's account is based on annalistic sources and is suspect, since it seems to be repeated under 171 in a passage based on Polybius (42.45.1-7). See no. b, and below, note 4.

b.<sup>6</sup> T. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (249) Cos. 202, Pr. 204

SP. POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS PAULLULUS) Pat. (\*28) Cos. 174, Pr. 183

M. IUNIUS (BRUTUS)<sup>7</sup> (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191

Sent to Asia and the islands to urge the allies, and particularly Rhodes, to join them against Perseus (Liv. 42.45.1-7; Polyb. 27.3.1-5; cf. App. *Mac.* 11.4), and reported the attitude of Rhodes to Rome (Polyb. 27.6.1). See no. a, and note 4. On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213 ff.

c. SEX. DIGITIUS (2) Pr. 194

T. IUVENTIUS (THALNA) (32) Pr. 194

M. CAECILIUS (16)

Sent to Apulia and Calabria to purchase grain for the fleet and the army (Liv. 42.27.8).

d. Q. MARCIUS (PHILIPPUS)<sup>8</sup> (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188

A. ATILIUS (SERRANUS) (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192, 173

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (202) Cos. Suff. 162, Pr. 165

SER. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (208a) Pr. 169

L. DECIMIUS (3)

Sent to the various Greek communities to keep them in alliance with Rome against Macedon, they sailed with a guard to Corcyra and there apportioned regions to each member of the embassy: to Marcius and Atilius, northern and central Greece and the Peloponnese; to the Lentuli, Cephallenia and the western Peloponnese; and to Decimius, King Gentius of Illyria (Liv. 42.37.1-9). Marcius and Atilius proceeded through Epirus and Acarnania to the Thessalian council at Larisa, and then in a conference with Perseus encouraged him to send envoys to Rome under agreement for a truce (Liv. 42.38.1-47.3, cf. 47.1-9; T. Frank, *CPh* 5 [1910] 358-361). They went on to break up the Boeotian League, placing pro-Roman parties in control and attaching the communities individually to Rome (Polyb. 27.1.1-2.10; Liv. 42.43.4-44.6), and summoned Ser. Cornelius to stay at Chalcis. At Argos they induced the council of the Achaeans to send a guard to Chalcis (Polyb. 27.2.11; Liv. 42.44.7-8), then making an end of these winter activities they rejoined P. Cornelius and returned to Rome (Polyb. 27.2.12; Liv. 42.44.8, *principio hiemis!*). Decimius in Illyria fell under suspicion of accepting bribes (Liv. 42.45.8). Cf. App. *Mac.* 11.4.

e. CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (45) Cos. 169, Pr. 174

AP. CLAUDIUS CENITHO Pat. (103) Pr. 175

T. ANNIUS LUSCUS (63)

Sent to King Perseus to demand restitution and announce the withdrawal of Rome's friendship. Returned to report a discourteous reception and impudent demands for a new treaty (Liv. 42.25.1-13).<sup>9</sup>

f. A. TERENTIUS VARRO (80) Pr. 184

C. PLAETORIUS (\*2)

C. CICEREIUS (1) Pr. 173

Sent to King Gentius of Illyria to protest attacks upon Roman allies (Liv. 42.26.6-7).

g. C. VALERIUS (LAEVINUS) Pat. (208) Cos. Suff. 176, Pr. 179

See 173, no. c. Returned from Greece with reports supporting Eumenes' charges against Perseus, and bringing Praxo from Delphi and L. Rammius of Brundisium as witnesses to the designs of the king (Liv. 42.17.1-9; cf. App. *Mac.* 11.7-8, with the name Herennius for Rammius; *RE* s. v. "Herennius" no. 1). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

### Prefects

? L. PORCIUS LICINUS (\*3)

Appointed to bring a fleet of 38 quinquiremes to Brundisium (Liv. 42.27.7).

### Pontifices

180-172: Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182

Successor: CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (19) Cos. Suff. 162, Pr. 170?

Liv. 42.28.10-13, Oppido adulescens sacerdos.

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis<sup>10</sup>

?-172: L. AEMILIUS PAPUS Pat. (109) Pr. 205

Successor: M. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (\*40) Cos. 188, Pr. 193

Liv. 42.28.10-13. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 51, no. 53. Bardt (30) holds that his son, Consul 161, may have been the successor (cf. Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52, no. 54).

<sup>1</sup> The Ms of Livy 42.9.8 reads "Cn. Sicinius sictetum" and is emended in Weissenborn's edition to read "Cn. Sicinius C. Memmius iterum"; but Sicinius

was Praetor in 183 and Praetor iterum in 172, while there is no need to suppose that Memmius was Praetor in 175. Accordingly I follow Münzer (*APF* 218f.) in reading "Cn. Sicinius iterum, C. Memmius," the name that must be supplied from Liv. 42.10.14.

<sup>2</sup> Difficulty arises on two points: 1. the order of Sicinius' instructions, though this is not serious since 42.18.2-3 probably refers to one portion and 42.27.3-8 to another portion of the same army; and 2. the discrepancies regarding the size and character of the forces he brought to Epirus as shown by the mutually conflicting notices in 42.31.3, and 36.4 and 9. See Nissen, *Untersuch.* 246, 248-250; Kahrstedt, *Klio* 11 (1911) 415-430; Münzer, *RE* no. 8. His office, prorogation, and the nature of his activity can be accepted.

<sup>3</sup> This aedileship is tentatively dated in 172 rather than in 170 by Seidel (38) and Münzer (*RE*) because of his associations with Popilius, the Consul of this year.

<sup>4</sup> According to a passage in Polybius (Polyb. 27.3.1-5; Liv. 42.45.1-7) Ti. Claudius Nero and two others were sent on an embassy to Asia and the islands (see no. b). The Polybian account begins with autumn 172-171 (Liv. 42.37ff.; esp. 42.44.8) and therefore reports the same period before the consular year 171 as the passages under consideration here. The missions of both embassies are similar, especially in regard to Rhodes, but the account based on Polybius makes no mention of the kings. Another Polybian passage (Liv. 42.29.6) mentions Roman Legates to Antiochus at this time. These would probably be Claudius Nero and his two companions. M. Decimius is mentioned from annalistic sources and only in this connection. See Nissen, *Untersuch.* 246-254; Niese 3.111, note 1; Münzer, *RE* as cited above; Kahrstedt, *Klio* 11 (1911) 415-430; De Sanctis 4.1.274.

<sup>5</sup> In both Livy and Polybius Nero is named first in an embassy consisting of himself and two consulars. Willems (*Sénat* 2.496, no. 5; 501, no. 16) identifies him with the Consul of 202, but as the other two names are not in the order of seniority the way is open to accept the identification suggested by Münzer (*RE* no. 251) and De Sanctis (4.1.277) with the Praetor of 178. Note that the Praetor of 181 (*RE* no. 250) is also a possibility.

<sup>6</sup> Livy relates the activities of this embassy under the consular year 171, but in a Polybian passage (42.37ff.) which includes events that date from the autumn of 172 (De Sanctis 4.1.398f.). The phrase in Livy which places their return at the beginning of winter is contradicted by Polybius' statement that they carried on their negotiations during the winter (27.2.12; cf. Liv. 42.52.8, from Polybius).

<sup>7</sup> M. Iunius Pennus (Willems, *Sénat* 2.501, no. 16) is excluded since he was still in Spain.

<sup>8</sup> This embassy is reported only in an annalistic portion of Livy, and so is considered doubtful (Nissen, *Untersuch.* 246f.; Kahrstedt, *Klio* 11 [1911] 421-423), but the account, based on Polybius, of the meeting of Marcius Philippus with Perseus (see no. d) assumes that a formal declaration of war, which in turn would follow a formal *repetitio rerum*, had already occurred (see 42.43.1, *indutiarum petitio*, and 47; also 42.36.1-3, and 48.1-3). On the charges against Perseus, see Livy 42.11-17, and 40-42; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 643.

<sup>9</sup> See note 8.

<sup>10</sup> See 211, *Decemviri sacris faciundis*; Bardt 30. Papus may have succeeded M. Aemilius Lepidus who assumed this priesthood in 211.

171 B.C.      A.U.C. 583

### Consuls

P. LICINIUS C. f. P. n. CRASSUS (60) Pr. 176

C. CASSIUS C. f. C. n. LONGINUS (55) Pr. 174?

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2661; Liv. 42.28.5, and 29.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 80f., 123, 458 f.; Plin. *NH* 7.36; Gell. 9.4.15; Oros. 4.20.36; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Licinius, Eutrop. 4.6.3. Licinius was assigned the province of Macedonia (Liv. 42.31.1, 32.1-5, and 48.4), instructed to dismiss the Macedonian envoys (42.36.7; App. *Mac.* 11.9), and assemble his forces (Liv. 42.48.4). He crossed to Apollonia and advanced into Thessaly (42.49.1-10, and 55.1-10), met a reverse at Callinicus (Polyb. 27.8.1; Liv. 42.57-62, cf. 43.4.5; Plut. *Aem.* 9.2; *Apophth. P. Lic.* 197f.; Iustin. 33.1.4; Eutrop. 4.6.3; Oros. 4.20.37; Zon. 9.22), and refused Perseus' overtures for peace (Polyb. 27.8.1-15; Liv. 42.62.3-15; Plut. *Apophth. P. Lic.*; App. *Mac.* 12; Iustin. 33.1.5-6; Eutrop. 4.6.3). After a success at Phalanna he wintered part of his army in Thessaly and part in Boeotia (Liv. 42.64-67, cf. 43.4.5; Zon. 9.22). Cassius was assigned Italy (Liv. 42.31.1, and 32.1-5), but was active in Gaul and had to be restrained by decree of the Senate from attempting to attack Macedonia through Illyria (Liv. 43.1.4-12).

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 42.28.5 Provinces and armies: 42.31.6-9

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (8) Sicily

L. CANULEIUS DIVES (12) Spain (both provinces)

Placed in charge of proceedings against three of his predecessors for speculation in Spain, he incurred suspicion of collusion when he interrupted the prosecution and went to his province (Liv. 43.2.1-12). He was instructed to found at Carteia a Latin colony of sons of soldiers and native women (43.3.1-4). Cf. Liv. 45.16.1.

L. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (77) Sardinia

C. LUCRETIUS GALLUS (23) Fleet

Brought the fleet to Cephallenia (Liv. 42.35.3, and 48.5; cf. Polyb. 27.7.1), then sending it under his brother to Chalcis he took over from Lentulus the siege of Haliartus in Boeotia (Liv. 42.56.1-7), which he captured and enslaved (42.63.3-11). Thisbe then surrendered and was placed under Roman partizans while the pro-Macedonians were sold into slavery (42.63.3-12; cf. Polyb. 27.5.3; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 646). Cf. *I. de Délos* 460 E, 19.

C. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (50) Pr. Urbanus

Instructed to raise levies for the war with Perseus (Liv. 42.35.4-5), and to nominate the Legates who were sent to restrain Cassius (43.1.10).

L. VILLIUS ANNALIS (\*5) Pr. Peregrinus

See Lübker no. 2.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152, Pr. 169

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (93) Cos. 159

In opposition to their colleagues they wished to refer the appeal of the veteran centurions against the levy to the magistrates in charge of the war rather than take cognizance of it themselves (Liv. 42.32.7-8).

### Promagistrates

M. IUNIUS PENNUS Pat. (122) Cos. 167, Pr. 172

SP. LUCRETIVS (14)

They probably remained for a time in Hither and Farther Spain respectively (see 172), until Canuleius came to succeed them (see Praetors).

CN. SICINIUS (8) Pr. 183, 172

See 172, Praetors. His imperium was prorogued with Macedonia as his province until he should be succeeded (Liv. 42.27.6). He brought troops to ports east of the Adriatic and garrisoned some forts in Illyria and Epirus (Liv. 42.31.3, and 36.8-9; cf. Zon. 9.22).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER) Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. Suff. 180

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (202) Cos. Suff. 162, Pr. 165

A Tribune under the Consul Licinius (Liv. 42.49.9). Probably the ambassador in 172 (see no. d) who was sent back to Boeotia (42.47.12). Besieging Haliartus when succeeded by the Praetor Lucretius (42.56.3).

- MANLIUS L. f. ACIDINUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (43, 26?)

- MANLIUS M. f. ACIDINUS Pat. (43)

Q. MUCIUS (SCAEVOLA) (20) Cos. 174, Pr. 179

Commanded the center at Callinicus (Liv. 42.58.13). See Legates.

L. POMPEIUS (\*1)

Commanded a detachment at Phalanna (Liv. 42.65.6). See D.-G. 4.313, no. 1. All the above were serving under the Consul, Licinius Crassus.



## Legates, Ambassadors

- a. A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (\*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185  
 C. DECIMIUS (1) Pr. 169  
 A. LICINIUS NERVA (131) Pr. 166  
 Sent to Crete to secure additional auxiliary troops for Licinius' army (Liv. 42.35.7). On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213 ff.; Lübker no. 3.
- b. L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*29) Cos. 173, Pr. 179  
 Q. TERENTIUS CULLEO (43) Pr. 187  
 C. ABURIUS (1)  
 Sent to Massinissa and to Carthage to secure additional auxiliary troops for the army of Licinius (Liv. 42.35.7). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 10.

## Legates, Envoys

- a. SP. CARVILIUS (7)  
 Sent by Cn. Sicinius to report on the situation in Greece (Liv. 42.36.4). Instructed to guard the Macedonian envoys as they left Italy (42.36.7).
- b. M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (93) Cos. 160  
 M. FULVIUS (FLACCUS *or* NOBILIOR?) (57 end, 92)  
 P. MARCIUS REX (89)  
 Sent to restrain the Consul Cassius from attempting to march through Illyria to Macedonia (Liv. 43.1.12).

## Legates, Lieutenants

- A. ATILIUS (SERRANUS) (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192, 173  
 Ambassador in 172 (see no. d), then sent to hold Larisa in Thessaly (Liv. 42.47.10-11), probably, like Lentulus (see Tribunes of the Soldiers), under the command of Licinius. His title is not given.
- C. LICINIUS CRASSUS (51) Cos. 168, Pr. 172  
 Served under his brother in Macedonia, commanding the right wing at Callinicus (Liv. 42.58.12).
- M. LUCRETIVUS (8)  
 Served under his brother the Praetor. He brought a fleet to Cephalenia (Liv. 42.48.6-10), then to Chalcis, entered Boeotia and besieged Haliartus until his brother's arrival (42.56.1-5).

? Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188

After his embassy (see 172, no. d), he was sent back to Greece with some ships of war (Liv. 42.47.9), but the title of his office is not given. He captured Alope and Larisa Cremaste and brought his ships to Chalcis (42.56.7)

? T. MINUCIUS RUFUS (58)

In command of the garrison at Gyrtio in Thessaly (Liv. 42.54.7).

Q. MUCIUS (SCAEVOLA) (20) Cos. 174, Pr. 179

Sent as a Legatus of Licinius to hold Ambracia (Liv. 42.67.9).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (210) Pr. 182

Commanded the left wing under Licinius at Callinicus (Liv. 42.58.12). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 35.

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A Legate sent by Licinius to Illyria, where he captured and sacked Ceremia but failed to take Carnous (Liv. 43.1.1-3). The name is lost in a lacuna in Livy's text.

### Special Commissions

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

P. CORNELIUS CN. f. SCIPIO Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194

L. AEMILIUS L. f. PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169

A commission, apparently of former officials in Spain, chosen as patrons by peoples of Spain who complained of the peculations of the following governors: 1. M. Titinius (Curvus) (see 178, 177, 176), who was acquitted; 2. P. Furius Philus (see 174, 173, 172); and 3. C. (not M.) Matienus (see 172), who both went into exile (Liv. 43.2.1-11). On Cato, see D.-G. 5.130, no. 15.

<sup>1</sup> Manlius L. f. is probably a son of L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus, Cos. 179. Münzer *RE* no. 43 considers M. f. suspect since the praenomen M. was forbidden at least in any patrician branch of the family, which, if the above identification is correct, is the only branch in question here. Furthermore, the adoption of a Fulvius into the family indicates that its numbers were greatly reduced. Münzer suggests that Manlius L. f. may be L. Manlius, Quaestor in 168.

170 B.C. A.U.C. 584

### Consuls

A. HOSTILIUS L. f. A. n. MANCINUS (16) Pr. 180

A. AILIUS C. f. C. n. SERRANUS (60) Pr. 192, 173

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 458f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Hostilius, *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 646, line 42; Liv. 43.4.9, 5.1.6.10 and 14, and 9.6. Hostilius evaded a plot to seize him in Epirus on his way to his command (Polyb. 27.16.1-6; Diod. 30.5), and suffered a reverse at Elimiae while attempting to break into Macedonia proper (Plut. *Aem.* 9.3; cf. Liv. 43.11.9; 44.2.6, and 36.10). He wintered in Thessaly (Polyb. 28.3.1; Liv. 43.17.9; 44.1.5-8). Atilius spent a quiet year in Liguria and Gaul and returned to hold the elections (Liv. 43.9.1-3, and 11.3).

### Praetors

Q. AELIUS PAETUS<sup>1</sup> (104) Cos. 167

? CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS<sup>2</sup> (19) Cos. 162

L. HORTENSIVS (4) Fleet

The Senate censured him for sacking Abdera and selling its people into slavery (Liv. 43.4.8-13), and for mistreating the people of Chalcis (43.7.5-8.7), and made what restitution it could (see Legates). Cf. *IG*<sup>3</sup> 2.907; *I. de Délos* 3.461 A a, 83.

Q. MAENIVS (14) Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus<sup>3</sup>

Presided over Senate meetings and announced the reversal of the acts of Hortensius at Abdera (Liv. 43.4.11), enrolled the Lampsacenes as allies (43.6.10), recognized the envoys from Chalcis (43.8.4), and issued the S.C. de Thisbensibus (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 646).

? T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS<sup>4</sup> Pat. (83)

M. RAECIVS (3) Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus<sup>5</sup>

Recruited soldiers along the Adriatic coast (Liv. 43.9.6), and recalled all senators to Rome by edict before the elections (43.11.4).

? C. TREMELLIUS (1)

Possibly in 175, 174, or 170, the three years when places in the college are in doubt. Seven in this family held this office in the succession of generations (Varro *RR* 2.4.2).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

CN. AUFIDIUS<sup>6</sup> (4)

M'. IUVENTIVS THALNA (30) Cos. 163, Pr. 167

Prosecuted C. Lucretius Gallus successfully for his mistreatment of the allies in Greece in 171 (Liv. 43.8.2-10).

### Promagistrates

L. CANULEIUS DIVES (12) Pr. 171

Probably continued in command in Spain until succeeded by Marcellus in 169 (see 169, Praetors).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (55) Cos. 171, Pr. 174?

Served under Hostilius in Macedonia and Greece, thus evading the complaints of Gauls, Carni, and others regarding his misdeeds in 171 (Liv. 43.5.1-9).

SEX. DIGITIUS (3)

Served under Hostilius in Macedonia and Greece, and reported his defeats upon returning to Rome to make a sacrifice (Liv. 43.11.1).

### Legates, Ambassadors

a. C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191

Sent across the Alps to answer the complaints of the Gallic king Cincibilis regarding the misdeeds of the Consul Cassius in 171 (Liv. 43.5.7 and 10). An embassy of exceptional dignity.

b. C. SEMPRONIUS BLAESUS (30) Pr. 184

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (148, 149) Cos. 157

Sent to restore the people of Abdera their freedom, and search out and return those who had been sold (Liv. 43.4.12-13).

c. CN.<sup>7</sup> SICINIUS (6, 8) Pr. 183, 173

P. CORNELIUS BLASIO Pat. (76) Pr. ca. 165?

T. MEMMIUS (19)

Sent to the Carni, Istri, and Iapydes to answer their complaints regarding the misdeeds of the Consul Cassius in 171 (Liv. 43.5.7 and 10).

### Legates, Envoys

M. FULVIUS FLACCUS<sup>8</sup> (57)

M. CANINIUS REBILUS (12)

Sent to Greece to investigate conditions in the Roman army, and returned in late February with a report of defeats and poor discipline (Liv. 43.11.2 and 9-11).

### Legates, Lieutenants

AP. CLAUDIUS CENTHO Pat. (103) Pr. 175

Served under Hostilius in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 43.9.6). Besieged Phanotes of Epirus, but was diverted by Perseus' advance, and suffered a defeat at the hands of Clevas, then led his forces back to Illyricum and returned to make a sacrifice at Rome (Liv. 43.21.4-5. and 23.1-6). Livy mistakenly attributes to him from annalistic sources Coelius' unsuccessful attempt to recapture Uscana near Lake Lychnidus (Liv. 43.9.6-7, 10.1-8, and 11.11; cf. 43.21.4).

L. COELIUS (1)

Held command in Illyria, and made an unsuccessful attempt during the winter 170-169 to recapture Uscana from a Macedonian garrison (Liv. 43.21.1-3; cf. above, on Claudius Centho) .

C. FURIUS (10)

Had charge of the island of Issa to keep a watch on King Gentius (Liv. 43.9.5).

C. POPILLIUS (LAENAS) Pat. (\*7) Cos. 172, Pr. 175?

Prevented King Perseus from capturing the Aetolian town of Stratus by introducing a garrison of 1000 soldiers, who had been wintering at Ambracia (Liv. 43.22.2-3, in 170-169). See Lübker no. 3.

### Pontifices

Liv. 43.11.13

178?-170: L. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (77) Pr. 171

Successor: T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (83) Cos. 165, Pr. 170?

211-170: C. LIVIUS SALINATOR (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191

Successor: M. SERVILIUS (18)

### Augurs

213-170: L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199

Successor: Name lost in a lacuna in the text of Livy.

Liv. 43.11.13. On Flamininus, see Lübker no. 12.

<sup>1</sup> By the Lex Villia the Consul of 167 must have been Praetor during or before 170. Paetus probably appeared in the lacuna before Liv. 43.4.

<sup>2</sup> Domitius was Praetor by 165 at the latest and probably held the office in 170, since he is listed immediately after the consulars in the commission of ten members sent to Macedonia in 167 (see 167, Legates). It is possible however that the Domitius sent to Greece as a Legate in 169 was his father the Consul of 192 (see 169, Legates), as the commission is not listed completely in the order of seniority.

\* Mommsen's view (*GS* 8.284f.) that Maenius was Pr. Urb. is opposed by Foucart (*MAI* 37 [1906] 2,316f.) who thinks he was Pr. Peregrinus and Raecius Pr. Urbanus. The recorded activity of Maenius all refers to foreigners, while Raecius enforced the recall of all senators to Rome who were not away on public business. The balance of evidence favors Foucart's view. Cato's speech in favor of a Lex Maevia (*FOR* 1.86f., 214), dated by a reference to King Seleucus (187–176 B.C.) may refer to Maenius, since no Maevii are known in office then (cf. *RE* s. v. "Maevius" no. 1).

<sup>4</sup> Torquatus, Consul in 165, must by the Lex Villia have been Praetor before 167. Since the lists of Praetors do not contain his name he must be placed in the lacuna in 170 (Münzer, *APF* 219).

<sup>5</sup> See note 3 above.

<sup>6</sup> Possibly the Cn. Aufidius who reversed an old decree of the Senate and secured the passage of a law permitting importation of African beasts for the circus games (Plin. *NH* 8.64; cf. Liv. 44.18.8; *RE* s. v. "Aufidius" no. 5), but Niccolini (*FTP* 420) favors a date toward the end of the second century.

<sup>7</sup> Livy's text reads C., not Cn., but no member of the family except Cn. Sicinius suitable in rank to head this embassy is known in this period.

<sup>8</sup> The M. Fulvius (Nobilior or Flaccus ?) who was expelled from the Senate in 174 could not have been restored before 169. The present notice therefore attests the existence of another Fulvius Flaccus. See 180, note 3.

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### Consuls

Q. MARCIUS L. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS (79) Cos. 186, Pr. 188

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (45) Pr. 174

Cic. *Brut.* 78; *Sen.* 14; Liv. 43.11.6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Marcius, *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 649; *I. de Délos* 3.1429 A 31–32; Polyb. 28.16.3. Marcius was assigned the province of Macedonia with authority to handle other problems in the East (Liv. 43.12.1, and 15.3; Polyb. 28.1.9). Crossed the mountains from Thessaly to the coast of Macedonia but advanced no further (Polyb. 28.13; Diod. 30.10.1; Liv. 44.1–9; Flor. 1.28.5; App. *Mac.* 17; Zon. 9.22; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.175; 2.277; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.199ff.). On his dealings with the Achaeans and the Rhodians,<sup>1</sup> see Polyb. 28.12–13, 16–17; 29.24–25; cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 649; App. *Mac.* 17; and on his dedications at Delos, *I. de Délos* 3.1429 A 31–32; 1450 A 69. Servilius' province was Italy (Liv. 43.12.1; 44.17.2–4, and 18.5), and he served in Gaul (43.15.3–5).

### Censors

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. P. n. PULCHER Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. 180

TI. SEMPRONIUS P. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Liv. 43.14.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; Plut. *TG* 1.1: 14.3; Fest. 360 L. They aided the levy for the Macedonian war (Liv. 43.14.5-10, and 15.7-8), revised the Senate list strictly and chose M. Aemilius Lepidus Princeps Senatus (43.15.6; 45.15.8), reviewed the knights and handled the letting of contracts with such severity that the Tribune Rutilius accused them of *perduellio*. Claudius was acquitted by a small majority with Gracchus' help (Liv. 43.16; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 6.2; Liv. 44.16.8; 45.15.8; Val. Max. 6.5.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 57.3; Fest. 360 L). Gracchus built the Basilica Sempronia (Liv. 44.16.10); and in 168, though opposed by his colleague, restricted the registration of freedmen to one city tribe (Liv. 45.15.1-7; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 1.38). Their request for prorogation to complete their program of building and repair was vetoed (Liv. 45.15.9).

### Praetors

Election: Liv. 43.11.7 Provinces and Armies: Liv. 43.11.8, 12.1-11, 15.2-3

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152 Hither and Farther Spain

Liv. 43.14.2-5, and 15.4-5.

SER. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (208a) Sicily

C. DECIMIUS (1) Pr. Peregrinus

Liv. 44.16.7.

P. FONTEIUS CAPITO (24) Sardinia

Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.192f.; 2.292; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.202.

C. MARCIUS FIGULUS (61) Cos. 162, 156 Fleet

Convoyed Philippus and his army to Ambracia, aided them in the Aegean, raided the Macedonian coast and attempted unsuccessfully to besiege Cassandreia (Liv. 44.1.3-4, 2.1-3, 7.10, 9.2, 10-13, and 20.6). Approached by the Rhodian envoys (Polyb. 28.16.3, and 17.10).

C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166 Pr. Urbanus

Aided the levy (Liv. 43.14.2-5, 15.1 and 4-5), and provided winter supplies for the army in Macedonia (44.16.4); put on the *Thyestes* of Ennius (Cic. *Brut.* 78). Cf. Liv. 43.16.11; 44.17.3.

### Aediles, Curule

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (202) Cos. 162, Pr. 165

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165

Liv. 44.18.8.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

#### P. RUTILIUS<sup>3</sup> (8)

Prosecuted the Censors for *perduellio* (see above, Censors). They in turn took away his horse, removed him from his tribe and made him an *aerarius* (Liv. 44.16.8).

#### Q. VOCONIUS SAXA<sup>4</sup> (\*1)

Carried the Lex Voconia which limited right of inheritance by women, and restricted individual legacies to less than the portion of the heir (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.106-108; *Sen.* 14; Liv. *Per.* 41; Gaius 2.226, 274; cf. also *FOR* 1.62f., 190f.; Cic. *Balb.* 21; *Phil.* 3.16; *Fin.* 2.55; *Rep.* 3.17; Ps.-Ascon. 248 Stangl; Plin. *Panegy.* 42; Gell. 20.1.23; Dio 56.10.2; Fest. 356 L; Serv. *ad Aen.* 1.573; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 2.6.4; Augustin. *CD* 3.21). See Lübker no. 2; and s. v. "Lex" no. 105.

### Promagistrates

#### A. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS (16) Cos. 170, Pr. 180

Proconsul (Liv. 43.17.9; 44.1.8; cf. Polyb. 28.3.1), until succeeded by Philippus (Liv. 43.17.9; 44.1.5-8; cf. Polyb.).

#### ? AP. CLAUDIUS CENITHO<sup>5</sup> Pat. (103) Pr. 175

Apparently his command in Epirus was independent, since Philippus requested Polybius secretly to prevent the Achaeans from reinforcing him (Polyb. 28.13.7-14). Envoys from Rome late in 169 reported that his forces were weak and in danger (Liv. 44.20.5). See De Sanctis 4.1.307.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

#### ? C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (55) Cos. 171, Pr. 174?

May have served in Illyria or Greece this year (see 170 and 168, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

#### M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*6) Cos. 173, Pr. 176

Served under Philippus in Macedonia (Liv. 44.1.2), for whom he undertook special commissions (Liv. 44.4.11, 5.10, 8.8, 9.1-10, and 13.1-6). See Lübker no. 5.

### Legates, Ambassadors

#### T. NUMISIUS (TARQUINIENSIS ?) (10)

Sent with others by the Senate to mediate the war between Syria and Egypt (Polyb. 29.25.3-4; cf. Otto, *ABAW* 11 [1934] 62ff.; Swain, *CPh* 39 [1944] 89f.).



### Legates, Envoys

- a. CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS<sup>6</sup> (19) Cos. Suff. 162, Pr. 170 ?  
 A. LICINIUS NERVA (131) Pr. 166  
 L. BAEBIUS (15)

Chosen by the Consul Servilius at the request of the Consul-elect Aemilius Paullus to investigate military conditions<sup>7</sup> in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 44.18.5-6; see 168, Legates).

- b. C. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*7) Cos. 172, 158, Pr. 175 ?  
 CN. OCTAVIUS (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168

Sent about the Greek communities by Hostilius to strengthen their attachment to the Roman side (Polyb. 28.3-5; Liv. 43.17.2-9). Popillius was placed in command of Ambracia (43.17.10). See Lübker no. 3.

- ? M. CLAUDIUS (MARCELLUS ?) (223, 224) Pr. 185 or Cos. 183  
 Served under Philippus in Macedonia (Liv. 44.3.2; see Xviri s. f. below).

- ? Q. MARCIUS (PHILIPPUS) (80)  
 Served under his father in Macedonia (Liv. 44.3.2).

- ? SP. LUCRETIVS (14) Pr. 172  
 Served under Philippus in Macedonia (Liv. 44.7.1 and 12).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri colonis deducendis*

- T. ANNIUS LUSCUS (63)  
 P. DECIUS SUBOLO (20)  
 M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (93) Cos. 160  
 To add new colonists to Aquileia (Liv. 43.17.1).

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

- ? - 169: M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS<sup>8</sup> (223, 224) Pr. 185 or Cos. 183  
 Successor: CN. OCTAVIUS (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168  
 Liv. 44.18.7; Fest. 188 L.

### Flamen Martialis

- ? - 169: P. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (\*4) Pr. 203  
 Successor: see 168.  
 Liv. 44.18.7. See Lübker no. 1.

<sup>1</sup> According to Appian Philippus urged the Rhodians to mediate between Rome and Macedon, but the passage of Polybius supports the view that it was between Egypt and Syria (28.17).

<sup>2</sup> The Ser. Cornelius Ser. f. Lentulus, honored with a statue at Delos (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1845) is almost certainly to be dated later: see *RE* 208a.

<sup>3</sup> Münzer (*RE* 8) suggests that he was not the Pr. of 166, P. Rutilius Calvus, but possibly had the cognomen Rufus and was the father of nos. 33 and 34. Mistakenly called Popillius by Val. Max. (6.5.3).

<sup>4</sup> In spite of Liv. *Per.* 41 which dates the law in 174, Cic. *Sen.* 14 shows clearly that it was dated by the Consuls of 169, while the reference in *Verr.* 1.106–108 to the Censors of 174 indicates the source of the error. Voconius, entering office in December, 170, probably named the previous Censors rather than the ones who were not yet elected (see Niccolini *FTP* 124f.; *RE* s. v. “Lex Voconia”).

<sup>5</sup> Mention of Lake Lychnidus in this passage probably identifies it with the account that attributes to Claudius Centho the operations of Coelius at Uscana. See 170. Since Marcius chose to work in secret, it is possible that Centho held an independent command. Compare however 170.

<sup>6</sup> See 170, note 2.

<sup>7</sup> No title is recorded for any of these three officers, who may therefore, like Popillius, have been Tribunes of the Soldiers.

<sup>8</sup> Bardt (*Priester* 30) would prefer to identify the Decemvir s. f. with the Consul of 183.

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### Consuls

L. AEMILIUS L. f. L. n. PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, Pr. 191

C. LICINIUS C. f. P. n. CRASSUS (51) Pr. 172

Liv. 44.17.4, and 19.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 50f., 123, 460f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Aemilius, Cic. *Div.* 1.103; 2.83; *Elog.*, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71 and 81; *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.763b; Val. Max. 1.5.3; 7.5.3; Plut. *Aem.* 10.1–3. Aemilius received charge of the war with Perseus of Macedon, whom he crushed at Pydna and later captured (Polyb. 29.14–18, and 20.1–4; Cic. *Att.* 4.13.2; Liv. 44.21.1–3, 22.16, and 33–46; 45.4.2–7, and 7–8; Plut. *Aem.* 12–27; cf. Cic. *ND* 2.6; *Verr.* 2.1.55; *Tusc.* 5.118; Diod. 30.22–23; Vell. 1.9; Val. Max. 1.8.1; 5.1.8; 8.11.1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.20; Iustin. 33.1–2; Flor. 1.28.7–12; Dio fr. 67; Eutrop. 4.6–7; Oros. 4.20.39; Zon. 9.23). He then spent some time in touring Greece (Polyb. 30.10.1–6; Liv. 45.27–28; Plut. *Aem.* 28.1–2; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.622—*ILS* 8884). Licinius' province was Italy, with charge of levies and supplies for the Macedonian war (Liv. 44.17.10, 19.5, 21.11, and 22.5). After Pydna he dismissed his levies (Liv. 45.1–2), and later went to Gaul (45.12.9–12).

### Practores

Election: Liv. 44.17.5 Provinces and Armies: Liv. 44.17.9-10  
**M. AEBUTIVS HELVA** Pat. (13) Sicily

**L. ANICIUS GALLUS** (15) Cos. 160 Pr. Peregrinus, then Illyria

Succeeding Claudius Centho, he destroyed the fleet of Gentius, besieged him in Scodra, and reduced him to surrender (Liv. 44.21.4-10, and 30-32.5; 45.3.1-2; cf. Diod. 31.8.10; Plut. *Aem.* 13.2; Flor. 1.29; App. *Ill.* 9; Eutrop. 4.6; Zon. 9.24).

**CN. BAEIVS TAMPILVS** (42, cf. 43) Pr. Urbanus

**P. FONTEIVS BALBVS** (17) Hither and Farther Spain

**CN. OCTAVIVS** (17) Cos. 165 Fleet

Cooperated with Paullus' army in Macedonia (Liv. 44.19.4, 21.3, 22.16, 30.1, 32.5-6, 35.8 and 13, and 46.3; Zon. 9.23), then secured the surrender of Perseus at Samothrace and brought him to Paullus (Liv. 45.5-6; Vell. 1.9.5; Plut. *Aem.* 26.1-5; Justin. 33.2-5; Zon. 9.23). Cf. Fest. 188 L.

**C. PAPIRIVS CARBO** (32) Sardinia, then Pr. Peregrinus

Assigned Anicius' place before he could go to his province (Liv. 45.12.13, and 13.9). Cf. Lübker no. 2.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

**CN. TREMELLIVS** (2) Pr. 159

Vetoed the proposal to prorogue the term of the Censors (see 169, Censors; Liv. 45.15.9).

### Quaestors

**L. MANLIVS (ACIDINVS?)** Pat. (26, cf. 43) Urbanus

Gave official reception to Massinissa's son Masgaba (Liv. 45.14.9).

**L. STERTINIVS** (6) Urbanus

Sent to receive Massinissa's son Misagenes, who was ill at Brundisium (Liv. 45.14.9; Val. Max. 5.1.1).

### Promagistrates

? **AP. CLAVDIVS CENTHO** Pat. (103) Pr. 175

Operated against King Gentius in Illyria until succeeded by Anicius (Liv. 44.30.10-15; see 169, Promagistrates).

**M. CLAVDIVS MARCELLVS** (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152, Pr. 169

In command of both Spanish provinces, where he captured Margolica. Returned when succeeded by Fonteius Balbus (Liv. 45.4.1).

**P. FONTEIUS CAPITO** (24) Pr. 169

When Papirius' province (see Praetors) was changed to Pr. Peregrinus, Capito's command in Sardinia was probably prorogued (Liv. 45.12.13; see 169).

**Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS** (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188

In command in Macedonia until succeeded by Paullus (Polyb. 29.25.2-5).

**CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO** Pat. (45) Cos. 169, Pr. 174

Continued in command in Gaul (Liv. 44.21.7), and was probably succeeded toward the end of the year by the Consul Licinius (Liv. 45.12.9-12).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

**C. CASSIUS (LONGINUS)** (55) Cos. 171, Pr. 174

Served under Anicius in Illyria, and received custody of Gentius (Liv. 44.31.15).

? **L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO** Pat. (324)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.12—*ILS* 5. Date uncertain but before 167; see 167, Quaestors.

**P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM)** Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165

Distinguished himself under Paullus at Pydna (Polyb. 29.14-15; Liv. 44.35.14-23, 36.9-14, and 38.1-3; Plut. *Aem.* 15-18), and was sent to Amphipolis in pursuit of Perseus (Liv. 44.46.1-2; Plut. *Aem.* 26.4).

**C. POSTUMIUS** Pat. (\*31)

Served under Octavius in the fleet, and received the surrender of the royal pages in Samothrace (Liv. 45.6.9).

**L. (POSTUMIUS) ALBINUS** Pat. (\*29) Cos. 173, Pr. 179

Served under Paullus at Pydna (Liv. 44.41.2; cf. on the name, 45.27.4), and was sent to sack Aeneae (45.27.4). See Lübker no. 10; Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

**SER. SULPICIUS GALBA** Pat. (58) Cos. 144, Pr. 151

Served under Paullus at Pydna (Liv. 45.35.8; Plut. *Aem.* 30.3).

**C. SULPICIUS GALUS** Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169

Served under Paullus at Pydna, where he forewarned the soldiers of a lunar eclipse (Polyb. 29.16.1; Cic. *Rep.* 1.23, legatus; Liv. 44.37.5-9; Val. Max. 8.11.1, legatus; Plin. *NH* 2.53; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 1.10.47; Frontin. *Str.* 1.12.8; Plut. *Aem.* 17.5-7).

### Legates, Ambassadors

C. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*7) Cos. 172, 158, Pr. 175?

C. DECIMIUS (1) Pr. 169

C. HOSTILIUS (TUBULUS?) (3)

Sent to Egypt where Popillius by a summary demand compelled Antiochus IV to cease hostilities and retire from Egypt (Polyb. 29.2.1-4, and 27; Liv. 44.19.13, and 29.1-5; 45.10-12.8, and 13.1; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 8.23; Vell. 1.10.1-2; Val. Max. 6.4.3; Iustin. 34.3.1-4; Dio fr. 68; Zon. 9.25; see Otto, *ABAW* 11 [1934] 80ff.; Swain, *CPh* 39 [1944] 89-94). They also ordered Ptolemy to send a hostile Rhodian to Rome (Polyb. 30.9.2). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 3.

### Legates, Envoys

a. See 169, no. a. They returned to give a critical report on the military situation in Greece and Macedonia.

b. P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (202) Cos. Suff. 162

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (\*29) Cos. 180, Pr. 185  
or

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*33) Cos. 151, Pr. 155

A. ANTONIUS (18)

Selected by Paullus to negotiate the surrender of Perseus in Samothrace (Liv. 45.4.7). On the Postumii, see Lübker nos. 3 and 4.

c. Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (190, 191?) Pr. 140?

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (MACEDONICUS) (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148

Sent to Rome by Paullus to report his victory at Pydna (Liv. 44.45.3; 45.1-2).

d. C. LICINIUS NERVA<sup>1</sup> (133)

P. DECIUS (SUBOLO) (20)

Sent to Rome by Anicius to announce the subjugation of Illyria (Liv. 45.3.1-2, in an annalistic notice; see no. e).

e. M. PERPERNA (3)

L. PETILLIUS (2)

Sent to King Gentius by Claudius Centho, imprisoned as spies, but released when Gentius surrendered to Claudius' successor Anicius. Thereupon Perperna received the surrender of Gentius' family and was sent to Rome to report the victory (Liv. 44.27.11, 30.11, and 32.1-4; Plut. *Aem.* 13.1-2; App. *Mac.* 18; *Illyr.* 9; cf. *IG* 9.2.258).

f. POMPEIUS (not in \**RE*; cf. \*1 ?)

Val. Max. 3.3.2: an extremely doubtful embassy to King Gentius.

### Legates, Lieutenants

? Q. AELIUS TUBERO (154)

Served under Aemilius Paullus, and had the custody of King Perseus (Liv. 45.7.1, and 8.8; Plut. *Aem.* 27.1).

CN. ANICIUS (3)

Served under Aemilius Paullus in Macedonia (Liv. 44.46.3).

? L. ATILIUS (not in *RE*)

Served under Cn. Octavius in the fleet. Persuaded the Samothracians to withdraw right of sanctuary from Perseus (Liv. 45.5.2).

C. CLUVIUS (SAXULA ?)<sup>2</sup> (1, 14) Pr. 178 ?, 173

Served under Aemilius Paullus, and commanded the camp during the battle of Pydna (Liv. 44.40.6).

? Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS AEMILIANVS Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149

Served under Paullus, and volunteered with Scipio Nasica to carry out the flanking march which drove Perseus' army back to Pydna (Liv. 44.35.14-23; cf. Polyb. 29.14.1-3; Plut. *Aem.* 15.3-6).

? M. PORCIUS CATO<sup>3</sup> (\*11) Pr. Desig. ca. 152

Served under Paullus, and distinguished himself in the battle of Pydna (Cic. *Off.* 1.37; Plut. *Aem.* 21.1-3; *Cat. Mai.* 20.6-8; cf. Val. Max. 3.2.16; Iustin. 33.2.1-4; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.17). See D.-G. 5.160, no. 16.

M. SERGIUS SILVS (41)

Commanded several cohorts under Paullus at Pydna (Liv. 44.40.5).

C. SULPICIUS GALVS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169

See above, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

### Prefects

SALVIUS (1)

Served under Paullus at Pydna as prefect of the Paeligni (Plut. *Aem.* 20.1-3; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.5).

### Special Commissions

*Quinqueviri finibus cognoscendis statuendisque*

Q. FABIVS BUTEO Pat. (58) Pr. 181

P. CORNELIVS BLASIO Pat. (76) Pr. ca. 165

T. SEMPRONIUS MUSCA (72)

L. NAEVIUS BALBUS (11)

C. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (not in *RE*).

Appointed to investigate and decide boundary disputes between Pisa and the colony of Luna (Liv. 45.13.10–11; see 180 and 177).

### Flamen Martialis

L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*32) Cos. 154

Liv. 45.15.10. See 169, Flamen. Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.171f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 199; also Lübker no. 10; Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

<sup>1</sup> Münzer has shown (*RE*) that two men of this name held office about this time. The Licinius Nerva who was active in Illyria in 168 is probably not to be identified with the Praetor of 167, who was sent to Spain, but with the Legate who appears in Illyria and Thrace in that year (see 167, Legates).

<sup>2</sup> Since so many of the officers of this year were deliberately chosen from among the older men (Liv. 44.21.2, Tribunes of the Soldiers), this C. Cluvius may possibly be identified with the Praetor of 173.

<sup>3</sup> The son of Cato the Censor who died while Praetor-elect (Gell. 13.20.9).

167 B.C. A.U.C. 587

### Consuls

Q. AELIUS P. f. Q. n. PAETUS (104) Pr. 170?

M. IUNIUS M. f. M. n. PENNUS (122) Pr. 172

Cic. *Brut.* 109; Liv. 45.16.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; *Obseq.* 11; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Aelius held command in Gaul and Iunius at Pisa against the Ligurians (Liv. 45.16.3, 17.6, and 44.1). Iunius also consulted the Senate regarding the Rhodians (Liv. 45.20.6).

### Praetors

Provinces: Liv. 45.16.3

Q. CASSIUS (LONGINUS) (69) Cos. 164 Pr. Urbanus

Besides his formal duties (Liv. 45.16.8, and 44.5), he had the Tribunes prepare a bill to invest triumphing commanders with the imperium (45.35.4), brought King Perseus to permanent custody at Alba (45.42.5), and gave over to Coreyra and Apollonia the ships captured from King Gentius (45.43.10).

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (252) Sicily

CN. FULVIUS (13) Hither Spain

M<sup>r</sup>. IUVENTIUS THALNA (30) Cos. 163 Pr. Peregrinus

Besides formal activities (Liv. 45.16.8) he tried to rouse the people to declare war on Rhodes but was stopped by a tribunician veto (Liv. 45.21.1-8; cf. Polyb. 30.4.5-6; Diod. 31.5.3).

C. LICINIUS NERVA (133) Farther Spain

See 168, note 1, and below on Legates.

A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (73) Cos. 164 Sardinia

He was retained in Italy by decree of the Senate to try capital cases.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ANTONIUS (27)

M. POMPONIUS (\*13) Pr. 161

They vetoed the Praetor's proposal to declare war on Rhodes (Liv. 45.21.1-8; cf. Polyb. 30.4.5-6; Diod. 31.5.3). Antonius introduced Aemilius Paullus to a public meeting (Liv. 45.40.9). On Pomponius, see Lübker no. 2.

TI. SEMPRONIUS (12)

Proposed a bill to invest commanders with imperium in the city for their triumphs (Liv. 45.36.1, cf. 35.5).

### Quaestors

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (324)

Gave official entertainment to King Prusias of Bithynia (Liv. 45.44.7 and 17; cf. *ILS* 5, Tribunus militum and Quaestor; Val. Max. 5.1.1).

### Promagistrates

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

Proconsul and imperator in Macedonia (Liv. 45.16.2; *Act. Tr. Cap. and Urbisalv.*, Degraffi 80f., 338f., 556; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.622). He carried through the reorganization of Macedonia and of Greece with the assistance of the ten senatorial Legates, on his way to the Adriatic sacked seventy towns of Illyria and Epirus, and on his return to Rome celebrated a magnificent triumph over King Perseus and the Macedonians (Liv. 45.28-40; Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71b and 81; *Act. Tr. Cap. and Urbisalv.*; Plut. *Aem.* 28-34; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 31; *Cat.* 4.21; *Pis.* 61; *Fin.* 5.70; *Off.* 2.76; Diod. 31.8.3-12; Strabo



7.7.3, from Polybius; Vell. 1.9.3-6; Val. Max. 2.7.14, and 10.3; 4.3.8; 5.1.1c, and 10.2; Plin. *NH* 4.39; 33.56; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4, 318b; App. *Illyr.* 9; *Mac.* 19; Flor. 1.28; Eutrop. 4.7-8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 56; Zon. 9.24; also Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.418; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.189f.). On his gifts to temples, see Plut. *Sull.* 12.6.

L. ANICIUS GALLUS (15) Cos. 160, Pr. 168

Propraetor in Illyria (Liv. 45.16.2; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 556). With the aid of five senatorial Legates, he completed the peace settlement with Illyria, and returned to celebrate his triumph over King Gentius (Liv. 45.26.1-5, and 43.1-9; Polyb. 30.22.1-12; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*; Vell. 1.9.5; App. *Illyr.* 9; Eutrop. 4.8).

P. FONTEIUS CAPITO (24)

Probably prorogued in Sardinia since his successor A. Manlius Torquatus was kept in Italy (Liv. 45.16.4; see 169, and 168, Praetors).

C. LICINIUS CRASSUS (51) Cos. 168, Pr. 172

Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 45.17.2), until his appointment as Legate (see below), when the Consul Aelius succeeded to his province (Liv. 45.17.2 and 5-6).

CN. OCTAVIUS (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168

Propraetor in command of the fleet (*Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 556). He transported Aemilius Paullus' army and booty home and celebrated a naval triumph (Liv. 45.28.8, 29.3, 33.7, 35.4-5, and 42.2-3; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*; Diod. 31.8.9; Vell. 1.9.5-6; Plin. 34.13; Fest. 188 L; cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 650). He built the Porticus Octavia and a house on the Palatine (Cic. *Off.* 1.138; Vell. 2.1.2; Plin. *NH* 34.13; Fest. 188 L; cf. *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 19).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers<sup>2</sup>

A. POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS) Pat. (\*33) Cos. 151, Pr. 155

Received custody of King Perseus and his son (Liv. 45.28.11). See Lübker no. 4.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA CORCULUM Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165

Sent by Paullus to raid Illyria and bring the army to Oricum (Liv. 45.33.8, and 34.8).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (58) Cos. 144, Pr. 151

Opposed granting Paullus a triumph because of his lack of generosity toward his soldiers (Liv. 45.35.8-9, and 36.2-6, cf. 36.7-39.20; Plut. *Aem.* 30.2-4, cf. 31-32.1).

C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169

Had command of the winter camp; and was rebuked by Paullus for guarding Perseus carelessly and indulging his soldiers (Liv. 45.27.6, and 28.10; see 168, Legates).

### Legates, Ambassadors

a. P. AELIUS LIGUS (84) Cos. 172, Pr. 175?

C. CICEREIUS (1) Pr. 173

CN. BAEBIUS TAMPFILUS (42, cf. 43) Pr. 168

P. TERENTIUS TUSCIVICANUS (75)

P. MANILIUS (13)

Sent by the Senate to assist Anicius in making a settlement in Illyria (Liv. 45.17.4, and 26.11-15).

b. A. POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS) LUSCUS Pat. (\*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. 180

Q. FABIUS (LABEO?)<sup>3</sup> Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189

? Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS<sup>4</sup> (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188

C. LICINIUS CRASSUS (51) Cos. 168, Pr. 172

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (19) Cos. Suff. 162, Pr. 170?

SER. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (2, 388) Pr. 175?

L. IUNIUS (BRUTUS?)<sup>5</sup> (19)

T. NUMISIUS TARQUINIENSIS (10)

A. TERENTIUS VARRO<sup>6</sup> (80) Pr. 184

Sent with instructions from the Senate to assist Paullus in organizing Macedonia (Liv. 45.17.2-3, and 29-31). Claudius and Domitius went to Achaëa to summon the Achaean leaders to Rome in person (Liv. 45.31.9-11; cf. Polyb. 30.13.8-11), and Fabius went to Lesbos to destroy Antissa and incorporate it with Methymna (Liv. 45.31.14).

c. T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*6) Cos. 150

C. LICINIUS NERVA (133)

M. CANINIUS REBILUS (12)

Sent to Thrace to return to King Cotys his son and the other Thracian hostages (Liv. 45.42.11).

d. P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (60) Cos. 171, Pr. 176

Sent to Galatia with Attalus to attempt to mediate a war between the Galatians and Pergamum (Liv. 45.34.10-14; cf. Polyb. 30.3.7-9; Liv. 45.20.1-3; Diod. 31.7.2).

### Legates, Lieutenants

? Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS AEMILIANVS Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149

Sent with Scipio Nasica (see Tribunes of the Soldiers) to raid Illyria and bring the army to Oricum (Liv. 45.33.8, and 34.8). See 168, Legates.

C. LICINIUS (NERVA ?)<sup>7</sup> (133)

Placed in command of Rhizon and Olcinium in Illyria by Anicius (Liv. 45.26.2). See 169, Legates, and above, Ambassadors.

### Prefects

A. BAEBIUS (8)

Commanded the garrison left by Aemilius Paullus in Demetrias, and was condemned for using soldiers to aid Aetolian leaders against party opponents (Liv. 45.28.7-8, and 31.2).

- GABINIUS<sup>8</sup> (2)

Placed in command of Scodra by Anicius (Liv. 45.26.2).

### Augurs

195-167: C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. Suff. 180

Successor: T. QUINCTIUS FLAMINIVS (\*6) Cos. 150

Liv. 45.44.3.

### Flamen Quirinalis

190-167: Q. FABIVS PICTOR Pat. (127) Pr. 189

Liv. 45.44.3.

### Salii

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143

Macrob. *Sat.* 3.14.14. He must have become a Salius before his father's death in 167 (see Augurs, and Dion. Hal. 2.71).

<sup>1</sup> He may possibly be the A. Torquatus whose judgment in a case regarding sepulture is recorded in Cic. *Leg.* 2.55 (see Münzer, *RE* no. 75).

<sup>2</sup> Probably all or almost all the Tribunes of the Soldiers and the Lieutenants who served in Macedonia and Illyria continued until their respective commanders returned.

<sup>3</sup> Fabius' name is not preserved in Liv. 45.17.2, but the Labeo who was sent to Lesbos (Liv. 45.31.14) was almost certainly a member of the commission and the Consul of 183.

<sup>4</sup> Marcius is nowhere named among the Legates. His name was inserted by Weissenborn because his previous experience in Macedonia made him a probable candidate for the missing place. See the commission of 196.

<sup>5</sup> D.—G. conjecture that he was a Brutus and brother of the Consul of 178.

<sup>6</sup> A. J. Reinach (*Jour. Intern. Arch. Num.* 15 [1913] 141) believes that this Varro and not the Legate of 82 was the recipient of a statue at Delos. See 82, Legates; and *I. de Délos* 4.1.1698.

<sup>7</sup> See above, Praetors; and 168, Legates, and note 1.

<sup>8</sup> No praenomen preserved. He may possibly be the grandfather of *RE* no. 6, the A. Gabinus (verna[re] nepos---), Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54) who was Tribune in 139.

166 B.C.      A.U.C. 588

### Consuls

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 155, 152, Pr. 169  
C. SULPICIUS C. f. C. n. GALUS Pat. (66) Pr. 169

Cic. *Rep.* 1.21 and 23; Liv. 45.44.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; Plin. *NH* 2.53; Suet. *Vit. Ter.* 4; Obseq. 12; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. *Didasc. Ter. And.* (Donatus). Claudius served against the Alpine Gauls and Sulpicius against the Ligurians, and both celebrated triumphs (Liv. *Per.* 46; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 556f.).

### Praetors

Election and provinces<sup>1</sup>: Liv. 45.44.2

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (28) Pr. Peregrinus?

M. FONTEIUS (11) Sardinia?

L. IULIUS (CAESAR?) Pat. (28, 127?) Pr. Urbanus?

He may be the Iulius Caesar, Pr. Urbanus, who died suddenly while in office (Plin. *NH* 7.181).

A. LICINIUS NERVA (131) Hither Spain?

P. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (\*6) Sicily?

P. RUTILIUS CALVUS (12) Farther Spain?

### Aediles, Curule

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (36) Cos. Suff. 154

M. FULVIUS (NOBILIOR) (93) Cos. 159

The *Andria* of Terence was performed at the Ludi Megalenses under their charge, *Didasc. Ter. And.* (Donatus).

<sup>1</sup> The assignment of provinces is uncertain, since it is based on the supposition that the order of names of Praetors in Livy's list is parallel to the order followed in the list of provinces assigned (Liv. 45.44.2; cf. Wilsdorf, *Leipzig. Stud.* 1.94).

165 B.C. A.U.C. 589

### Consuls

T. MANLIUS A. f. T. n. TORQUATUS Pat. (83) Pr. 170?

CN. OCTAVIUS CN. f. CN. n. (17) Pr. 168

Cic. *Fin.* 1.24; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; Obseq. 13; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. *Didasc. Ter. Hec.*; and on Octavius, Fest. 188 L. See Holleaux, Στρ. "Υπ. 157f.; *BCH* 54 (1930) 10f., 39; Daux, *Delphes* 352f.

### Praetors

? P. CORNELIUS BLASIO<sup>1</sup> Pat. (76) Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus

Author of a letter to the Corcyreans containing a copy of a Senatus Consultum (Holleaux, *BCH* 48 [1924] 389ff.—*SEG* 3.451).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (202) Cos. Suff. 162 Pr. Urbanus

Received from the Senate the task of reclaiming public land in Campania, and where necessary of purchasing private land along with it (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.82; Gran. Lic. 14f. [Bonn]).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA CORCULUM<sup>2</sup> Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155

### Aediles, Curule

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (132) Cos. 159

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (148/149) Cos. 157

*Didasc. Ter. Hec.* The first unsuccessful performance of the *Hecyra* of Terence took place under their charge.

### Legates, Ambassadors

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Sent as head of an embassy, of which the remaining names are not preserved, to Pergamum, Cappadocia, Syria, and Rhodes to investigate the attitude of the various kings and states, and brought back a favorable report of all (Polyb. 30.27.1–4, 30.7–8, and 31.19–20; 31.1.1, and 3.4; Diod. 31.17, and 28; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 79).

<sup>1</sup> Holleaux suggests a date for Blasio between 175 and 160. He was a Legate in 170 and served on a special commission in 168. He could possibly be one of the uncertain Praetors of 175 or 174, but more probably (see these years) attained his office very soon after 166.

<sup>2</sup> Lentulus and Scipio Nasica were Curule Aediles in 169, and are not named among the Praetors before 165. As they attained the consulship in 162 their praetorships must be dated in this year.

164 B.C. A.U.C. 590

## Consuls

A. MANLIUS A. f. T. n. TORQUATUS Pat. (73) Pr. 167

Q. CASSIUS L. f. Q. n. LONGINUS (69) Pr. 167

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. on Manlius, *ILS* 19. Cassius died in office (*Fast. Cap.*).

## Censors

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Val. Max. 7.5.3; Plin. *NH* 7.214; 26.5; Fest. 360 L; and on Paullus, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, 763b; Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, nos. 15 and 24—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.81 and 71b; Diod. 31.25; cf. Fest. 360 L. They expelled only three persons from the Senate, reviewed the knights with moderation, and reappointed M. Aemilius Lepidus Princeps Senatus (Plut. *Aem.* 38.5–6; cf. Liv. *Per.* 46). Marcius erected a statue of Concordia (Cic. *Dom.* 130), and had a sundial set more exactly (Plin. *NH* 7.214).

## Praetors

? Q. MINUCIUS<sup>1</sup> (24, cf. 23) Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus

Presided at the Senate meeting when permission was granted for free exercise of the cult of Isis at Delos (*SIG<sup>3</sup>* 664).

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (\*45) Cos. 161

? C. FANNIUS STRABO (20) Cos. 161

The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52, no. 54.

## Legates, Ambassadors

a. Q. MEMMIUS (18)

T. MANLIUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (16)

Sent to the Jews a letter approving the agreement between Judas Maccabaeus and Antiochus' general Lysias (*II Maccab.* 11.34).

b. C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169

M'. SERGIUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (16)

Sent to observe conditions in Greece, to arbitrate a territorial dispute between Sparta and Megalopolis, and particularly to inves-

tigate the actions of Eumenes of Pergamum and Antiochus of Syria, even hearing accusations against Eumenes publicly at Sardis (Polyb. 31.1.6–8, and 6.1–6; Diod. 31.7.2; Pausan. 7.11.1–3; cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 665, line 44).

<sup>1</sup> The commentators in *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 664 believe that this inscription belongs to the earliest period of Athenian control in Delos. It must be dated after 166 since previous Praetors are known, and, if Minucius was Pr. Urbanus, after 165. Roussel and Launay on *I. de Délos* 4.1.1570 are less certain of the date.

<sup>2</sup> The textual authority for these names is uncertain. Manlius is an emendation of Manios, so that it is at least possible that M'. Sergius of no. b is meant (*RE locc. cit.*).

<sup>3</sup> See note 2.

163 B.C.      A.U.C. 591

### Consuls

TI. SEMPRONIUS P. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, Pr. 180

M'. IUVENTIUS T. f. T. n. THALNA (30) Pr. 167

*Didasc. Ter. Heaut. Tim.*; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; *Obseq.* 14; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Gracchus, Cic. *Brut.* 79; *Div.* 1.36; *Inv.* 1.48; *ND* 2.10–11; Diod. 34.5; Val. Max. 9.12.3; Plut. *TG* 1.1; App. *BC* 1.17; Gran. Lic. 11 (Bonn). Iuventius died in Corsica just after receiving news that the Senate had decreed a supplicatio for his successes (Val. Max. 9.12.3; Plin. *NH* 7.182), whereupon Gracchus, after holding the elections, succeeded him in Corsica and Sardinia (Cic. *QF* 2.2.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 57.2; see 162, Consuls).

### Praetors

? M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (93) Cos. 160

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

### Aediles, Curule

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (LUPUS) Pat. (224) Cos. 156

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*46) Cos. 152

*Didasc. Ter. Heaut. Tim.* On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 18.

## Legates, Ambassadors

- a. (L.) CANULEIUS (DIVES)<sup>1</sup> (6, 12) Pr. 171

Q. (MARCIVS PHILIPPVS?) (80?)

These men (called Canuleius and Quintus by Polybius) aided in securing the temporary settlement between Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VII by which the latter received Cyrene, and in 162 witnessed to this in the Senate (Polyb. 31.10.1–5; cf. Liv. *Per.* 46; Trogus *Prol.* 34; Zon. 9.25). See Otto, *ABAW* 11 (1934) 93f.

- b. M. IUNIUS (BRUTUS)<sup>2</sup> (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191

Head of an embassy sent to settle disputes between Ariarathes IV of Cappadocia and the Trocmi (Polyb. 31.8.1–3).

- c. CN. OCTAVIUS<sup>3</sup> (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168

SP. LUCRETIVS (14) Pr. 172

L. AURELIUS (ORESTES) (179) Cos. 157

Sent to the East with instructions to disarm Syria, now ruled by the minor son of Antiochus IV, burn the warships and hamstring the elephants, and to survey the situation in Macedonia, Galatia, and Cappadocia, also to reconcile the two Ptolemies in Alexandria (Polyb. 31.2.9–14, and 8.4–8; Cic. *Phil.* 9.4; App. *Syr.* 46; cf. Durrbach and Roussel, *I. de Délos* 3.1429, on Octavius' offering at Delos; also Holleaux, *Στρ. Ὑπ.* 157f.). See 162, Legates.

<sup>1</sup> The names and identifications are satisfactory but not certain. See Otto, *ABAW* 11 (1934) 92f., and note 6.

<sup>2</sup> M. Iunius Pennus (*RE* 122, Cos. 167) is also a possibility, but Brutus, who had had experience in the East, is a preferable choice. The date of the embassy must precede that of no. c (Polyb.), and both antedate the death of Ariarathes IV in 163.

<sup>3</sup> Pliny (*NH* 34.24) has confused this embassy with that of C. Popillius Laenas (see 168), and has Octavius play a similar role.

162 B.C. A.U.C. 592

## Consuls

P. CORNELIVS P. f. CN. n. SCIPIO NASICA (CORCVLVM) Pat. (353)  
Cos. 155, Pr. 165

C. MARCIVS C. f. Q. n. FIGVLVS (61) Cos. 156, Pr. 169

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Obseq. 15; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Cic. *Brut.* 79. They had already departed for their provinces, Scipio to



Corsica and Marcius to Gaul (Val. Max. 1.1.3), when Gracchus in Sardinia recalled that he had not taken the auspices properly at their election, with the result that they were recalled and compelled to abdicate (*Fast. Cap.*; *Fast. Ant.*; Cic. *QF* 2.2.1; *Div.* 1.33 and 36; 2.74; *ND* 2.10-11; Val. Max. 1.1.3; cf. 9.3.2; Plut. *Marc.* 5.1-3; Gran. Lic. 11 [Bonn]; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 44.2).

### Consules Suffecti

P. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. LENTULUS Pat. (202) Pr. 165

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. L. n. AHENOBARBUS (19) Pr. 170?

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Gran. Lic. 14f. (Bonn).

### Praetors

? CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (132) Cos. 159

? M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (93) Cos. 159

The most probable date for Dolabella, who was Curule Aedile in 165. For Nobilior, who was Curule Aedile in 166, this is the latest possible date.

### Interrex

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 169, Pr. 191

Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.81. This is the only year in this period when a recorded vacancy in both consulships makes the appointment of an Interrex a certainty, but 175 remains a possibility (see Liv. 41.18.16).

### Promagistrates

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Returned from Sardinia before the end of the year to become a Legate (see below, Legates, and above, Consuls).

### Legates, Ambassadors

a. T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (83) Cos. 165, Pr. 170?

CN. CORNELIUS MERULA Pat. (269)

Sent to Egypt to induce Ptolemy VI to be reconciled again (see 163) with his brother and cede him Cyprus, but were put off by Ptolemy VI and stopped by a rising against Ptolemy VII in Cyrene (Polyb. 31.10.9-10, and 17-18; cf. 31.20.1-6). See Otto, *ABAW* 11 (1934) 95.

b. See 163, Legates, c.

While they were in Syria Octavius was killed by Leptines of Laodiceia (Polyb. 31.11.1, 12.4, and 33.5; 32.2.1–8, 3.1–3, and 10–13; Cic. *Phil.* 9.4, and 7, and 14; Diod. 31.29; Plin. *NH* 34.24; App. *Syr.* 46–47; Obseq. 15; Zon. 9.25).

c. TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS<sup>1</sup> (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180  
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS LUPUS Pat. (224) Cos. 156  
SERVILIUS GLAUCIA (64)

After Demetrius' escape to Syria, these were appointed to examine the condition of Greece; and in Asia, to observe the result of Demetrius' action, the attitude of the other kings, and to settle their disputes with the Galatians (Polyb. 31.15.9–12, and 32–33; Diod. 31.28).

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

169–162: CN. OCTAVIUS (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168

See above, Legates, no. b.

<sup>1</sup> This embassy probably left late in the year, for Gracchus not only served several months in Sardinia but was in Rome when Scipio made the payments on his sister's dowry ten months after Aemilia's death (Polyb. 31.27.7–16).

161 B.C. A.U.C. 593

### Consuls

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MESSALLA Pat. (\*45) Pr. by 164

C. FANNIUS C. f. C. n. STRABO (20) Pr. by 164

*Didasc. Ter. Eun. and Phorm.*; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Gell. 2.24.2; 15.11.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*, with Carbo for Strabo; Cassiod. Fannius carried the Lex Fannia, one of the earliest laws to regulate private and public banquets and distributions at games (Lucil. 1172 M; Plin. *NH* 10.139; Gell. 2.24.1–6; Athen. 6.108, 274c; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.13.13, 16.4, and 17.3–5). He may be identified with the Consul Fannius who wrote Cos requesting safe passage for returning Jewish ambassadors (Joseph. *AJ* 14.10.15; cf. Holleaux, Στρ. "Υπ. 5; Münzer, *Hermes* 55 [1920] 437, note 1).<sup>1</sup>

### Praetors

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (70) Cos. 158

The latest possible date under the Lex Villia.

M. POMPONIUS (\*13) Pr. Urbanus

Instructed by decree of the Senate to refuse permission to philosophers and rhetoricians to reside in Rome<sup>3</sup> (Gell. 15.11.1—Suet. *Gramm.* 1.1). See Lübker no. 2; D.-G. 5.6, no. 12.

### Aediles, Curule

L. CORNELIUS MERULA Pat. (271)

L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*32) Cos. 154

*Didasc. Ter. Eun.* and *Phorm.* On Postumius, see Lübker no. 11.

### Legates, Ambassadors

a. See 162, Legates, no. c, an embassy which must have required much of this year in order to complete its duties.

b. P. APUSTIUS<sup>4</sup> (3)

CN.<sup>5</sup> CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (175, 177) Cos. 146

Sent to Cyrene to inform Ptolemy VII of the end of Rome's alliance with Ptolemy VI (Polyb. 31.20.4).

<sup>1</sup> See the select bibliography on the decrees recorded in Josephus *AJ* 12 and 14 compiled by R. Marcus in Vol. 7, pp. 775–777 of the LCL translation of Josephus.

<sup>2</sup> Possibly the Praetor, M. Aemilius M. f., who presided over the Senate when the dispute between Magnesia and Priene was discussed (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 679). Contrary to the usual dating in 143 (see 143, Praetors), Holleaux would date this document in the same period as the letter of P. Cornelius Blasio to the Coreyreans (*BCH* 48 [1924] 386, and 396, note 1; accepted by Magie, *Anatolian Stud.* Buckler 174, note 1, and *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.113; 2.964, note 82; cf. *SEG* 4.508). See 165, Praetors.

<sup>3</sup> This duty probably belongs to the functions of the Pr. Urbanus.

<sup>4</sup> This name is an emendation of Ἀπούστιος in the Mss of Polybius.

<sup>5</sup> C. appears nowhere else as a praenomen of the Corneli Lentuli. Cn. therefore is an attractive emendation. See Münzer, *RE*.

160 B.C. A.U.C. 594

### Consuls

L. ANICIUS L. f. L. n. GALLUS (15) Pr. 168

M. CORNELIUS C. f. C. n. CETHEGUS Pat. (93) Pr. by 163

*Didasc. Ter. Adelph.*; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50 f., 123, 462 f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Anicius, Cic. *Brut.* 287. Cethegus drained a portion of the Pomptine marshes (Liv. *Per.* 46).

### Praetors

? L. AURELIUS ORESTES (179) Cos. 157

? SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (148, 149) Cos. 157

The latest possible date for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

### Aediles, Curule

Q. FULVIUS (NOBILIOR)<sup>1</sup> (95) Cos. 153

L. MARCIUS (CENSORINUS) (46) Cos. 149

*Didasc. Ter. Hec.*

### Augurs

ca. 192–160: L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168,  
Pr. 191

*Didasc. Ter. Hec.* and *Adelph.*; Polyb. 31.22.1–4, and 28.1–9; Liv.  
*Per.* 46; Plut. *Aem.* 39.2–5; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.763b.

<sup>1</sup> These Aediles are correctly dated to 160, since the second prologue to the *Hecyra* of Terence assumes that the poet is still alive (lines 20 ff.), and in 160, an even-numbered year, the Curule Aediles were plebeians. Seidel (39) holds that Q. Fulvius is not the Consul of 153, and would date these Aediles in 156. See Dziatzko, *RhM* 21 (1866) 72 ff.

159 B.C.      A.U.C. 595

### Consuls

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. CN. n. DOLABELLA Pat. (132) Pr. by 162

M. FULVIUS M. f. M. n. NOBILIOR (93) Pr. by 162

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; Suet. *Vit. Ter.* 5; Chr. 354;  
*Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod. Fulvius held command in Liguria  
(see 158); and both Consuls carried a bribery law (Liv. *Per.* 47).

### Censors

P. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) Pat. (353)  
Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165

M. POPILLIUS P. f. P. n. LAENAS (\*6) Cos. 173, Pr. 176

Cic. *Brut.* 79; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.*  
160f.; Gell. 4.20.11; Non. Marc. 247–248 L; Fest. 360 L. They re-  
moved from the Forum all statues of magistrates which had not been  
erected by express command of the Senate and People (Piso fr. 37

Peter; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 44). Nasica dedicated a water clock marking equally the hours of the day and night (Plin. *NH* 7.215; Censorin. *DN* 23.7; cf. Varro *LL* 6.4). They reappointed M. Aemilius Lepidus Princeps Senatus and completed the lustrum (Liv. *Per.* 47).

### Praetors

L. CORNELIUS CN. f. (L. n. LENTULUS LUPUS) Pat. (224) Cos. 156  
Reported a decree of the Senate to the People of Tibur (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2.586—*ILS* 19). This Cornelius is generally identified with Lupus the Consul of 156, and so must have held the praetorship by 159.

CN. TREMELLIUS (2)

Fined, despite his office, for contention with Lepidus the Pontifex Maximus (Liv. *Per.* 47).

158 B.C.      A.U.C. 596

### Consuls

M. AEMILIUS M'. f. M'. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (70) Pr. by 161

C. POPILLIUS P. f. P. n. LAENAS (\*7) Cos. 172, Pr. 175?

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Piso fr. 37 in Plin. *NH* 34.30; Censorin. *DN* 17.13 (with M. f. for M'. f.); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. On Popillius, see Lübker no. 3. On the reopening of the mines in Macedonia, see Cassiod.

### Promagistrates

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (93) Cos. 159

Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph over the Eleate Ligurians (*Fast. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 82f., 338f., 557).

### Legates, Ambassadors

C. FANNIUS STRABO (20) Cos. 161

Head of a commission sent, after the receipt of complaints from Issa and the Daorsi, to observe conditions in Illyria and Dalmatia (Polyb. 32.9; cf. in 157, Polyb. 32.13).

157 B.C.      A.U.C. 597

### Consuls

SEX. IULIUS SEX. f. L. n. CAESAR<sup>1</sup> Pat. (148, 149) Pr. by 160

L. AURELIUS L. f. L. n. ORESTES (179) Pr. by 160

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; *Plin.* 33.55; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; and on Iulius, *Polyb.* 32.10.2.

### Praetors

? M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (36) Cos. Suff. 154

? Q. OPIMIUS (10) Cos. 154

? L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*32) Cos. 154

The latest possible year for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Postumius, see Lübker no. 11.

### Legates, Ambassadors

See 158, Legates. They reported the continued offences committed by the Dalmatians and the mistreatment they had themselves received. The Senate resolved upon war (*Polyb.* 32.13; *App. Ill.* 11).

<sup>1</sup> Caesar is named as a witness to the decree of the Senate reported to the People of Tibur (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.586—*ILS* 19), and was probably an ex-Praetor at that time (see 159, Praetors).

156 B.C.      A.U.C. 598

### Consuls

L. CORNELIUS CN. f. L. n. LENTULUS LUPUS Pat. (224) Pr. by 159  
C. MARCIUS C. f. Q. n. FIGULUS (61) Cos. 162, Pr. 169

*Cic. Brut.* 79; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123f., 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; *Obseq.* 16; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; and on Marcius, *Val. Max.* 9.3.2. Marcius received command in Dalmatia where, after initial reverses, he captured several towns and besieged Delminium (*Liv. Per.* 47; *Flor.* 2.25; *App. Illyr.* 11; *Obseq.* 16; cf. *Polyb.* 32.14.2, who mentions commissioners that were sent to Illyria with Marcius).

### Praetors

? T. ANNIUS LUSCUS (64) Cos. 153

? Q. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (96) Cos. 153

The latest year under the Lex Villia.

## Legates, Ambassadors

- a. P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (202) Cos. Suff. 162, Cos. 155, Pr. 165

He confirmed, upon returning from Asia, reports of attacks by Prusias of Bithynia upon Attalus of Pergamum, which the Senate had at first received with scepticism (Polyb. 32.16.1; 33.1.1).

- b. L. APPULEIUS (SATURNINUS) (28) Pr. 166

C. PETRONIUS (86, cf. 89)

Sent after Lentulus made his report to investigate the difficulties between Prusias and Attalus (Polyb. 32.16.5; cf. App. *Mith.* 3).

155 B.C. A.U.C. 599

## Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) Pat. (353) Cos. 162, Pr. 165

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 166, 152, Pr. 169

Cic. *Acad.* 2.137; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 124, 464f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Cic. *Brut.* 79. Scipio completed the capture and destruction of Delminium in Dalmatia and celebrated a triumph<sup>1</sup> (Liv. *Per.* 47; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 557; Strabo 7.5.5; Frontin. *Str.* 3.6.2; Obseq. 16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 44.4; Ampel. 19.11; Zon. 9.25), while Marcellus subdued a rising of the Apuan Ligurians and also celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 557; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.623).

## Praetors

? M'. MANILIUS (12) Cos. 149 Farther Spain

Probably sent to Spain this year (App. *Ib.* 56; cf. Wilsdorf, *Leipzig. Stud.* 1.95f.; De Ruggiero, *Diz. Epig.* 3.871; see 154, note 1).

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*33) Cos. 151 Pr. Urbanus

Presided over the Senate when the Achaean exiles were refused release (Polyb. 33.1.5), and welcomed the embassy of philosophers from Athens concerning Oropus (Cic. *Acad.* 2.137; Gell. 6.14.8–10; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 22–23). See Lübker no. 4.

? L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*46) Cos. 152

The latest year possible under the Lex Villia. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 18.

## Legates, Ambassadors

C. CLAUDIUS CENTHO Pat. (106)

L. HORTENSIIUS (4) Pr. 170

C. AURUNCULEIUS (3)

Sent in the winter of 155 to Asia with instructions to end the war between Prusias and Attalus (see 156, Legates), but were disregarded by Prusias (Polyb. 33.1.2, and 7.1; cf. App. *Mith.* 3).

<sup>1</sup> Fragments of *Act. Tr.* attest the triumph and disprove the late tradition in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* (44.4) and Ampelius (19.11) that he refused a proffered triumph.

154 B.C. A.U.C. 600

## Consuls

Q. OPIMIUS Q. f. Q. n. (10) Pr. by 157

L. POSTUMIUS SP. f. L. n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*32) Pr. by 157

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 124, 464f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Obseq. 17; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod. Opimius made war in aid of Massilia against the Transalpine Ligurians (Oxybii and Deciatae) and quickly won a decisive success (Polyb. 33.8—11.1; Liv. *Per.* 47; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.172; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.203). Postumius died on his way to his province (*Fast. Cap.*; *Fast. Ant.*; Obseq. 17; cf. Val. Max. 6.3.8).

## Consul Suffectus

M'. ACILIUS M' f. C. n. GLABRIO (36) Pr. by 157

*Fast. Cap.*, and *Fast. Ant.*, both as above.

## Censors

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MESSALLA Pat. (\*45) Cos. 161

C. CASSIUS C. f. C. n. LONGINUS (55) Cos. 171, Pr. 174

Piso fr. 38 Peter; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 124, 464f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Plin. *NH* 17.244; Fest. 360 L. Their wish to build a stone theater was successfully opposed by Scipio Nasica (Liv. *Per.* 48; Val. Max. 2.4.2; Vell. 1.15.3; App. *BC* 1.28, with mistaken name and date for Scipio; Oros. 4.21.4). Cassius consulted the Pontifices regarding the dedication of a statue of Concordia (Cic. *Dom.* 130, and 136). M. Aemilius Lepidus was chosen Princeps Senatus for the sixth time (Liv. *Per.* 48). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52, no. 54.



### Praetors

(L.) CALPURNIUS PISO (CAESONINUS)<sup>1</sup> (87) Cos. 148 Farther Spain  
Defeated with heavy losses by the Lusitani (App. *Ib.* 56; cf. Liv. *Per.* 47; Obseq. 17).

? L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (102) Cos. 151  
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? L. AURELIUS COTTA (98) Cos. 144

The Tribune of this name who tried to use the sacrosanctity of his office to escape his just debts (Val. Max. 6.5.4; cf. Lucil. 412-415, 1119-1120 M), is identified with the Consul of 144, so that his tribunate may be dated a decade earlier (Niccolini *FTP* 409f.).

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (MACEDONICUS)<sup>2</sup> (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148

L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus, Cos. 156, was convicted of peculation under a Lex Caecilia (Val. Max. 6.9.10; Fest. 360 L), while Livy records (*Per.* 47) that several Praetors were condemned in 154 or 153 for this offence. See Niccolini *FTP* 409.

### Quaestors

? TERENCEIUS VARRO (77)

Killed in battle with the Lusitani in Spain (App. *Ib.* 56; see above, Praetors).

### Legates, Ambassadors

a. L. ANICIUS (GALLUS) (15) Cos. 160, Pr. 168

C. FANNIUS STRABO (20) Cos. 161

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (AEMILIANUS) Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149

Sent with seven others to stop the war between Prusias and Attalus when the previous embassy failed (see 155, Legates, no. a). Upon Prusias' refusal to withdraw they ordered Attalus to protect his kingdom, and separated, some to report to the Senate, some to break up Prusias' alliances (Polyb. 33.7.1-4, and 12-13.4; cf. App. *Mith.* 3).

b. AP. CLAUDIUS (CENTHO) Pat. (103)<sup>3</sup> Pr. 175

L. OPIIUS (10) Pr. —

A. POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS) Pat. (\*33) Cos. 151, Pr. 155

These finally ended the war between Prusias and Attalus, by compelling the former to pay an indemnity both to Attalus and to the Greek cities of Methymna, Aegae, Cyme, and Ionian Heracleia (Polyb. 33.13.4–10; cf. App. *Mith.* 3; L. Robert, *Ét. Anat.* 110–115). See Lübker no. 4.

c. CN. CORNELIUS MERULA<sup>4</sup> Pat. (269)

L. MINUCIUS THERMUS (63)

Sent with three others to aid Ptolemy VII against Ptolemy VI and assist his return to Cyprus (Polyb. 33.11.6–7; cf. *FOR* 1.31, 172f.; Otto, *ABAW* 11 [1934] 113–123).

d. – FLAMINIUS (1)

(M.?) POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*9?) Cos. 139?

L. PUPIUS (\*4?) Pr. 183?

Sent to Liguria when Massilia complained of attacks by the Oxybii and the Deciates (see above, Consuls), but were mistreated and Flaminius wounded (Polyb. 33.8—9; cf. Obseq. 17).

### Flamen Martialis

168–154: L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*32) Cos. 154

Successor: L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*47) Cos. 131

See above, Consuls, on Postumius; and on Valerius, Cic. *Phil.* 11.18; 131, Consuls. A probable but not certain date for Valerius' succession to the priesthood. On Postumius, see Lübker no. 11, on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 41, no. 23.

### Flaminica Martialis

PUBLILIA (not in \**RE*)

Accused of poisoning her husband Postumius (Liv. *Per.* 48; Val. Max. 6.3.8, Publicia; cf. Obseq. 17).

<sup>1</sup> Disturbances in Spain probably began before the calendar year 155. Obsequens (17) refers to defeats in 154 at the hands of the Lusitani. Moreover, Appian at *Ib.* 56 returns to the farther province after relating events in the nearer one up to 150. Wilsdorf therefore has a reasonable basis for assigning to Manilius and Piso the command in Farther Spain in 155 and 154, respectively. Appian does not distinguish the governors of the two provinces sufficiently clearly.

<sup>2</sup> The most probable date for Lentulus' condemnation is 154 or 153, since he was Consul in 156 and might have been Proconsul in 155. Livy mentions only Praetors. Since Metellus became Praetor in 148 he might well have been a Tribune about 154. Since there is no other reference to the Lex Caecilia,

Valerius' text is usually emended to Calpurnia, and Lentulus' condemnation placed in 148 or 147; but the example of 171 shows that extraordinary courts had previously been established by tribunicial action. See Willems, *Sénat* 2.275; Rotondi 289f.

<sup>3</sup> Against identification with Claudius Pulcher (294, Cos. 185) it may be pointed out that he would now be advanced in years and is not recorded in any public office since 174. Probably Ap. Claudius Centho (103), Pr. 175, is the better identification. The same considerations of age would oppose identifying Oppius with L. Oppius Salinator (32), Pr. 191. This Oppius however was probably already of praetorian rank at the time of the embassy, since he appears to be senior to Postumius.

<sup>4</sup> Presumably men of praetorian rank, but evidence is lacking.

153 B.C.      A.U.C. 601

### Consuls

Q. FULVIUS M. f. M. n. NOBILIOR (95) Pr. by 156

T. ANNIUS T. f. – n. LUSCUS (64) Pr. by 156

Cic. *Brut.* 79; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f. ([----]n. Nobilior, T. Annius T. [----]); Chr. 354 (Nobiliore et Fuso); *Fast. Hyd.* (Nobiliore et Lausco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Fulvius, *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. (Q. Fulvi. N[----]). Fulvius received the command against the Celtiberi in Hither Spain and suffered serious reverses (App. *Ib.* 45–47; cf. Polyb. 35.4.2). Beginning this year Consuls entered office on January (Cassiod.).

### Praetors

? M'. ACILIUS BALBUS (25) Cos. 150

? T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (\*6) Cos. 150

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia for their praetorships.

L. MUMMIUS (7a, 16.1195ff.) Cos. 146 Farther Spain

Succeeded Piso with a new army, and gained some successes against the Lusitani (App. *Ib.* 56–57; cf. Diod. 31.42; Eutrop. 4.9).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? AELIUS (1)

? FUFIUS (1)

The Leges Aelia et Fufia were two distinct but interconnected laws, probably tribunicial (Mommson, *Str.* 1.111), passed about a century before Clodius' tribunate in 58 (Cic. *Pis.* 10; cf. *Vat.* 23). They regulated the use of *obnuntiatio* and the days when *comitia* for the passage of laws and for election of magistrates might be held (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 58;

*Sest.* 33, 56, 78–79, 83, 114, 129; *Vat.* 16–18, and 23; *Dom.* 39; *Prov. Cons.* 45–46; *Pis.* 9–10; *Phil.* 2.81–83, and 99; *Att.* 1.16.13; 2.9.1; 4.3.3, and 16.5, and 17.4; *Ascon.* 8 C; *Schol. Bob.* 148 Stangl). Lange (2<sup>3</sup>.477) suggests that these laws should be dated in 153, when the Consuls began to enter office on January first. Niccolini (*FTP* 406–409) and Rotondi (288f.) both date them ca. 158 B.C.

### Legates, Ambassadors

#### a. QUINTUS — —

Sent as member of a commission to mediate a war between Rhodes and Crete (Polyb. 33.15.3–4; cf. Diod. 31.43–45).

#### b. M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Went as member of a commission to Carthage to mediate a dispute between Carthage and Massinissa regarding the Campi Magni and Tusca (Thugga), but retired, leaving the matter undecided, when Carthage appealed to the treaty of 201 (App. *Lib.* 68–69; cf. Liv. *Per.* 47; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 26; Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 3.319–321). See D.–G. 5.135f., no. 15.

152 B.C. A.U.C. 602

### Consuls

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 166, 155, Pr. 169  
L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. FLACCUS Pat. (\*46) Pr. by 155

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f. ([—] M. n. Marcellus III, L. Valerius L. f. P. [n.—]); Obseq. 18; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Marcellus, Cic. *Pis.* 44; *Div.* 2.14; *Fat.* 33; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. ([M. Cl]audi. M[—]); *Ascon.* 12 C. Valerius died in office (*Fast. Cap.*; cf. Obseq. 18). Marcellus in Hither Spain induced the Celtiberians to send envoys to Rome, and pacified the Lusitanians, but at Rome his generous attitude was disapproved and the war continued (Polyb. 35.2–3, and 4.3; App. *Ib.* 48–49; cf. Liv. *Per.* 48; Strabo 3.2.1, on Corduba; Eutrop. 4.9.2; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 51–56; and cf. 151, Consuls and Promagistrates). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 18.

### Praetors<sup>1</sup>

M. ATILIUS (SERRANUS ?)<sup>2</sup> (22) Farther Spain

Captured Oxtirace from the Lusitani, and received the submission of several tribes including the Vettones, who soon revolted again (App. *Ib.* 58).

? L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (46) Cos. 149  
The latest possible date for his praetorship.

### Quaestors

P. (LICINIUS) CRASSUS (DIVES MUCIANUS) (72) Cos. 131  
Held this office three years before the Third Punic War (Val. Max. 2.2.1).

### Promagistrates

L. MUMMIUS (7a, *RE* 16.1195ff.) Cos. 146, Pr. 153  
Continued in Farther Spain until succeeded by Atilius, then returned to celebrate a triumph (App. *Ib.* 57; Degrassi 557; see Praetors).

### Legates, Ambassadors

(P. CORNELIUS) SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165  
Member of a commission sent to compose disputes between Carthage and Massinissa. They censured Carthage for possessing war materials contrary to the treaty, but induced Massinissa to give up the land in dispute (Liv. *Per.* 48; Zon. 9.26; cf. Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 3.319, 321).

### Pontifices

199–152: M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191, Pont. Max. 180–152  
Successor: as Pont. Max., see 150.  
Liv. *Per.* 48.

<sup>1</sup> A son of Cato the Censor, M. Porcius M. f. M. n. Cato Licinianus (see 168, Legates) died about this time. According to Livy (*Per.* 48) and Plutarch (*Cat. Mai.* 24.6) he died in office as Praetor, but Cicero (*Tusc.* 3.70) and Gellius (13.20.9) agree that he was Praetor-elect. See D.–G. 5.160, no. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Atilius' cognomen is unknown, though Wilsdorf's conjecture Serranus (*Leipzig. Stud.* 1 [1878] 96) is probable in this period. He would then be a son of no. 68 and a brother of no. 69.

151 B.C. A.U.C. 603

### Consuls

L. LICINIUS – f. – n. LUCULLUS (102) Pr. by 154  
A. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*33) Pr. 155

Polyb. 35.3.7; Cic. *Acad.* 2.137; *Brut.* 81; *Att.* 13.32.3; Nepos in Gell. 11.8.2; Liv. *Per.* 48; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f. ([—]n. Lucullus, A. Postumius A. [f. A. n. Al]binus); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.21.1; Cassiod.; and on Lucullus, *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. ([L. Li]cini. Luc[—]). They pressed the levy for the war in Spain so hard that they were imprisoned by the Tribunes (Liv. *Per.* 48; App. *Ib.* 49). Lucullus, finding that Marcellus had made peace with the Celtiberi in Hither Spain, attacked the Vaccaei, treacherously slew all males among the Cauci after their surrender, besieged Intercatia until Scipio (see below) arranged for terms, and failing to take Pallantia, retired to winter in Turdetania (App. *Ib.* 51—55, and 89; cf. Polyb. 35.3—5; Liv. *Per.* 48; Flor. 1.33.11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.2—3; Oros. 4.21.1—2). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 4.

### Prætors

? SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS MAGNUS Pat. (\*34) Cos. 148

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (58) Cos. 144 Farther Spain

He won a battle against Lusitanian invaders, but in the pursuit suffered losses. He wintered at Conistorgis (App. *Ib.* 58; Liv. *Per.* 48; Oros. 4.21.3; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 89; Nepos *Cato* 3.4; Val. Max. 8.1.2; Suet. *Galba* 3; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl).

### Aediles, Curule

? A. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS (17)

Gell. 4.14.2—6 from Ateius Capito; see 149, Legates, and note 5.

### Promagistrates

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152, Pr. 169

Continued in command in Hither Spain until succeeded by Lucullus. He secured the submission of the Belli, the Tithi and the Arevaci (App. *Ib.* 50; cf. Liv. *Per.* 48; Eutrop. 4.9.2). He brought home much booty and placed memorials in the temple of Honos and Virtus (Strabo 3.4.13; Ascon. 12 C).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AEMILIANUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

Though assigned to Macedonia, he gave an example to unwilling levies and officers by volunteering for service with Lucullus in Spain,

where he distinguished himself in single combat with a Spanish horseman, by winning the mural crown, and by arranging the surrender of Intercatia (Polyb. 35.4—5; Liv. *Per.* 48; Vell. 1.12.4; Val. Max. 3.2.6; Plin. *NH* 37.9; Flor. 1.33.11, who incorrectly mentions a Spanish king and the *spolia opima*; App. *Ib.* 49, and 53—54; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.2; Oros. 4.21.1). See Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 57f., and *NJ* 39 (1917) 221.

<sup>1</sup> Scipio is termed Legatus by Appian (*Ib.* 49, *πρεσβευτῇ*), Auct. *Vir. Ill.* (58), Ampelius (22.3), and by implication in Orosius (4.21.1), but Tr. Mil. in Liv. *Per.* 48. Orosius' statement that he had been assigned by lot to Macedonia suggests that he had been elected a Tribune of the Soldiers.

150 B.C.      A.U.C. 604

### Consuls

T. QUINCTIUS T. f. T. n. FLAMININUS Pat. (\*6) Pr. by 153  
M'. ACILIUS L. f. K. n. BALBUS (25) Pr. by 153

Cic. *Sen.* 14; *Att.* 12.5b; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f. ([----]n. Flaminin., M'. Acilius L. [f.] L. n. [B]albus); *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. ([T. Q]uincti. Fl[amin]n., M'. Aci[----]); Plin. *NH* 7.121, with C. for T.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.

### Praetors

? C. LIVIUS M. AEMILIANI f. M. n. DRUSUS (14) Cos. 147  
The latest possible date for his praetorship.

### Quaestors

? CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. 139  
Elog., *CIL* 12.2.15—*ILS* 6; see 149, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

### Promagistrates

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (102) Cos. 151

Though Hither Spain was his main command, he joined Galba in an invasion of Lusitania (App. *Ib.* 59—61; Val. Max. 5.2, ext. 4; see 151; and below, Legates; Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 63f.).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA<sup>1</sup> Pat. (58) Cos. 144, Pr. 151

Continued in command in Farther Spain, where, along with Lucullus, he invaded Lusitania, and after inducing three tribes to surrender he treacherously slew 8000 persons and sold the rest into

slavery (App. *Ib.* 59—61; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 89; Nep. *Cato* 3.4; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 49; *Per.* 49; Val. Max. 8.1.2, and 7.1; 9.6.2; Suet. *Galba* 3.2; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl; Oros. 4.21.10).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

? CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. 139  
Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.15—*ILS* 6; see 149, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165

Sent to Macedonia probably in this year at the beginning of the outbreak under Andriscus (Zon. 9.28; cf. Liv. *Per.* 50, and *Oxy. Per.* 50).

### Legates, Envoys

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) AEMILIANUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

Sent by Lucullus from Spain to secure elephants from Massinissa, and while in Africa failed in an unsuccessful effort, made at the request of the Carthaginians, to mediate their hostilities with the Numidian king (App. *Lib.* 71—72; Val. Max. 2.10.4; 5.2, ext. 4). He returned to Rome in time to aid in the release of the surviving Achaean prisoners (Polyb. 35.6.1—4—Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 9.2—3).

### Pontifices

See 152, on M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS.

Successor, as Pont. Max.: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM)  
Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165, Pont. ?

Cic. *Sen.* 50, his paucis diebus; *ND* 3.5; *De Or.* 3.134.

### Augurs

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Mentioned, Cic. *Sen.* 64; the dramatic date is 150, but Cato must have entered the college several years earlier.

<sup>1</sup> Cicero and Valerius Maximus call him Praetor at the time of the slaughter of the Lusitani, but the event appears to belong to his second year in Spain. Cf. Verres, called Praetor in Sicily, 73—71.

<sup>2</sup> Appian's mention of the Celtiberian war suggests the year 151, but the progress of events leading to the declaration of war with Carthage favors 150 as the year of Scipio's presence in Africa. See S. Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 3.324.



149 B.C. A.U.C. 605

### Consuls

L. MARCIUS C. f. C. n. CENSORINUS (46) Pr. by 152

M.<sup>1</sup> MANILIUS P. f. P. n. (12) Pr. 155?

Cic. *Brut.* 61; *Acad.* 2.102; *Att.* 12.5b; Liv. *Per.* 49, and *Oxy. Per.* 49; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f. ([L. Marci]us C. [f. C.] n. Censorinus; Manilius entire); *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. ([L. Ma]rci. Cen[s]orin., M. Ma[----]); Censorin. *DN* 17.11; Eutrop. 4.10; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.22.1; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.26; and on Manilius, Polyb. 36.11.1. Both Consuls proceeded to Africa, Marcius in command of the fleet and Manilius of the land forces. Surprised by the desperate resistance of the Carthaginians, they both met with reverses, Marcius in his attack on the city from side of the gulf of Tunis, and Manilius both in his siege of the city and his operations in Carthaginian territory, and both, according to the Polybian tradition, were saved from a more serious situation by Scipio Aemilianus (see Tribunes of the Soldiers). Marcius almost lost his fleet to Carthaginian fire ships, made coastal raids and captured Aegimurus, and in autumn returned to hold the elections (Polyb. 36.1—8; App. *Lib.* 74—104; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 6.9.1; Diod. 32.6—8; Liv. *Per.* 49—50, and *Oxy. Per.* 49; Vell. 1.13.1; Flor. 1.31.1—12; Dio fr. 70; Eutrop. 4.10; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.2; Oros. 4.22.1—7; Zon. 9.26—27).

### Praetors

? CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (175, 177) Cos. 146

The latest possible date for his praetorship.

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (AEMILIANUS) Pat. (109) Cos. 145 Sicily

Received the Carthaginian hostages and conveyed them to Rome (Polyb. 36.5.8—9).

P. IUVENTIUS (THALNA)<sup>2</sup> (31) Macedonia

Opposed Andriscus in Macedonia (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* and *Per.* 50; Flor. 1.30.4; Eutrop. 4.13; Oros. 4.22.9; Zon. 9.28; cf. Diod. 32.9; and Head. *HN*<sup>2</sup> 239, on his coins; A.-J. Reinach, *Jour. Int. Arch. Num.* 15 [1913] 136—139). See 148.

? L. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS (20) Cos. 145

See 148, note 1.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? ATINIUS

On the basis on Rossbach's restoration of Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50, line 109, Niccolini (*FTP* 129) would date in this year the Atinian plebiscite

which made Tribunes regular members of the Senate ([... de tribunis pl.] lat[a est] l[ex] At[inia]: cf. Gell. 14.8.2, which Rolfe [LCL 3.55, n.] attributes to the Tribune of 196). Niccolini also attributes to this same Tribune the Lex Atinia de usucapione (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.109; *Phil.* 3.16; Gell. 17.7.1; Ulp. in *Dig.* 41.3.4.6; Ps.-Ascon. 248 Stangl; cf. Gaius 2.45; Bruns *FIR*<sup>7</sup> 47; Riccobono, *Fontes* 1.81, no. 4).

L. CALPURNIUS PISO FRUGI (96) Cos. 133

Secured passage of a law establishing a standing court for cases of extortion (*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.583, lines 74 and 81; Lucil. 573–574 M; Cic. *Brut.* 106; *Verr.* 2.3.195; 2.4.56; *Off.* 2.75; *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl; Tac. *Ann.* 15.20; cf. Val. Max. 6.9.10, and see 154, on Caecilius).

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (18)

He proposed to free the Lusitanians sold into slavery by Ser. Sulpicius Galba (see 150), and to condemn Galba himself, but the latter, in spite of Cato's support for the measure, secured acquittal (Cic. *Brut.* 80 and 89; *De Or.* 1.227; *Mur.* 59; *Att.* 12.5 b; Liv. *Per.* 49; *Oxy. Per.* 49, cf. Liv. 39.40.12; Val. Max. 8.1.2; cf. *FOR* 1.76f., 203f.; App. *Ib.* 60).

? M. SCANTIUS or SCANTINIUS<sup>3</sup>

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

Served in Africa under Manilius in the fourth legion (Cic. *Rep.* 6.9; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 27.4; App. *Lib.* 112; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.4; Oros. 4.22.1). He distinguished himself both in the siege of Carthage, and in the territory behind Carthage against Hasdrubal, where the saving of a beleaguered force won him the *corona obsidionalis* (Polyb. 36.8; Diod. 32.7–8; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 49 and *Per.* 49; App. *Lib.* 98–104; cf. Vell. 1.12.4; Plin. *NH* 22.8 and 13; Dio fr. 70; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.4; Zon. 9.27).

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS<sup>4</sup> Pat. (347) Pr. 139

Termed Tr. Mil. II in his Elogium (*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.15—*ILS* 6), the post he probably held when sent to Carthage to superintend the delivery of their weapons to the Romans (App. *Lib.* 80). See 150.

? P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (354) Cos. 138

Probably held the same position as Scipio Hispanus (above), as he went on the same errand (App. *Lib.* 80).

## Legates, Ambassadors

M. LICINIUS (22) Pr. —

A. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS<sup>5</sup> (17)

L. MANLIUS VULSO<sup>6</sup> Pat. (94)

Sent to check Nicomedes, the son and rival of Prusias II of Bithynia, and to prevent Attalus II from going to war with Bithynia, but returned without a decision, on the ground that the Senate had not yet heard the Bithynian complaints regarding Prusias. They were the subjects of Cato's jest regarding the embassy without feet, head or heart (Polyb. 36.14.1-6; Diod. 32.30; Liv. *Per.* 50, and *Oxy. Per.* 50; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 9.1; App. *Mith.* 6).

## Triumvir Capitalis

? C. PESCENNIUS (col. 1086)

Val. Max. 6.1.10; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50; Münzer, *RE* Supb. 3.327, no. 7.

## Augurs

?-149: M. PORCIUS CATO (\*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Cic. *Brut.* 61, and 80; Plin. *NH* 29.15; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 27.6. See D.-G. 5, no. 15; 150, Augurs.

<sup>1</sup> M'. is the form of the name favored by Cicero, *Fast. Cap.* and Censorinus. M. appears in *Fast. Ant.*, and the tradition based on Livy and on the Greek sources.

<sup>2</sup> The cognomen Thalna, general in his family, is inferred from the punning type of the θάλλος on his coins (see Head, *HN*<sup>3</sup> 239, and references there).

<sup>3</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 130f.) wishes to relate lines 115-116 in Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50 (M. Sca[n]tius [.....]am tulit in stupro deprehensi[.]) with the passage of the Lex Scantinia concerning sexual perversion. The name however appears to be Scantius, the office is uncertain, and no clear connection can be made with the law (see *RE* s. v. "Lex Scantinia").

<sup>4</sup> According to his Elogium (see above) he had already been Decemvir stlitibus iudicandis and Quaestor. It remains uncertain whether this was his first or his second appointment as Tribune of the Soldiers.

<sup>5</sup> Curule Aedile before 149 B. C. (see 151, Aediles) since the incident reported in Gellius (4.14.1-6), though it might refer to the Consul of 170 (Niccolini, *FTP* 404f.), probably refers to this man and explains the wound on his head.

<sup>6</sup> In Polybius the name appears as L. Malleolus, but the correct name can be deduced from the name L. Manilius Volso in Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50.

148 B.C. A.U.C. 606

## Consuls

SP. POSTUMIUS SP. f. SP. n. ALBINUS MAGNUS Pat. (\*48) Pr. by 151

L. CALPURNIUS C. f. C. n. PISO CAESONINUS (87) Pr. 154

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 466f. ([Sp. Po]stumius [Sp. f. Sp. n.] Albinus Magn., L. Calpurnius C. f. C. n. Piso [Cae]sonin.); *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. (Sp. Post[u]m[----], L. Cal[----]); *Obseq.* 19; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Postumius was probably active in Gaul, as his name appears on a milestone on the road from Genua to Cremona (*ILS* 5806—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.624, with S. f. S. n.). Calpurnius commanded the land forces in Africa, and tried unsuccessfully to capture a number of strongholds in the territory of Carthage (*App. Lib.* 110, and 112; *Zon.* 9.29). On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213.

## Praetors

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143 Macedonia

Recaptured Macedonia from the pretender Andriscus, and secured the person of the pretender himself from the Thracian prince Byzes (*Polyb.* 36.10.1–7, and 17.13–15; *Liv. Oxy. Per.* 50, and *Per.* 50; *Strabo* 13.4.2; *Val. Max.* 7.5.4; *Vell.* 1.11.2; *Tac. Ann.* 12.62; *Flor.* 1.30.5; *Pausan.* 7.13.1; *Ruf. Fest. Brev.* 7; *Eutrop.* 4.13; *Ampel.* 16.5; 44.11; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 61.1; *Porphy.* 7.4.11, in *FHG* 3.702; *Jerome, Chr. ad ann.* 150, p. 143 Helm; *Oros.* 5.3.2; *Zon.* 9.28), and urged Roman envoys who were on their way to Asia to intervene in the war between the Achaeans and the Spartans (*Pausan.* 7.13.1–2).

## Quaestors

L. FULCINIUS (2)

Served under Metellus Numidicus (Gäbler, *Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 3.65; cf. Head *HN*<sup>2</sup> 239).

## Promagistrates

P. IUVENTIUS THALNA<sup>1</sup> (31) Pr. 149

Killed and his army destroyed in Thessaly by Andriscus the pretender to the throne of Macedon (*Liv. Oxy. Per.* 50, and *Per.* 50; *Flor.* 1.30.4; *Eutrop.* 4.13; *Oros.* 4.22.9; *Zon.* 9.28; cf. *Diod.* 32.9; Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 239, on his coins and those of the victor). See 149, Praetors.

M'. MANILIUS (12) Cos. 149, Pr. 155

Proconsul (Val. Max. 5.2, ext. 4). Before his successor Piso arrived he made a spring expedition in Carthaginian territory against Hasdrubal (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50 and *Per.* 50; App. *Lib.* 108—109; Zon. 9.27). See Tribunes of the Soldiers.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

See 149. Summoned by Massinissa to advise him regarding the succession to his kingdom, but finding him dead on his arrival Scipio proceeded to partition the estate and the governmental functions (Polyb. 38.16.10; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50 and *Per.* 50; Val. Max. 5.2, ext. 4; App. *Lib.* 105—107; Eutrop. 4.11; Oros. 4.22.8; Zon. 9.27). On his return to Manilius he induced Phameas, the leader of the Punic cavalry, to join the Romans (Liv. *Per.* 50; App. *Lib.* 107—109; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 6.9). Returning to Rome to be a candidate for the aedileship he was at popular demand exempted from the laws and elected Consul, and assigned the African province without the lot (Auct. *ad Herenn.* 3.2; Cic. *Phil.* 11.17; Diod. 32.15.2; Liv. *Per.* 50; Vell. 1.12.3; Val. Max. 8.15.4; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 4; App. *Lib.* 112; *Ib.* 84; *BC* 1.19; 3.88; 4.92; Flor. 1.31.12; Eutrop. 4.12.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.5; Zon. 9.29).

### Legates, Ambassadors

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS<sup>2</sup> (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152, Pr. 169

Sent with two others as a commission to Massinissa, but was drowned in a storm (Cic. *Pis.* 44, and Ascon. 12 C; *Div.* 2.14; *Fat.* 33; Liv. *Per.* 50 and *Oxy. Per.* 50; cf. App. *Lib.* 105).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS<sup>3</sup> (20) Cos. 145, Pr. by 149

Commanded the fleet and cooperated with the Consul Piso (Liv. *Per.* 51; App. *Lib.* 110; cf. Plin. *NH* 35.23; Zon. 9.29). See 147.

<sup>1</sup> From Livy (*Oxy. Per.* 50) it appears that his defeat and death should be dated in 148.

<sup>2</sup> According to Asconius (*In Pis.* 12 C) he was sent to Africa before the war, but the notice in Livy (*Per.* 50, cf. *Oxy. Per.* 50), and Appian's mention of envoys sent by the Senate in late 149 or early 148 favor this date (*Lib.* 105).

<sup>3</sup> Livy (*Per.* 51) calls him a Legatus, while Appian simply states that he had command of the fleet. Appian's phrases however imply that he had some in-

dependence of action and could be succeeded (*Lib.* 110, and 113), yet he went home at Scipio's command. As he became Consul in 145 his praetorship probably should be dated in 149.

147 B.C.      A.U.C. 607

### Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335)  
Cos. 134

C. LIVIUS M. AEMILIANI f. M. n. DRUSUS (14) Pr. by 150

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 466f. (P. [C]ornelius [P. f. P. n. Scipio] African. Aimil., C. Livius M. Aimiliani f. M. [n. D]rusus); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. (P. Cornel[i] S[-----], C. [-----]); *Obseq.* 20; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Livius, *Cic. Brut.* 109; on Scipio, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.763c—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; *ILS* 8769, with *NS* 1935, 201f. Within the year Scipio brought the siege of Carthage into its final stages (Polyb. 38.7—8, and 20.2; *Liv. Per.* 51; *App. Lib.* 113—126; *Flor.* 1.31.13—15; *Zon.* 9.29—30; cf. *Diod.* 32.22). On the assignment of provinces between the Consuls, see *App. Lib.* 112; and cf. above, 148, on Scipio, Münzer, *RE*, on Livius.

### Censors

L. CORNELIUS CN. f. L. n. LENTULUS LUPUS Pat. (224) Cos. 156

L. MARCIUS C. f. C. n. CENSORINUS (46) Cos. 149

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. Cornelius was elected in spite his previous conviction under the *Lex Caecilia* (*Val. Max.* 6.9.10; *Fest.* 360 L; see 154, on Caecilius Metellus). P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Corculum was probably chosen *Princeps Senatus* (*Diod.* 34—35.33.6; *Val. Max.* 7.5.2; cf. *Plut. Aem.* 15.2; see Willems, *Sénat* 1.113, note 3).

### Praetors

? L. AURELIUS COTTA (98) Cos. 144

The latest possible date for his praetorship.

? L. LICINIUS MURENA (120)

*Cic. Mur.* 15.

? C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (91)

Both Murena and Tuditanus were probably ex-Praetors when they were appointed to the commission to assist Mummius in Greece in 146; see 146, *Legates*.

**C. VETILIUS<sup>1</sup> (\*2) Farther Spain**

Ambushed, captured, and killed by Viriathus near Tribula with the loss of most of his army (App. *Lib.* 61—63; cf. Diod. 33.19.3; Liv. *Per.* 52; Oros. 5.4.1—2). See Lübker, p. 1105.

**Promagistrates**

**Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148**

See 148, Praetors. His activity in Macedonia and Thrace may have continued into 147. He also warned the Achaeans not to make war on Sparta (Polyb. 38.12.1—3; Pausan. 7.13.1).

**Legates, Ambassadors**

**a. L. AURELIUS ORESTES (179) Cos. 157**

Sent with others to arbitrate the dispute between the Lacedaemonians and the Achaean League, but with instructions to detach a number of important towns from the League, so that the resultant riots at Corinth led to an attack upon them (Polyb. 38.9.1 and 6. and 10.2; Liv. *Per.* 51, and *Oxy. Per.* 51, which dates the incident in 147; Pausan. 7.14.1—3; Flor. 1.32.2—3; Dio fr. 72; Eutrop. 4.14; Zon. 9.31).

**b. SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (148, 149) Cos. 157**

Sent with others to censure the Achaeans for insults offered to Orestes and his associates, and urge them to avoid hostilities with Rome; but his attempt to arbitrate the dispute with the Lacedaemonians was obstructed by the Achaean leader Critolaus (Polyb. 38.9—11; Dio fr. 72).

**Legates, Lieutenants**

**? C. FANNIUS<sup>2</sup> (7) Cos. 122, Pr. ca. 126**

**C. LAELIUS (3) Cos. 140, Pr. 145**

**? TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)**

All three served under Scipio at Carthage, Laelius certainly as a Legate, who commanded one division of the forces against Nopheris (Cic. *Rep.* 2.67, cf. *Lael.* 103; App. *Lib.* 126; Zon. 9.30). Fannius and Gracchus were among the first to scale the wall of Carthage, probably that of the Megara (Plut. *TG* 4.5).

? (SEX. ATILIUS ?) SERRANUS<sup>3</sup> (69) Cos. 136

or

? M. ATILIUS (SERRANUS) (22) Pr. 152

Held command of the Fleet, succeeding Mancinus, and serving under Scipio (App. *Lib.* 114).

<sup>1</sup> The known date of the command of Fabius in Farther Spain (145 B.C.) and the order of the commanders mentioned in Appian (*Ib.* 61–65) and other sources led Wilsdorf (*Leipzig. Stud.* 1 [1878] 97–100), and after him De Ruggiero and Stella Maranca (314), to date Vetilius in 149. Schulten however would assign Claudius Unimanus to Hither Spain in 146, thus leaving room for Vetilius in 147, the date favored by the placing of the notice about him in Liv. *Per.* 52, Plautius in 146, and Fabius in 145 (*NJ* 39 [1917] 217–221; cf. *Gesch. Num.* 65). This dating is also supported by Appian's statement that there was an interval between the administration of Galba in 150 and the outbreak of the great war with Viriathus (*Ib.* 60).

<sup>2</sup> On the identification of Fannius, see 122, Consuls, and note 2.

<sup>3</sup> The gentile name of a Serranus was probably Atilius, and a Serranus serving with Scipio is likely to be the Sex. Atilius Serranus who became the colleague in the consulship of L. Furius Philus. His command of the fleet may indicate that he was a Praetor rather than a Legate; if so, Mancinus may have been a Praetor also in the previous year. However, if Serranus was a Praetor, he must be distinguished from the Atilius who held command in Farther Spain in 152.

146 B.C. A.U.C. 608

CN. CORNELIUS<sup>1</sup> CN. f. L. n. LENTULUS Pat. (175, 177) Pr. 149  
L. MUMMIUS L. f. L. n. (7a, 16.1195f.) Pr. 153

Cic. *Att.* 13.33.3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 466 f. (Cn. Cor[nelius] Lentulus; Mummius entire); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160 f. ([— Le]nt., L. Mummi. L. f. L. n.); Vell. 1.12.5; Censorin. *DN* 17.11; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.23.1; 5.3.1; Cassiod. Mummius arrived in his province of Achaea only after Metellus had won important victories in Central Greece. He destroyed the Achaean army at the Isthmus, sacked Corinth, and reduced the other Achaean cities. In accordance with a decree of the Senate he destroyed Corinth and confiscated its land, and turned with the aid of a senatorial commission to the organization of Achaea (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.626—632; *IG*<sup>2</sup> 4.2.28; Polyb. 39.8.6, cf. 3.3; Cic. *Att.* 13.4.1, 5.1, 6a, 30.2, 32.3, and 33.3; *Verr.* 2.1.55, and 4.4; *Off.* 2.76; Liv. *Per.* 52, and *Oxy. Per.* 52; Strabo 8.6.23; Trog. *Prol.* 34; Vell. 1.12.1 and 5, and 13.1; 2.128.2; Val. Max. 7.5.4, cf. 2.7.1; Plin. *NH* 34.6, and 12; 35.151; Frontin. *Str.* 4.3.15;



Suet. *Galba* 3.4; Plut. *Mar.* 1.1; Gell. 10.16.17; Flor. 1.32.5-7; Pausan. 5.10.5; 7.15.1, and 16.1-10; Censor. *DN* 17.11; Iustin. 34.2.1; Eutrop. 4.14.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 60.1-3; Serv. *ad Aen.* 1.284; Oros. 4.23.1; 5.3.1 and 5). Since his title appears as στρατηγὸς ὑπατος, his dedications at Thebes, Thespieae, perhaps at Oropus, and other inscriptions referring to his activities in Greece should probably be dated in this year (*IG*<sup>2</sup> 4.2.306; *IG* 5.2.77; 7.433, 1808, 2478, 2478a; Ἀρχ. Δελτ. 13 [1930-31] 106-118; *I. v. Olymp.* 278-281, 319 [*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 676], 320; cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 683).

### Praetors

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

- CLAUDIUS UNIMANUS<sup>2</sup> Pat.? (376) Hither Spain

Disastrously defeated by Viriathus (Flor. 1.33.16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 71.1; Oros. 5.4.2). See 147, Praetors, and note 1.

? OPIUS (2)

Eusebius reports his victory over Gauls under this year (Jerome *Chr.* p. 143 Helm; cf. the cognomen Gallus in Val. Max. 7.8.9).

C. PLAUTIUS (HYPSAEUS) (\*10) Farther Spain

Disastrously defeated by Viriathus (Liv. *Per.* 52; App. *Ib.* 64; Oros. 5.4.3; cf. Diod. 33.2). He later went into exile when prosecuted for *imminuta maiestas* (Diod. 33.2). See Lübker no. 4.

### Aediles, Curule

? L. IULIUS Pat. (29)

? M. IUNIUS (SILANUS or BRUTUS) (22 or 49)

Named in the Bembinus Ms of the Didascalia of Terence *Eun.* (see note 1). Dziatzko's dating in 146 (*RhM* 21 [1866] 66) is doubted by Seidel (*FA* 79) since it is unlikely that in this period a plebeian and a patrician would be colleagues in this office.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

- LIVIUS (2)

Author of the bill appointing a senatorial commission to assist Scipio in the organization of Africa (Lex Agr. 111 B.C., line 81; cf. App. *Lib.* 135).

### Quaestors

C. PUBLILIUS (\*10)

Issued coins in Macedonia, probably under L. Mummius (Head *HN*<sup>2</sup> 240; see Sobeck 14).

## Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148

Defeated the Achaeans and their allies at Scarpheia and Chaeroneia, and advanced to the Isthmus where Mummius took over the command in Greece (Polyb. 38.12—13; Pausan. 7.15—16; cf. *IG* 7.3490, with *Hermes* 6 [1872] 140; 9.2.37; Liv. *Per.* 52; Vell. 1.11.2, and 21.2; Val. Max. 7.5.4; Flor. 1.32.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 60.2; 61.1; Oros. 5.3.2—5, praetor). Returned to celebrate a triumph over the Macedonians and Andriscus (Cic. *Mur.* 31; *Fin.* 5.82; *Pis.* 58, and 61; Liv. *Per.* 52; Vell. 1.11.6; Val. Max. 7.1.1, and 5.4; 8.5.1; Plin. *NH* 7.145; App. *Lib.* 135; Flor. 1.30.5; Eutrop. 4.14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 61.1; Degrassi 557). See Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.175ff.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.207—209.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

Scipio completed the capture of Carthage amid scenes of desperation and horror (Polyb. 38.19—22; Diod. 32.23—24; Liv. *Per.* 51; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 7; Flor. 1.31.13—18; App. *Lib.* 127—135; Oros. 4.23.1—7; Zon. 9.30). He celebrated games, rewarded his army, returned much former Carthaginian plunder to Sicilian cities, and with the assistance of a senatorial commission (see Tribunes of the Plebs) destroyed the city, cursed the site, and organized the new province of Africa (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 677; *ILS* 67; Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.51; *Verr.* 2.1.11; 2.2.85—86; Liv. *Per.* 51; Diod. 32.25; Vell. 1.12.5; 2.4.2—3, and 38.2; Val. Max. 2.7.13; 5.1.6 and 7; App. *Lib.* 133—135; Eutrop. 4.12.1—3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.5; Ampel. 18.11; Oros. 4.23.6—7; Jerome *Chr.* p. 143 Helm; Zon. 9.30). He returned, probably late in the year, to celebrate a triumph over Carthage and Hasdrubal (Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; Cic. *Rep.* 6.11; Liv. *Per.* 52; Val. Max. 4.3.13; 8.1.11; Vell. 2.4.5; Plin. *NH* 33.141; Gell. 3.4.1; 16.8.10; Flor. 1.31.18; App. *Lib.* 135; Eutrop. 4.14.2, and 19.2; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.625). See Degrassi 557.

## Legates, Ambassadors

a. L. LICINIUS MURENA (120)

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (\*33) Cos. 151, Pr. 155

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS<sup>4</sup> (91)

A. TERENCEIUS VARRO (81)

? L. AURELIUS ORESTES<sup>5</sup> (179) Cos. 157

These and others up to ten in number were sent to assist Mummius in reorganizing Greece (*I. v. Olymp.* 321—324; Polyb. 39.1.1—4;

Cic. *Att.* 13.4.1, 5.1, 6a, 30.2, 32.3, and 33.3; *Mur.* 15, on Licinius; Pausan. 7.16.9.10). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 4.

- b. Ten of the most distinguished senators were sent to assist Scipio in organizing Africa, but remain unnamed in ancient sources (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.51; App. *Lib.* 135).

### Legates, Envoys

C. PAPIRIUS (CARBO) (12)

POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*9 or \*10) Cos. 139 or 132

A. GABINIUS (6)

C. FANNIUS (7)

Sent early in the spring by Metellus from Macedonia to dissuade the Assembly of the Achaeans from war, but when insulted and disregarded, they departed, Papirius to Athens and Sparta, Gabinius to Naupactus, and the rest to Athens (Polyb. 38.12—13).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AURELIUS ORESTES (179) Cos. 157

Returned to Greece with Mummius (Pausan. 7.16.1).

SP. MUMMIUS (13)

Served under his brother in Greece, but was not, as Cicero thought, a member of the senatorial commission (Cic. *Att.* 13.32.2, 5.1, and 5a; cf. *Brut.* 94 on the satirical verses he sent home from Corinth).

C. LAELIUS<sup>6</sup> (3) Cos. 140, Pr. 145

See 147. Continued under Scipio at Carthage (App. *Lib.* 127).

? C. FANNIUS (7) Cos. 122, Pr. ca. 126

? TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)

On these two, see 147, Legates.

### Special Commissions

D. (IUNIUS) SILANUS (160)

Head of a board charged by the Senate with the task of translating into Latin the works of Mago on agriculture (Plin. *NH* 18.22), probably soon after the fall of Carthage.

<sup>1</sup> Note also the Cn. Cornelius named in the Bembinus Ms of the *Didasc. Ter. Heaut. Tim.*, similarly the L. Mummius named in the Calliopian recension of the *Didasc. Ter. Eun.* (Dziatzko, *RhM* 21 [1866] 69 and 66, resp.).

<sup>2</sup> On both Claudius and Plautius, see 147, Praetors and note 1; and the references to Schulten cited there.

<sup>3</sup> On Albinus, see also Polyb. 39.1.

<sup>4</sup> Tuditanus was a son of the Praetor of 197. Cicero confused him with his son who was Quaestor in 145 and Consul in 129. He was probably a senior ex-Praetor in 146, but unfortunately the official order of seniority of this commission remains uncertain. See Cic. *Att.* 13.30.2, 32.3, and 4.1.

<sup>5</sup> The former ambassador (see 147), who returned to Greece with Mummius, is a probable candidate for membership in the commission, but there is no direct evidence. See Legates, Lieutenants.

<sup>6</sup> The notice in Iulian. *Or.* 8.245c that he brought official news of the victory at Carthage to Rome may be due to confusion with his father (see 209, Legates).

145 B.C.      A.U.C. 609

### Consuls

Q. FABIVS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMVS AEMILIANVS Pat. (109) Pr. 149  
L. HOSTILIUS L. f. L. n. MANCINVS (20) Pr. by 149

Cic. *Lael.* 96; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 52; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 466f. (Q. Fabius [Q. f. Q. n. Max.] Aemilianus, L. Hostilius L. [f.] L. n. Mancinus); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([----] Max., L. Hostili. Man.); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Hostilius, Plin. *NH* 35.23. Fabius brought a new army to Farther Spain, and during the training period suffered a minor reverse at the hands of Viriathus while absent at Gades (App. *Ib.* 65; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 52; Flor. 1.33.17; see Schulten, *NJ* 39 [1917] 221).

### Praetors

? L. CAECILIUS METELLVS CALVVS (83) Cos. 142

? Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS SERVILIANVS Pat. (115) Cos. 142

The latest possible date for their praetorships.

C. LAELIVS (SAPIENS) (3) Cos. 140

Opposed successfully the proposals of C. Licinius Crassus to fill future vacancies in the priestly colleges by popular vote instead of cooptation (Cic. *Lael.* 96; *Brut.* 83; *ND* 3.5; *Rep.* 6.2; cf. *FOR* 1.103, 225–226). Cicero refers to the success of his service in Spain (*Off.* 2.40; *Brut.* 84; see Schulten, *NJ* 39 [1917] 221).

? C. NIGIDIUS (1) Hither Spain

Successor of Claudius Unimanus (see 146), and defeated by Viriathus (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 71). Probably succeeded by Laelius, either in this year or early in 144 (see above).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS CRASSUS (52)

Proposed a bill to fill priesthoods by popular election (see above, on Laelius); and instituted the practice of addressing the people in the Forum directly (Cic. *Lael.* 96; cf. Varro *RR* 1.2.9; Plut. *CG* 5.3; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.274; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.211f.).

### Quaestors

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (92) Cos. 129, Pr. 132?

Cic. *Att.* 13.4.1. See 146, Legates, note 4.

### Promagistrates

L. MUMMIUS (7a, 16.1195f.) Cos. 146, Pr. 153

Proconsul (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 683). Carried out the organization of Greece with the aid of the ten Legates, and of Polybius (*IG* 7.2414; Polyb. 39.3—6; Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.4; Pausan. 7.16.9—10; see 146, Consuls); and returned to celebrate his triumph over the Achaeans and Corinthians (*CIL* 1<sup>3</sup>. 2.626, 630; Cic. *Mur.* 31; Liv. *Per.* 52; Vell. 1.13.2; 2.128.2; Plin. *NH* 33.149; 37.12; Tac. *Ann.* 14.21; App. *Lib.* 135; Eutrop. 4.14.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 61.2; Ps.-Ascon. 237 Stangl; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>3</sup>. 2.626—632; Verg. *Aen.* 6.836f.). See Degrassi 557.

### Legates, Ambassadors

a. The ten Legates sent to assist Mummius in Greece returned home in the spring (Polyb. 39.5.1; see 146, Legates).

? b. M. PETRONIUS (89)

Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 52 (M. Petron[ius---]; supplement uncertain).

144 B.C. A.U.C. 610

### Consuls

SER. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. GALBA Pat. (58) Pr. 151

L. AURELIUS L. ? f. C. n. COTTA (98) Pr. 147

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 466f. (Ser. Sulpi[cius-----] Galba, L. Aurelius [-----]n. Cotta); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([L. A]ureli. Cotta); Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 52; Val. Max. 6.4.2; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod. The Consuls contended for the Spanish command but at Scipio's suggestion both were passed over (Val. Max. 6.4.2). On Cotta, see Münzer, *APF* 320.

### Praetors

Q. MARCIUS REX (90) Pr. Urbanus

Received an appropriation of about 180 million HS to repair the Appian, Old Aniensian, and Tepulan aqueducts, and build a new one, the Marcian (Plin. *NH* 31.41; 36.121; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54; Plut. *Coriol.* 1.1; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.485f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 209f.).

? Q. POMPEIUS (\*2) Cos. 141

? CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (46) Cos. 141

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Pompeius, see D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

### Promagistrates

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149

His command in Farther Spain was prorogued at Scipio's suggestion (Val. Max. 6.4.2). His army now trained, he won some successes against Viriathus and wintered at Corduba (App. *Ib.* 65; cf. Cic. *Rab. Post.* 2; Vell. 2.5.3).

? C. LAELIUS (SAPIENS) (3) Cos. 140, Pr. 145

See 145, Praetors.

143 B.C. A.U.C. 611

### Consuls

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (295) Pr. by 146

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Pr. 148

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 466f. (Ap. Clau[dius C. f. Ap. n. Pulcher, Q. Caeciliu[s] Q. f. L. n. Metell.] Macedon.); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([Ap. Clau]di P[ulcher], [Q. Caecili. M]etell.); Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 53; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; Obseq. 21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 61.3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Oros. 5.4.7; Cassiod.; and on Metellus, *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 680; Val. Max. 7.1.1; 8.5.1. Claudius was assigned Italy, made war upon the Salassi, was defeated, but after the Decemviri at the command of the Sibylline books made an offering in enemy territory he was victorious (Liv. *Per.* 53; Dio fr. 74; Obseq. 21; Oros. 5.4.7). Being refused a triumph, he celebrated one on his own authority, foiling a tribunician veto by having his daughter, a Vestal, ride with him (Cic. *Cael.* 34; Val. Max. 5.4.6; Suet. *Tib.* 2; Dio fr. 74; Oros. 5.4.7; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.14.14; see Degrassi 558). Metellus was assigned Hither Spain, but

had first to subdue an uprising of slaves at Minturnae before he engaged in the Celtiberian war in Spain (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 53; Val. Max. 9.3.7; App. *Ib.* 76; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 66f.; and 142, Promagistrates).

### Praetors

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS PORCINA<sup>1</sup> Pat. (83) Cos. 137 Pr. Urbanus

Aided his "colleague," Marcius Rex, to secure permission to bring water by aqueduct to the Capitol, contrary to the Sibylline books (Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54).

- LICINIUS NERVA<sup>3</sup> (130) Macedonia

His Quaestor (see below) crushed a rising in Macedonia led by a pretender (Varro *RR* 2.4.1-2; Liv. *Per.* 53; Eutrop. 4.15; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.515; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.211).

QUINCTIUS<sup>3</sup> (\*not in *RE*) Hither Spain

Warred with Viriathus (App. *Ib.* 66).

? Q. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (48) Cos. 140

The latest possible date under the Lex Villia.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

T. ? DIDIUS<sup>4</sup> (1)

Author of the Lex Didia sumptuaria, which was applied to Italy as a whole, and made guests as well host liable under the law (Macrob. *Sat.* 3.17.6, 18 years after the Lex Fannia of 161; cf. Plin. *NH* 10.139).

### Quaestors

L. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (6) Pr. bef. 135?

While serving under Licinius Nerva in Macedonia he crushed the rising of a pretender (Varro *RR* 2.4.1-2; Liv. *Per.* 53; Eutrop. 4.15; see note 2).

### Promagistrates

Q. MARCIUS REX (90) Pr. 144

His authority was prolonged so that he might complete his aqueducts (Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; see 144, Praetors; and above, on Lepidus Porcina).

Q. POMPEIUS (\*2) Cos. 141, Pr. by 144

Defeated by Viriathus in Farther Spain (App. *Ib.* 66—67; see Schulten, *NJ* 39 [1917] 222 and note 2; and above, Praetors, on Quinctius). See D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

### Legates, Lieutenants

Q. OCCIUS (1)

Served under Metellus Macedonicus in Hither Spain (Val. Max. 3.2.21; see 142 and 141, Legates).

### ? Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (70) Cos. 158

? L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS LUPUS Pat. (224) Cos. 156

Bardt (*Priester* 30) accepts the emendation *collegio* in Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7 (see above, Praetors, and note 1), identifies Lepidus and Lentulus as above, and because of the mention of the Sibylline Oracles lists them as Decemviri.

### Salii

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143

Macrob. 3.14.14; see 167, Salii.

### Vestal Virgins

CLAUDIA Pat. (384)

See above, Consuls, on Claudius Pulcher.

<sup>1</sup> The identification of Porcina and the date to be assigned to his praetorship depend on the reading of the text of Frontinus, who gives the consular dates. I accept the Mss reading *collega* since Marcius (Pr. 144), whose command was prorogued, would still be termed Praetor, like Sentius (Pr. 94) in Macedonia till 89 and Verres (Pr. 74) in Sicily till 71. Both Consuls being absent, Porcina as Praetor Urbanus would preside over meetings of the Senate; cf. Münzer, *APF* 239–241. Bardt (*Priester* 30) would accept Pighius' emendation *collegio*, identify Lepidus as the Consul of 158, and assign him and Lentulus to the Decemviri s. f. Professor L. R. Taylor suggests that *collega* means that both Porcina and Marcius were members of the augural college (cf. Vell. 2.10.1). In either case the basis for dating Porcina's praetorship in 143 would disappear. However, he became Praetor by 140 at the latest. On *collega* and *collegio* and on Marcius, see M. Stuart, *AJPh* 64 (1943) 440–444; *CPh* 39 (1944) 40–44; *AJA* 49 (1945) 226–251. On the M. Aemilius M. f. named in *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 679, whom the editors identify with Porcina, see also 161, Praetors, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> The order of events in Livy (*Per.* 53) leaves uncertain whether Licinius was Praetor in 143 or 142, or in command in Macedonia during both years.



\* See the Viereck-Roos text of Appian, *Ib.* 66–67, pp. 111, 113, and notes. Schulten (*NJ* 39 [1917] 222 and note) distinguishes between a Quinctius who held command in Hither Spain and was succeeded by Metellus (see above, Consuls) and Quintus, who is Q. Pompeius, succeeded Fabius Aemilianus, and was followed by Fabius Servilianus (Cos. 142). See however Wilsdorf, *Leipzig. Stud.* 1 (1878) 101f., accepted by D.-G. 4.313, no. 4; Wehrmann, *FP* 9.

<sup>4</sup> Probably father of T. Didius T. f. Sex. n. (5) Cos. 98.

142 B.C.      A.U.C. 612

### Consuls

L. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS CALVUS<sup>1</sup> (83) Pr. by 145

Q. FABIVS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS Pat. (115) Pr. by 145

Cic. *Att.* 12.5 b; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 466f. (L. Caecil[us] Q. f. L. n. Metellus Ca]lvus, Q. Fabius Q. [f. Q. n. Maximus Se]rvilianus); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([L. Cae]cili. Mete[l.], [—] Se[—]); *Obseq.* 22; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Oros.* 5.4.8; *Cassiod.*; and on Metellus, *Val. Max.* 8.5.1; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 681—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1604. Servilianus succeeded to the command in Farther Spain (*Liv. Oxy. Per.* 53).

### Censors

P. CORNELIVS P. f. P. n. SCIPIO AFRICANVS AEMILIANVS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

L. MUMMIUS L. f. L. n. (ACHAIVS) (7a, 16.1195ff.) Cos. 146, Pr. 153  
*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 466f. ([—]ican. Aimilia[n.]); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([—]i. Scip.); on Scipio, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.763 c; *Elog.*, *CIL* 1<sup>3</sup>.1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; *Cic. Brut.* 85; *Rep.* 6.11; *Off.* 2.76; *Att.* 16.13 b.2; *Plut. Aem.* 38.3–5; *Praec. rep. ger.* 14.12; *Gell.* 16.8.10; and on Mummius, *Cic. De Or.* 2.268; *Vell.* 2.128.2. Scipio completed the Pons Aemilia (*Liv.* 40.51.4), and probably both Censors adorned the Capitol (*Plin. NH* 33.57; on Mummius' use of Achaean booty, see *RE*, and cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.632; *Liv. Oxy. Per.* 53). Scipio exercised a stern censorship, which was moderated by Mummius, particularly in the case of Claudius Asellus (see 140; *Val. Max.* 6.4.2; *Dio fr.* 76; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 58.9; *Fest.* 360 L; on Asellus and other cases, see *FOR* 1.112–116, 235–238; *Cic. De Or.* 2.258, 268; *Cluent.* 134; *Val. Max.* 4.1.10; *Quintil. Inst. Or.* 5.11.13; *Gell.* 2.20.5–6; 3.4.1; 4.17.1—*Lucil.* 394 M; 4.20.10; 5.19.15–16; 6.12.4–5; *Plut. Apophth. Scip. Min.* 9–12). Scipio repudiated Pompeius' friendship when he did not support Laelius for the consulship of 141 (*Cic. Lael.* 77; *Plut. Apophth. Scip. Min.* 8).

P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Corculum was reappointed Princeps Senatus (Val. Max. 7.5.2; Plut. *Aem.* 15.2; cf. Diod. 34–35.33.6). They completed the lustrum in 141 (Liv. *Per.* 54).

### Praetors

? CN. CALPURNIUS PISO (73) Cos. 139

The latest possible date for his praetorship under the Lex Villia.

L. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (26)

Became a byword for accepting bribes while presiding over the *quaestio de sicariis*. Went into exile when prosecuted by Scaevola (see 141) and took poison when recalled (Cic. *Att.* 12.5 b; *ND* 1.63—Lucil. 1312 M; 3.74; *Fin.* 2.54; 4.77; 5.62; Ascon. 23 C; Gell. 2.7.20).

? M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*9) Cos. 139

Val. Max. 8.1, amb. 1. The latest possible date for his praetorship. See Lübker no. 6.

### Aediles, Curule

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS<sup>2</sup> (72) Cos. 131

Cic. *De Or.* 1.239–240.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? C. FANNIUS M. f.<sup>3</sup> (7) Cos. 122, Pr. ca. 126

Cic. *Att.* 16.13 b.2, cf. *Brut.* 100.

### Quaestors

? L. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (6) Pr. bef. 135

See 143, Quaestors, and note 2.

### Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148

Proconsul in Hither Spain (Liv. *Per.* 53; Val. Max. 7.4.5; 9.3.7), where in active war against the Celtiberians he captured Contrebia and attacked Numantia (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* and *Per.* 53; Val. Max. 2.7.10; 3.2.21; 5.1.5; 7.4.5; 9.3.7; Vell. 2.5.2–3; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.12; 3.7.3; 4.1.11; 4.1.23, and 7.42; Plut. *Apophth. Metelli* 1–2; Flor. 1.33.10; App. *Ib.* 76; Eutrop. 4.16; Ampel. 18.14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 61.3). See Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 68f.

? LICINIUS NERVA (130) Macedonia

See 143, Praetors, and note 2: possibly Praetor this year.

? Q. POMPEIUS (\*2) Cos. 141, Pr. 144

In Farther Spain. See 143, Promagistrates, and note 3. Succeeded by Servilianus, he returned and was elected Consul for 141.

### Legates, Lieutenants

Q. OCCIUS<sup>4</sup> (1)

See 143, Legates.

### Pontifices

Q. FABIVS MAXIVS SERVILIANVS Pat. (115) Cos. 142

The date of his succession to the priesthood is uncertain (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.16.25).

<sup>1</sup> Either this Metellus or the Consul of 117 is the Proconsul who is named on boundary stones between Ateste and Patavium (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.633, 634). Metellus is also probably the Consul Lucius who is named in *I Maccabees* (15.16) in a letter to Ptolemy VII in favor of the Jews. See R. H. Pfeiffer, *History of New Testament Times* 488; Bickermann, *Gnomon* 6 (1930) 358f. The older dating in 139 (see Bickermann, *RE* s. v. "Makkabäerbücher" 785f., with references to earlier literature) is refuted by the discovery from Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54 and *Fast. Ant.*, Degraffi 160f., that the Consul of that year was Cn. Piso. The embassy was probably dispatched at the beginning of Simon's rule and reported in the wrong order in *I Maccab.* Willrich (*Urkundenfälschung* 58-69) and Oesterley and Robinson (*History of Israel* 2.266) do not regard the document as authentic. See the bibliographies in Josephus *AJ* Vol. 7, pp. 770-777 (Loeb Classical Library).

<sup>2</sup> Mucianus' aedileship must be dated between Galba's consulship in 144 (Cic.) and the regular interval before his own praetorship (by 134), and probably, since he was a plebeian, in one of the even years 142, 140, or 138 (but see Seidel 41). Münzer (*RE*, and *APF* 264-266) accepts 142 because of his political and family connections, and believes that Cic. *Off.* 2.57 refers to this aedileship, not that of the Consul of 97. See 102, Aediles; Seidel, *FA* 44.

<sup>3</sup> On Cicero's difficulty in distinguishing the careers of C. Fannius M. f., the son-in-law of Laelius, and C. Fannius C. f., see 122, note 3. The date of the tribunate remains somewhat uncertain, since we do not know if Cicero's impression that it coincided with the censorship of Scipio and Mummius was ever confirmed. But if so, 142 was the date, for he was in Spain with Servilianus in 141.

<sup>4</sup> Apparently he remained in Spain and served under Servilianus against the Lusitani (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54, 140 B.C.). Note however the name of Oppius, a Tribune of the Soldiers who was killed while serving under Pompeius at Numantia in Hither Spain (App. *Ib.* 78). Possibly the names have been confused. See 140, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

141 B.C. A.U.C. 613

## Consuls

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (46) Pr. by 144

Q. POMPEIUS A. f. - n. (\*2) Pr. 144?

Cic. *Att.* 12.5b; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. (C[n. ----], Q. Pompeius A. f. [----]); Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 53; Chr. 354 (Ceplo et Nepote); Eutrop. 4.16 and 17; Cassiod.; on Servilius, *Didasc. Ter. Phorm.*; Val. Max. 8.5.1; and on Pompeius, Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.181; *Mur.* 16; *Brut.* 96; *Lael.* 77; Liv. *Per.* 54; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 8; Val. Max. 9.3.7; Vell. 2.1.4. Servilius was placed in charge of the investigation of Hostilius Tubulus (see 142, Praetors) by the Senate (Cic. *Fin.* 2.54). Pompeius in Hither Spain was repulsed at Numantia, but subdued the Terrestini (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54, and *Per.* 54; App. *Ib.* 76—78; Dio fr. 77; Oros. 5.4.13; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 69—72; below, 140, Promagistrates). On Pompeius, see D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

## Praetors

? P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (354) Cos. 138

? D. IUNIUS BRUTUS (CALLAICUS) (57) Cos. 138

The latest possible date for their praetorships.

D. IUNIUS SILANUS (MANLIANUS) (161) Macedonia

Pr. in 141, for in 140 he was accused of peculation and when remitted to his natural father Torquatus, committed suicide (Cic. *Fin.* 1.24; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54, and *Per.* 54; Val. Max. 5.8.3; cf. Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 240). The defeat administered by the Scordisci probably occurred under his command (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54).

## Aediles, Curule

? CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. 139

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.15. The latest probable date before his praetorship.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (17) Cos. 133, Pr. 136

Carried the plebiscite which placed Hostilius Tubulus on trial (Cic. *Fin.* 2.54; 4.77; *Att.* 12.5.3; cf. *ND* 3.74; Ascon. 23 C; see 142, Praetors).

## Promagistrates

Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS SERVILIANVS Pat. (115) Cos. 142

Proconsul in Farther Spain (Liv. *Per.* 53). He recaptured much of Baeturia from Viriathus and followed him into Lusitania (App. *Ib.*

67—69; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 53; Diod. 33.1.3—4; Val. Max. 2.7.11; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.42; Charax Perg. in *FHG* 3.643; Oros. 5.4.12; see 140, Promagistrates).

? L. CAECILIUS METELLUS CALVUS (83) Cos. 142

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.633, 634, 2501. See 142, note 1; and 116, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. FANNIUS M. f.<sup>1</sup> (7) Cos. 122, Pr. ca. 126

Served under Servilianus against Viriathus in Spain (*App. Ib.* 67).

### Legates, Ambassadors

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (58) Cos. 144, Pr. 151

Sent as head of an embassy to Crete to mediate a war between Hierapytna and Itanos (Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 3.4.9, line 49, and 10, lines 57, 65f.; cf. *I. v. Magn.* 105, and *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 685, lines 49 and 54) between the death of Ptolemy VI in 145 and the consulship of Laelius in 140.

### Legates, Lieutenants

? Q. OCCIUS (1)

See 142, Legates.

### Pontifices

?-ca. 141: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA CORCULUM<sup>2</sup> Pat. (353)  
Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165, Pont. Max. 150

Successor: as Pont. Max., probably also as Pont., P. CORNELIUS  
SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (354) Cos. 138

*Cic. Cat.* 1.3; *Tusc.* 4.51; *ND* 3.5; Val. Max. 1.4.2; Vell. 2.3.1; *App. BC* 1.16; *Plut. TG* 21.3; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2502.

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS Pat. (115) Cos. 142

Mentioned as a Pontifex in this period (*Macrob. Sat.* 1.16.25).

### Augurs

?-129: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335)  
Cos. 147, 134

?-ca. 128: C. LAELIUS SAPIENS (3) Cos. 140, Pr. 145

?-115: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148

It seems probable that these three men became Augurs before the consulship of Laelius in 140 (Cic. *Lael.* 77). On Scipio, see Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; on Laelius, *optimus augur*, Cic. *ND* 3.5; *Phil.* 2.83; and on Metellus, Cic. *Fin.* 5.83.

<sup>1</sup> On Fannius' identity, see 122, Consuls and note 3. An ex-Tribune and family friend of Servilianus was likely to be a Legate, but Appian mentions him among the χιλάρχοι.

<sup>2</sup> The texts cited above show that Scipio Serapio became Pont. Max. before the death of Tiberius Gracchus in 133, and the passage from Velleius indicates that he received the honor when absent from Rome. It is possible that he was a Legate at some time between his praetorship (141 at the latest) or his consulship (138) and 133 B.C. and therefore absent then. Münzer (*RE*, and *APF* 251, 260) believes that Scipio Corculum, Princeps Senatus in 147 and 142, died shortly after 142, and that his son was immediately elevated to the Pontificate (it is unusual but not prohibited that two members of the same family should be Pontifices at the same time; cf. on Augurs, Dio 39.17), and then to the position of Pont. Max. He suggests that Serapio was Praetor in 141, and absent in a province.

140 B.C.      A.U.C. 614

### Consuls

C. LAELIUS C. f. C. n. (SAPIENS) (3) Pr. 145

Q. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (48) Pr. by 143

Cic. *Brut.* 161; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. (Q. Servilius Cn. f. C[n.---]); Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; Obseq. 23; Chr. 354 (Lellio et Caepio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cepione et Lucrio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σκιπίωνος καὶ Λαχάρου); Cassiod.; and on Servilius, Val. Max. 8.5.1; on Laelius, *I. Cret.* 3.4.10, line 22f.; Cic. *Tusc.* 5.54; *Lael.* 96. Probably in this year Laelius made the agrarian proposal which he withdrew because of senatorial opposition (Plut. *TG* 8.3–4). Servilius after a delay caused by the Tribune Claudius Asellus (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54) succeeded Servilianus in Farther Spain (see Promagistrates), complained of the peace the latter had made with Viriathus, and with the permission of the Senate engaged first in secret opposition and later in open war with him (App. *Ib.* 70; cf. Diod. 33.1.4; see 139, Promagistrates).

### Praetors

? L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (190–192, cf. 172) Cos. 130?

Raised the question of bringing an aqueduct to the Capitol contrary to the Sibylline oracles (Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54).

? C. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS (18) Cos. 137

The latest possible date for his praetorship under the Lex Villia.

? M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (49)

A son of the Consul of 178, who attained the praetorship and was noted for his knowledge of the civil law (Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.39; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 130).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

TI. CLAUDIUS ASELLUS (63)

Attempted to hinder Caepio's departure for Spain (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54). In revenge for Scipio's attempt while Censor to demote him to the *aerarii*, he prosecuted him and taunted him with his *infelix lustrum* (Cic. *De Or.* 2.258, 268; Gell. 2.20.6; 3.4.1; 4.17.1; 6.11.9; Fest. 362 L; cf. *FOR* 1.114-116, 237f.).

### Promagistrates

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS Pat. (115) Cos. 142

Proconsul in Farther Spain (Liv. *Per.* 54). His army being defeated and trapped by Viriathus, he made a treaty, which was ratified in Rome, of friendship with him, ceding him the land he then occupied (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54, and *Per.* 54; Diod. 33.1.3; App. *Ib.* 69; Charax Perg. in *FHG* 3.643; cf. Obseq. 23; and see above, Consuls).

Q. POMPEIUS (\*2) Cos. 141

Returned to invest Numantia again but assaults failed and the rigors and losses of a winter siege induced him to negotiate (App. *Ib.* 78-79; Diod. 33.19.1; see 139, Promagistrates; Schulten, *Gesch. Num.* 72f.; D.-G. 4.315, no. 3).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

OPPIUS (3)

Killed while serving under Pompeius before Numantia (App. *Ib.* 78).

### Legates, Lieutenants

Q. OCCIUS (1)

See 142 and 141, Legates; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54.

### Legates, Ambassadors

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS CALVUS (83) Cos. 142

SP. MUMMIUS (13)

Sent, apparently with general instructions, to observe conditions among the eastern Allies, particularly Egypt, Rhodes, Pergamum, Syria (Diod. 33.18.1–4; Strab. 14.5.2 [669c]; Iustin. 38.8.8–11; Lucian. *Macrob.* 12; cf. Polyb. fr. inc. 76 BW; Lucil. 14.464–466 M; Cic. *Rep.* 3.48; 6.11; *Acad.* 2.5; Val. Max. 4.3.13; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 13; *Cum princ. phil.* 1.12; Athen. 6.273a; 12.549d; 14.657f.; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.7).

<sup>1</sup> He is nowhere termed Praetor, though stated to be so in *RE*. Either this Lentulus or the one who was Praetor in Sicily in 137 may be identified with the Consul of 130, since the praenomen of the Praetor of 137 remains unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Despite the evidence of Cic. *Acad.* 2.5, this famous embassy can hardly be dated before Scipio's censorship in 142–140, since his associates were otherwise employed. The limits are set by Claudius Asellus' prosecution of Scipio in 140 and Scipio's prosecution of Aurelius Cotta in 138 (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54–55; Münzer, *Klio* 5 [1905] 135), while according to Lucian (*Macrob.* 12) he visited Attalus II before the latter died in 138. The references in Lucilius given above may apply to this embassy, but mention of Eobatana in 464 suggests that the poet was indulging in exaggeration (see *RE*, no. 335, col. 1452f.). On Scipio in Egypt, see W. Otto and H. Bengtson, *ABAW* 17 (1938) 38.

139 B.C. A.U.C. 615

### Consuls

CN. CALPURNIUS – f. – n. PISO (73) Pr. by 142

M. POPILLIUS M. f. P. n. LAENAS (\*9) Pr. by 142

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([M. Po]pi[l]lius M. f. P. n. [----]); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([----], Cn. [----]); Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54; Val. Max. 1.3.2 (M. Pompilio Laenate L. Calpurnio); Chr. 354 (Pisone et Lenas); *Fast. Hyd.* (Baenate et Pisone); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βενάτου καὶ Πίσωνος); Cassiod. (Cn. Piso et M. Popilius). Popillius succeeded Pompeius in Hither Spain, and when the latter's treaty with Numantia was pronounced invalid, renewed the war (Liv. *Per.* 54 and 55; App. *Ib.* 79; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.9; Flor. 1.34.5; Eutrop. 4.17). He apparently used the period of inactivity to join Servilius Caepio in Farther Spain and negotiate with Viriathus (Diod. 33.21; Dio fr. 79; cf. Schulten, *NJ* 39 [1917] 226f.; *Gesch. Numantia* 73f.; and 138, Pro-magistrates). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 6.

### Praetors

? SEX. ATILIUS SERRANUS (69) Cos. 136

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.



CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. Peregrinus  
*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.15—*ILS* 6. Issued an edict expelling Chaldeans and Jews from the city of Rome (Val. Max. 1.3.2; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54).

? L. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (78) Cos. 136

The latest date possible for his praetorship.

? L. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS<sup>1</sup> (\*11?) Sicily

Defeated by the slaves in revolt (Flor. 2.7.7; cf. Liv. *Per.* 56; Diod. 34–35.2.18; Obseq. 27; Oros. 5.9.6).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

A. GABINIUS<sup>2</sup> (6)

Carried the first law providing for voting by ballot (Cic. *Leg.* 3.35; *Lael.* 41; and cf. *Leg. Agr.* 2.4; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54).

### Promagistrates

Q. POMPEIUS (\*2) Cos. 141, Pr. 144?

Concluded a treaty with Numantia which was declared invalid by the Senate (Cic. *Font.* 23; *Off.* 3.109; *Fin.* 2.54; Liv. *Per.* 54; Vell. 2.1.5, and 90.3; Val. Max. 8.5.1; App. *Ib.* 79, and 83; Flor. 1.34.4; Dio fr. 79; Eutrop. 4.17; Oros. 5.4.21). See D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO<sup>3</sup> Pat. (48) Cos. 140

Campaigned in Lusitania against the Vettones and the Callaici, risking mutiny in his army by his strict discipline. When Viriathus' negotiations with Popillius failed (see Consuls) he continued them with Caepio, who intrigued with the chieftain's friends and secured his assassination. Caepio then forced the various Lusitanian bands to surrender and gave them land (Liv. *Per.* 54, and *Oxy. Per.* 54 and 55; Val. Max. 9.6.4; Vell. 2.1.3; Mela 3.1.4; App. *Ib.* 70, and 74–75; Dio fr. 78; Eutrop. 4.16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 71.3; Oros. 5.23.15; cf. Diod. 33.22; Strabo 3.1.9; Plin. *NH* 4.117).

### Legates, Ambassadors

See 140.

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. 139

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.15—*ILS* 6. It is not known when he was coopted. See Bardt, *Priester* 30.

<sup>1</sup> The names of the series of Praetors who held command in Sicily during the slave revolt until a Consul was sent in 134 depends on the unsatisfactory list given by Florus (2.7.7): L. Plautius Hypsaeus, Calpurnius Piso (probably Frugi, the Consul of 133), Cornelius Lentulus (perhaps the Consul of 130, but see 139, Praetors), Manlius (possibly A. Manlius Torquatus, *RE* no. 2, cf. 74), and P. Popillius Laenas (probably the Consul of 132). The order in which they held office is difficult to determine. It is not a certainty that Florus follows any particular order, but on the assumption that his list is arranged in the reverse order of time, Stella Maranca (315) and Wehrmann (11) are inclined to place Popillius in 139 and proceed back to Plautius in 135. The direct order is perhaps somewhat preferable, for Popillius belonged to a family whose members usually advanced rapidly from praetorship to consulship, but the evidence is inadequate. What is certain is that these men preceded the Consul Fulvius in 134.

<sup>2</sup> It is uncertain whether a Lex Gabinia prohibiting secret gatherings should be attributed to this or a later Gabinius (Porcius Latro, *In Cat.* 19, cited in Niccolini, *FTP* 140).

<sup>3</sup> See 138, Consuls, on Brutus.

138 B.C.      A.U.C. 616

### Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n. SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (354) Pr. by 141

D. IUNIUS M. f. M. n. BRUTUS (CALLAICUS) (57) Pr. by 141

Cic. *Brut.* 85; *Leg.* 3.20; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([D. Iun[ius M.] f. M. n. Brutu[s qui postea] Cal[l]aicus appel[latus est]); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([P.] Corne[----], D. Iuni[----]); Liv. *Per.* 55 and *Oxy. Per.* 55; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.20; Chr. 354 (Nasica et Bruto); so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Cic. *Att.* 6.1.17. The Consuls had charge of the investigation into the murders at Sila, and were imprisoned by the Tribunes for refusing to make certain exemptions from the levy (Cic. *Brut.* 85; *Leg.* 3.20; Liv. *Per.* 55, and *Oxy. Per.* 55; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.20; cf. on Scipio, Val. Max. 3.7.3). Brutus in Farther Spain settled followers of Viriathus at Valentia (Liv. *Per.* 55), and carried the war against the Lusitanians to the Douro (Liv. *Per.* 55, and *Oxy. Per.* 55; App. *Ib.* 71, Sextus!; Flor. 1.33.12; cf. Strabo 3.3.1, and 3.7; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 142 p. 144 Helm). Cf. *Dig.* 1.13.1.2 (Dec. Druso et Porcina!).

### Praetors

? Q. CALPURNIUS PISO (86) Cos. 135

The latest possible date before his consulship. Cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 683, line 42.

? (L.) CALPURNIUS PISO (FRUGI) (96) Cos. 133 Sicily?  
Flor. 2.7.7; see 139, Praetors and note 1.

? SER. FULVIUS FLACCUS (64) Cos. 135  
The latest possible date before his consulship.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. CURIATIUS (3, cf. 10, 11)

S. LICINIUS (2)

Imprisoned the Consuls for refusing to allow certain exemptions from the levy but remitted a fine at popular entreaty (Cic. *Leg.* 3.20; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 55). Curiatius also urged the Consuls to relieve grain prices (Val. Max. 3.7.3; cf. Liv. *Per.* 55).

### Promagistrates

M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*9) Cos. 139

In Hither Spain he made no progress in an attack on the Lusones and was routed by the Numantines (Liv. *Per.* 55 and *Oxy. Per.* 55; App. *Ib.* 79; see Schulten, *Gesch. Num.* 74f.). See Lübker no. 6.

137 B.C. A.U.C. 617

### Consuls

M. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. LEPIDUS PORCINA Pat. (83) Pr. 143?

C. HOSTILIUS A. f. L. n. MANCINUS (18) Pr. by 140

Cic. *Brut.* 106; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([C. Ho]stilius A. f. L. n. Mancin[us]); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. (M. A[i]mili. Lepid., [C. H]ostili. Man[----]); Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 55; App. *Ib.* 80; Obseq. 24; Oros. 5.4.19; Chr. 354 (Porcina et Mancino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lepido Porcina et Mancino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λεπίδου καὶ Φλαμίνου); Cassiod.; and on Porcina, Diod. 33.28; Cic. *Brut.* 97. Mancinus in Hither Spain was defeated and trapped by the Numantines, and saved his army by surrendering and signing a treaty of peace. This the Senate refused to ratify, but replaced him by his colleague and voted (see 136) to surrender him to the Numantines (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 43; *Caec.* 98; *Rep.* 3.28; *De Or.* 1.181, and 238; 2.137; *Off.* 3.109; Liv. *Per.* 55; Val. Max. 1.6.7; 2.7.1; Vell. 2.1.5, 2.1, and 90.3; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 7.4.12–13; Plut. *TG* 5–7; App. *Ib.* 79–80; Flor. 1.34.5–7; Obseq. 24; Eutrop. 4.17; Oros. 5.4.19–5.11; Mart. Cap. 5.456; Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 75–78). Lepidus opposed the ballot law of Cassius Ravilla (Cic. *Brut.* 97; see Tribunes of the Plebs), and was sent to Spain to replace Mancinus.

### Praetors

M. CLAUDIUS (MARCELLUS?) (26)

Killed by lightning on shipboard at Tarracina (Obseq. 24).

? CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (172 or 192) Cos. 130?

Defeated by the forces of the slave revolt in Sicily (Flor. 2.7.7). On his date, see 139, Praetors, and note 1.

? C. FULVIUS FLACCUS (53) Cos. 134

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ANTIUS BRISO (7)

L. CASSIUS LONGINUS RAVILLA (72) Cos. 127

Introduced a measure to extend the ballot to all popular trials except those for *perduellio* (Cic. *Brut.* 97; 106; *Leg.* 3.35-37; *Sest.* 103; *Lael.* 41; *Corn.* 1, fr. 50 and Ascon. 78 C; *Schol. Bob.* 135, and Ps.-Ascon. 216 Stangl; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.494f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 213f.), which was opposed by Antius and the Consul Lepidus (Cic. *Brut.* 97).

### Quaestors

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)

Served under Mancinus against Numantia, and because of his father's reputation in Spain was acceptable to the Numantines as an envoy in arranging the treaty (see above, Consuls). It was proposed in the Senate to hand him and other members of Mancinus' staff over to the Numantines (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 41, and 43; *Brut.* 103; Vell. 2.2.1; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 7.4.13; Plut. *TG* 5-7; Flor. 2.2.2; Dio fr. 83.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 59.4; 64.1; Oros. 5.8.3; cf. Claud. Quad. fr. 73, and Val. Ant. fr. 57 Peter).

### Promagistrates

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS (CALLAICUS) (57) Cos. 138

Campaigned against the Callaici in Farther Spain, crossed the river Oblivio, advanced to the Minius and won an important success (Liv. *Per.* 55, and *Oxy. Per.* 55; Strabo 3.3.4; Ovid *Fast.* 6.461; Vell. 2.5.1; Plut. *Quaest. Rom.* 34; App. *Ib.* 72; Flor. 1.33.12; Oros. 5.5.12; cf. Diod. 33.27; Mela 3.10; Plin. *NH* 4.115).

## Legates, Envoys

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)

See Quaestors.

<sup>1</sup> Münzer (*RE* no. 172) is inclined to identify him with Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, and to consider that L. Cornelius the Praetor of 140 should more probably be identified with the Consul of 130.

136 B.C.      A.U.C. 618

## Consuls

L.<sup>1</sup> FURIUS - f. - n. PHILUS Pat. (78) Pr. by 139

SEX. ATILIUS M. f. C. n. SERRANUS (69) Pr. by 139

Cic. *Att.* 12.5b; *Off.* 3.109; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([Sex.] Atilius M. f. C. n. Serran[us]); *Obseq.* 25; Chr. 354 (Pilo et Serrano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Philo et Servilio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Furius, Val. Max. 3.7.5. The Consuls carried the measure to surrender Mancinus to the Numantines (Cic. *Off.* 3.109), and Furius brought him to Hither Spain, but accomplished little in the war (Cic. *Off.* 3.109; *Rep.* 3.28; App. *Ib.* 83; Dio fr. 79, and 81; cf. Liv. *Per.* 56; and see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 80f.). Atilius held command in Italy and Gaul (see 135, Promagistrates).

## Censors

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143

Q. FULVIUS M. f. M. n. NOBILIOR (95) Cos. 153

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([Q. Fulv]ius M. f. M. n. Nobilior). Claudius exercised his office harshly but Fulvius was more moderate (Dio fr. 81; Fest. 360 L). Claudius was named Princeps Senatus (Plut. *TG* 4.1).<sup>2</sup> They completed the lustrum in 135 (Liv. *Per.* 56).

## Praetors

MANLIUS Pat. (2, cf. 74) Sicily

A Praetor Manlius, perhaps A. Manlius Torquatus (*RE* no. 74), was defeated by the slaves in Sicily (Flor. 2.7.7; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 3.5.3; see 139, Praetors, and note 1).

P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA<sup>3</sup> (17) Cos. 133

Cic. *Att.* 12.5.3. He maintained the position that the surrender of Mancinus to the Numantines had annulled his rights as a citizen be

yond possibility of recovery, even though they had rejected him (*Dig.* 49.15.4; 50.7.18; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 1.181, and 238; 2.137; see above, Consuls).

? L. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (6)

Named first in the list of witnesses to the *S.C. de Priensibus* (SIG<sup>3</sup> 688, 135 B.C.). It is certain that he attained the office (Varro *RR* 2.4.2).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

P. RUTILIUS M. f. (9)

When Mancinus returned to Rome, Rutilius prevented him from entering the Senate on the ground that he had lost his citizenship beyond recovery (Cic. *De Or.* 1.181; cf. 238; 2.137; see Praetors, on Scaevola). On his name, see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.360.

### Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS PORCINA<sup>4</sup> Pat. (83) Cos. 137, Pr. 143?

Proconsul (*Liv. Per.* 56). While awaiting the Senate's decision regarding Mancinus' treaty with Numantia he attacked the Vaccaeii and in cooperation with Brutus besieged Pallantia, but after a defeat was superseded in his command, and upon his return was forced to pay a fine (*Liv. Per.* 56; App. *Ib.* 80—83; Oros. 5.5.13—14; Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 78—80).

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS CALLAICUS<sup>5</sup> (57) Cos. 138

In Farther Spain he continued the war against the Callaeci (*Liv. Per.* 56), and with Lepidus attacked the Vaccaeii and Pallantia (App. *Ib.* 72—73; cf. Val. Max. 6.4, ext. 1). He returned to celebrate a triumph, probably in 136 or 135 and certainly by 133, over the Callaeci and Lusitani (Plut. *TG* 21.2; Eutrop. 4.19) and assume the cognomen Callaicus (*Fast. Cap.* for 138; Ovid *Fast.* 6. 461f.; Strabo 3.3.8; Vell. 2.5.1; Plin. *NH* 36.26; *Schol. Bob.* 179 Stangl; Ampel. 19.4; 23; 26.2). See 133, Promagistrates.

### Legates, Envoys

(L. CORNELIUS ?) CINNA (cf. 105) Cos. 127

(L.) CAECILIUS (METELLUS CALVUS ?) (cf. 83) Cos. 142

Sent by the Senate to restrain Lepidus Porcina from attacking the Vaccaeii (App. *Ib.* 81).

## Legates, Lieutenants

a. FLACCUS<sup>6</sup>

Served under Lepidus Porcina in Hither Spain (App. *Ib.* 81).

## b. Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148

Q. POMPEIUS (\*2) Cos. 141, Pr. 144?

Though hostile to each other and to the Consul Philus, they were compelled by the Senate at Philus' wish to serve with him in Spain (Val. Max. 3.7.5; Dio fr. 82). On Pompeius, see D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

<sup>1</sup> The praenomen L. appears in Cicero (*Brut.* 108; *Off.* 3.109; *Rep.* 1.17) and Obsequens (25). P. in Val. Max. 3.7.5 and Cassiod. is almost certainly an error.

<sup>2</sup> Willems (*Sénat* 1.113) holds that Scipio Nasica Serapio, Cos. 138, was chosen Princeps Senatus in 136, but the passage of Diodorus (34.33) on which he bases his argument has confused three generations of Nasicae. The evidence of Plutarch strongly indicates that Claudius was Princeps Senatus in 133.

<sup>3</sup> Scaevola's condemnation, while Iudex, of a *mimus* who publicly attacked Accius may be dated to this year (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.24; 2.19; see *RE*), but no evidence connects it with Accius' *Brutus* in honor of the triumph of Brutus Callaicus (see Promagistrates).

<sup>4</sup> According to Appian Lepidus was relieved of his consulship (ὀπίσταν) after his defeat, but he cannot have reached Spain until late in 137. Livy (*Per.* 56) calls him Proconsul, and the operations against the Vaccaeii and Pallantia are best placed in this year. On the chronology of Brutus' campaigns, see *RE*, and Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 78. Schulten believes that the lunar eclipse of April 1, 136, marks the date of the retreat from Pallantia.

<sup>5</sup> Brutus' triumph has been dated in 133 (Degrassi 558) because Eutropius lists it after Attalus' death and along with the triumph of Scipio Aemilianus (4.19). A provincial command lasting from 138 to 133 appears to be quite extraordinary in this period, and no details are preserved of military operations under Brutus' command after 136. Münzer (*RE*) doubts if Eutropius represents the correct order of time.

<sup>6</sup> Flaccus may possibly be identified with either C. Fulvius, Cos. 134, or M. Fulvius, Cos. 125 (*RE* 53 and 58, resp.).

135 B.C.      A.U.C. 619

## Consuls

SER. FULVIUS Q. f. - n. FLACCUS (64) Pr. 138

Q. CALPURNIUS C. f. C. n. PISO<sup>1</sup> (86) Pr. by 138

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([Q. Ca.]lpurnius C. [f. C. n.] Piso); Obseq. 26; Chr. 354 (Flacco et Pisone), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.6.1; Cassiod.; and on Flaccus, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.635—*ILS* 22; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 688; Liv. *Per.* 56. Flaccus repelled an invasion of Illyria by

Vardaei (Liv. *Per.* 56; App. *Illyr.* 10). Piso in Hither Spain attacked Pallantia (App. *Ib.* 83), while Obsequens records a defeat at Numantia (26; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 81).

### Praetors

M. COSCONIUS<sup>2</sup> (8) Macedonia

Held command in Macedonia, and won victories over Scordisci in Thrace (Liv. *Per.* 56). Probably remained until 133 or 132, since Cyzicus sent envoys to him when in difficulty during the revolt of Aristonicus (*IGRP* 4.134).

? P. POPILLIUS LAENAS<sup>3</sup> (\*10) Cos. 132 Sicily

Searched out 900 runaway slaves and restored them to their masters (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.638—*ILS* 23; cf. 637). See Lübker no. 7.

? P. RUPILIUS (5) Cos. 132

The latest possible date under the Lex Villia.

### Aediles, Curule

? C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS<sup>4</sup> (92) Cos. 129

Cic. *Att.* 13.32.3.

? Q. MINUCIUS<sup>5</sup> (25)

? (L.) VALERIUS (FLACCUS) Pat. (175, cf. 60) Cos. 131

*Didasc. Ter. And.* (Donatus); see Dziatzko, *RhM* 21 (1866) 65f.; and Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 41, note 2, on Valerius.

### Promagistrates

SEX. ATILIUS SERRANUS (69) Cos. 136

Proconsul in Gaul, where he fixed the boundaries of Vicetia and Ateste (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.636—*ILS* 5945).

<sup>1</sup> On Piso's filiation, see *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 683, line 42.

<sup>2</sup> The order of events as given in Liv. *Per.* 56 indicates that Cosconius was Praetor in Macedonia in 135. The inscription is usually associated with the war of Aristonicus (133–129), in which case Cosconius remained for at least three years (see Rostovtzeff, *SEHWW* 809, 1522, note 80 and references cited there; and most recently, E. V. Hansen, *Attalids of Pergamum* 144f., notes 107–109). Magie holds that an earlier date is more probable (*Anatol. Stud. Buckler* 181, note 2), since Cyzicus was not certainly involved in the war. But he minimizes the extent of the war too much. Sestos was certainly involved (*OGIS* 339, lines 16–19). See now Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1038, note 13.



<sup>2</sup> The person to whom these inscriptions refer is almost certainly the Consul of 132, whose praetorship must be dated in or before 135. See 139, Praetors, and note 1.

<sup>4</sup> According to Cicero Tuditanus attained the curule magistracies *legitimis annis*. Thus he probably held the Aedileship, and as he was Praetor in 132, 135 is the latest date. If the practice of alternating pairs of patricians and plebeians still continued 136 would be the most probable one (Cichorius, *Unters. Lucil.* 235–237; Seidel 42f.).

<sup>5</sup> Dziatzko holds that these were Aediles at the time of a revival performance and is inclined to identify Valerius with the Consul of 131. Seidel (78) and Cichorius (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 235–237) use the combination of a plebeian and a patrician as an indication that the old rule of alternation had been given up. Dates and identifications remain exceedingly doubtful.

134 B.C.      A.U.C. 620

### Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335)  
Cos. 147

C. FULVIUS Q. f. CN. n. FLACCUS (53) Pr. by 137

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([C. Ful]vius Q. f. C. [n.] Flaccus); Obseq. 27; Chr. 354 (Aemiliano II et Flacco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione Africano et Flacco); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σκιπίωνος καὶ Φλάκου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.763c; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1842. Scipio was elected under suspension of the law of 151 against iteration of the consulship, and given the command in Hither Spain by special vote.<sup>1</sup> After devoting much of the year to restoring discipline in the army, he proceeded to subjugate the areas which supported Numantia and begin the siege of the city (App. *Ib.* 84–89; Liv. *Per.* 57; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 1.17; *Deiot.* 19; *Fam.* 5.12.2; Sall. *Iug.* 7–9; Val. Max. 2.7.1; 8.15.7; Vell. 2.9.4; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.1 and 5, 3.9, and 7.27; Plut. *Mar.* 3.2–3; and 13.2; *TG* 13.1; *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 15–20; Gell. 2.13.3; Flor. 1.34.8–12; Aelian. *NH* 11.9.5; Polyæn. 8.16.1–5; Eutrop. 4.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.6; Veget. *RM* 1.15; 3.10; *SHA, Hadr.* 10.2; Oros. 5.7.4; *Schol. Clun.* 272 Stangl; Fest. 249 L; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 85–129; and below, Legates and Tribunes of the Soldiers). Flaccus received the command in Sicily in the war with the slaves (Liv. *Per.* 56; Obseq. 27; Oros. 5.9.6).

### Praetors

? P. LICINIUS DIVES CRASSUS MUCIANUS (72) Cos. 131

? L. VALERIUS FLACCUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (175, cf. 60) Cos. 131

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

### Quaestors

**Q. FABIVS MAXIVS (ALLOBROGIVS)** Pat. (110) Cos. 121, Pr. 124?

Commended to the electors by Scipio (Val. Max. 8.15.4), and despite the cognomen Buteo in Appian (*Ib.* 84) is probably the nephew who had charge under him of 4000 volunteers for the Spanish war. See Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 317f.

### Promagistrates

**M. COSCONIVS** (8) Pr. 135

Governor of Macedonia. See 135, Praetors.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers<sup>3</sup>

**MEMMIVS** (5) Pr. 104?

**P. RUTILIVS RUFVS** (34) Cos. 105, Pr. 118

**SEMPRONIVS ASELLIO** (16)

? **C. SEMPRONIVS GRACCHVS** (47)

All served under Scipio at Numantia (Memmius: Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.1; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 17. Rutilius: App. *Ib.* 88; Cic. *Rep.* 1.17; Suidas, s. v. 'Ρουτλίου 'Ροῦφος. Asellio: Gell. 2.13.3, the historian. Gracchus: Plut. *TG* 13.1, not specifically termed Tr. Mil.).

### Legates, Lieutenants

**Q. FABIVS MAXIVS AEMILIANVS** Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149

Served in Spain with his brother Scipio (App. *Ib.* 90).

<sup>1</sup> Appian (*Ib.* 84) and Plutarch (*Mar.* 12.1) confuse this suspension of the law with that in 147. Cicero says that he was elected in absence (*Rep.* 6.11), and that he was not a candidate (*Lael.* 11; cf. Cassiod.), while Valerius Maximus (8.15.4) has him elected when commending the candidacy of his nephew for the quaestorship. See Liv. *Per.* 56; Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 69; *Mur.* 58; Elogium, above; Vell. 2.4.2; Val. Max. 4.3.13; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 15; Gell. 16.8.10; Obseq. 37; Eutrop. 4.17; Oros. 5.7.1.

<sup>2</sup> L. Valerius Flaccus, the Consul of 131, has frequently been identified with L. Valerius L. f. who is named as Praetor in a Senatus Consultum reported in Josephus (*AJ* 14.8.6, 145). It is generally agreed that the decree does not belong to the year 47 in which Josephus reports it. Similarities between this decree and a letter of a Consul Lucius (*I Maccab.* 15.16–21) have led to assimilation of the dates of the two documents (see 142, Consuls, and note 1), but the date formerly proposed (139 B.C.) has been proved impossible, and 142 B.C. makes much too long an interval between the praetorship and the consulship of Valerius. 135 or 134 is a more probable date for his praetorship. Moreover in both years the Consuls were away in distant provinces and the

urban Praetor would naturally have charge of Senate meetings in their absence. Could the similarities in the two decrees be explained by a similarity of occasion, the first because of an embassy sent to secure Roman friendship at the beginning of the rule of Simon and the second because of an embassy sent at the beginning of the rule of John Hyrcanus I? and the confusion in Josephus be caused by confusion between Hyrcanus I and Hyrcanus II?

<sup>3</sup> With Scipio were also C. Marius and C. Lucilius (Vell. 2.9.4, on Lucilius; Vell. 2.9.4; Val. Max. 8.15.7; Plut. *Mar.* 3.2–4, and 13.2, on Marius). Marius' position is uncertain, perhaps an *eques* (Plut. *Mar.* 13.2), for this service precedes his military tribunate (Sall. *Iug.* 63.3). Lucilius is termed an *eques* but as the brother, and later the brother-in-law also, of a senator, could have had an official position on Scipio's staff (see Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 14 ff., 24 ff.).

133 B.C.      A.U.C. 621

### Consuls

P. MUCIUS P. f. Q. n. SCAEVOLA (17) Pr. 136

L. CALPURNIUS L. f. C. n. PISO FRUGI (96) Pr. 138?

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.585, Lex Agraria of 111; Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.1–8; *Att.* 1.19.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 52f., 125, 470f. (P. Muc[----], L. Calpurnius [L. f. C. n. Piso] Fru[gi]); Vell. 2.2.2; Ps.-Ascon. 221 Stangl; Chr. 354 (Scepsula et Pisone); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scaevola et Calpurnio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Mucius, Plut. *TG* 9.1; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.39. Mucius was consulted by Ti. Gracchus (see Tribunes of the Plebs) regarding his initial program (Cic. *Acad.* 2.13; Plut. *TG* 9.1), and opposed violent action to prevent his re-election, but defended the murderers (Cic. *Dom.* 91; *Planc.* 88; *De Or.* 2.285; *Tusc.* 4.51; Val. Max. 3.2.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.7). Calpurnius received the command in Sicily against the slaves. He restored discipline in the army, captured Murgantia, and attacked Enna (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.847; Val. Max. 2.7.9; 4.3.10; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.26; Oros. 5.9.6).

### Praetors

? AP. CLAUDIUS Pat. (11) Cos. Suff. 130

? M. PERPERNA (4) Cos. 130 Sicily?

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Perperna, see 132, Promagistrates.

C. POPILLIUS<sup>1</sup> C. f. (not in \**RE*) Pr. Urbanus

Presided over a meeting of the Senate when it decreed instructions for future governors of Asia to maintain the acts of Attalus III and the earlier kings (*OGIS* 435–*IGRP* 4.301).

? L. RUPILIUS (4)

A candidate for the consulship between 132, his brother's consulship, and the death of Scipio in 129 (Fannius fr. 6 Peter; Cic. *Lael.* 73; Plin. *NH* 7.122). Accordingly 133 is the latest date possible for his praetorship under the Lex Villia.

### Aediles of the Plebs

LUCRETIVS VESPILLO (34)

Ordered the bodies of Ti. Gracchus and others who died with him to be thrown into the Tiber (Val. Max. 1.4.2, from Nepos; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.8).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. ? MUCIVS ?<sup>2</sup> (1) or MINUCIVS ? (6) or MUMMIVS ? (12)

Succeeded M. Octavius (see below), and at the elections for 132 urged Rubrius to let him preside (Plut. *TG* 13.2; 18.1, Mucius; App. *BC* 1.12 and 14, Mummius; Oros. 5.8.3, Minucius).

M. OCTAVIVS (31)

He persisted in his veto of the agrarian bill of Gracchus, and was deposed by vote of the assembly (Cic. *Mil.* 72; *ND* 1.106; *Leg.* 3.24; *Brut.* 95; Liv. *Per.* 58; Diod. 34-35.7.1; Vell. 2.2.3; Ascon. 72 C; Plut. *TG* 10-12, and 14-15; Flor. 2.2.5; Dio fr. 83, and 46.49.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.4; Oros. 5.8.3; cf. *FOR* 2.11-12, 113f.).

RUBRIVS (1)

Was presiding over the tribunician elections for 132, but gave them over to Mucius (App. *BC* 1.14, *ῥομβίλου* Mss; cf. Plut. *TG* 18.1).

P. SATVREIVS<sup>3</sup> (1)

A colleague of Gracchus and the first to strike him (Plut. *TG* 19.6).

TI. SEMPRONIVS GRACCHVS (54)

Immediately upon entering office he embarked on a program of reform which involved 1. an agrarian law which limited possession of public land to the amount set by the Licinio-Sextian rogations of 366 and provided for assigning the rest to poor people through a commission of three persons; 2. deposition of his colleague Octavius from office when he persisted in his veto (see above); 3. grant to the commission of the right to decide questions of ownership; 4. application of funds from the Attalid inheritance to the work of the commission; 5. also, but with less good authority, he is credited with bills to limit the term of military service, to reaffirm the right of appeal to the

<sup>3</sup> The person to whom these inscriptions refer is almost certainly the Consul of 132, whose praetorship must be dated in or before 135. See 139, Praetors, and note 1.

<sup>4</sup> According to Cicero Tuditanus attained the curule magistracies *legitimis annis*. Thus he probably held the Aedileship, and as he was Praetor in 132. 135 is the latest date. If the practice of alternating pairs of patricians and plebeians still continued 136 would be the most probable one (Cichorius, *Unters. Lucil.* 235–237; Seidel 42f.).

<sup>5</sup> Dziatzko holds that these were Aediles at the time of a revival performance and is inclined to identify Valerius with the Consul of 131. Seidel (78) and Cichorius (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 235–237) use the combination of a plebeian and a patrician as an indication that the old rule of alternation had been given up. Dates and identifications remain exceedingly doubtful.

134 B.C.      A.U.C. 620

### Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335)  
Cos. 147

C. FULVIUS Q. f. CN. n. FLACCUS (53) Pr. by 137

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([C. Ful]vius Q. f. C. [n.] Flaccus); Obseq. 27; Chr. 354 (Aemiliano II et Flacco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione Africano et Flacco); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σκιπίωνος καὶ Φλάκκου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.763c; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1842. Scipio was elected under suspension of the law of 151 against iteration of the consulship, and given the command in Hither Spain by special vote.<sup>1</sup> After devoting much of the year to restoring discipline in the army, he proceeded to subjugate the areas which supported Numantia and begin the siege of the city (App. *Ib.* 84–89; Liv. *Per.* 57; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 1.17; *Deiot.* 19; *Fam.* 5.12.2; Sall. *Iug.* 7–9; Val. Max. 2.7.1; 8.15.7; Vell. 2.9.4; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.1 and 5, 3.9, and 7.27; Plut. *Mar.* 3.2–3; and 13.2; *TG* 13.1; *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 15–20; Gell. 2.13.3; Flor. 1.34.8–12; Aelian. *NH* 11.9.5; Polyæn. 8.16.1–5; Eutrop. 4.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.6; Veget. *RM* 1.15; 3.10; *SHA, Hadr.* 10.2; Oros. 5.7.4; *Schol. Clun.* 272 Stangl; Fest. 249 L; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 85–129; and below, Legates and Tribunes of the Soldiers). Flaccus received the command in Sicily in the war with the slaves (Liv. *Per.* 56; Obseq. 27; Oros. 5.9.6).

### Praetors

? P. LICINIUS DIVES CRASSUS MUCIANUS (72) Cos. 131

? L. VALERIUS FLACCUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (175, cf. 60) Cos. 131

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

### Quaestors

Q. FABIVS MAXIVS (ALLOBROGIVS) Pat. (110) Cos. 121, Pr. 124?

Commended to the electors by Scipio (Val. Max. 8.15.4), and despite the cognomen Buteo in Appian (*Ib.* 84) is probably the nephew who had charge under him of 4000 volunteers for the Spanish war. See Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 317f.

### Promagistrates

M. COSCONIVS (8) Pr. 135

Governor of Macedonia. See 135, Praetors.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers<sup>3</sup>

MEMMIVS (5) Pr. 104?

P. RUTILIVS RUFVS (34) Cos. 105, Pr. 118

SEMPRONIVS ASELLIO (16)

? C. SEMPRONIVS GRACCHVS (47)

All served under Scipio at Numantia (Memmius: Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.1; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 17. Rutilius: App. *Ib.* 88; Cic. *Rep.* 1.17; Suidas, s. v. 'Ρουτίλιος 'Ροῦφος. Asellio: Gell. 2.13.3, the historian. Gracchus: Plut. *TG* 13.1, not specifically termed Tr. Mil.).

### Legates, Lieutenants

Q. FABIVS MAXIVS AEMILIANVS Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149

Served in Spain with his brother Scipio (App. *Ib.* 90).

<sup>1</sup> Appian (*Ib.* 84) and Plutarch (*Mar.* 12.1) confuse this suspension of the law with that in 147. Cicero says that he was elected in absence (*Rep.* 6.11), and that he was not a candidate (*Lael.* 11; cf. Cassiod.), while Valerius Maximus (8.15.4) has him elected when commending the candidacy of his nephew for the quaestorship. See Liv. *Per.* 56; Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 69; *Mur.* 58; Elogium, above; Vell. 2.4.2; Val. Max. 4.3.13; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 15; Gell. 16.8.10; Obseq. 37; Eutrop. 4.17; Oros. 5.7.1.

<sup>2</sup> L. Valerius Flaccus, the Consul of 131, has frequently been identified with L. Valerius L. f. who is named as Praetor in a Senatus Consultum reported in Josephus (*AJ* 14.8.6, 145). It is generally agreed that the decree does not belong to the year 47 in which Josephus reports it. Similarities between this decree and a letter of a Consul Lucius (*I Maccab.* 15.16–21) have led to assimilation of the dates of the two documents (see 142, Consuls, and note 1), but the date formerly proposed (139 B.C.) has been proved impossible, and 142 B.C. makes much too long an interval between the praetorship and the consulship of Valerius. 135 or 134 is a more probable date for his praetorship. Moreover in both years the Consuls were away in distant provinces and the

urban Praetor would naturally have charge of Senate meetings in their absence. Could the similarities in the two decrees be explained by a similarity of occasion, the first because of an embassy sent to secure Roman friendship at the beginning of the rule of Simon and the second because of an embassy sent at the beginning of the rule of John Hyrcanus I? and the confusion in Josephus be caused by confusion between Hyrcanus I and Hyrcanus II?

<sup>3</sup> With Scipio were also C. Marius and C. Lucilius (Vell. 2.9.4, on Lucilius; Vell. 2.9.4; Val. Max. 8.15.7; Plut. *Mar.* 3.2–4, and 13.2, on Marius). Marius' position is uncertain, perhaps an *eques* (Plut. *Mar.* 13.2), for this service precedes his military tribunate (Sall. *Iug.* 63.3). Lucilius is termed an *eques* but as the brother, and later the brother-in-law also, of a senator, could have had an official position on Scipio's staff (see Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 14ff., 24ff.).

133 B.C.      A.U.C. 621

### Consuls

P. MUCIUS P. f. Q. n. SCAEVOLA (17) Pr. 136

L. CALPURNIUS L. f. C. n. PISO FRUGI (96) Pr. 138?

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.585, Lex Agraria of 111; Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.1–8; *Att.* 1.19.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 470f. (P. Muc[---], L. Calpurnius [L. f. C. n. Piso] Fru[gi]); Vell. 2.2.2; Ps.-Ascon. 221 Stangl; Chr. 354 (Scepsula et Pisone); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scaevola et Calpurnio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Mucius, Plut. *TG* 9.1; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.39. Mucius was consulted by Ti. Gracchus (see Tribunes of the Plebs) regarding his initial program (Cic. *Acad.* 2.13; Plut. *TG* 9.1), and opposed violent action to prevent his re-election, but defended the murderers (Cic. *Dom.* 91; *Planc.* 88; *De Or.* 2.285; *Tusc.* 4.51; Val. Max. 3.2.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.7). Calpurnius received the command in Sicily against the slaves. He restored discipline in the army, captured Murgantia, and attacked Enna (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.847; Val. Max. 2.7.9; 4.3.10; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.26; Oros. 5.9.6).

### Praetors

? AP. CLAUDIUS Pat. (11) Cos. Suff. 130

? M. PERPERNA (4) Cos. 130 Sicily?

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Perperna, see 132, Promagistrates.

C. POPILLIUS<sup>1</sup> C. f. (not in \**RE*) Pr. Urbanus

Presided over a meeting of the Senate when it decreed instructions for future governors of Asia to maintain the acts of Attalus III and the earlier kings (*OGIS* 435–*IGRP* 4.301).

? L. RUPILIUS (4)

A candidate for the consulship between 132, his brother's consulship, and the death of Scipio in 129 (Fannius fr. 6 Peter; Cic. *Lael.* 73; Plin. *NH* 7.122). Accordingly 133 is the latest date possible for his praetorship under the Lex Villia.

### Aediles of the Plebs

LUCRETIUS VESPILLO (34)

Ordered the bodies of Ti. Gracchus and others who died with him to be thrown into the Tiber (Val. Max. 1.4.2, from Nepos; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.8).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. ? MUCIUS?<sup>2</sup> (1) or MINUCIUS? (6) or MUMMIUS? (12)

Succeeded M. Octavius (see below), and at the elections for 132 urged Rubrius to let him preside (Plut. *TG* 13.2; 18.1, Mucius; App. *BC* 1.12 and 14, Mummius; Oros. 5.8.3, Minucius).

M. OCTAVIUS (31)

He persisted in his veto of the agrarian bill of Gracchus, and was deposed by vote of the assembly (Cic. *Mil.* 72; *ND* 1.106; *Leg.* 3.24; *Brut.* 95; Liv. *Per.* 58; Diod. 34-35.7.1; Vell. 2.2.3; Ascon. 72 C; Plut. *TG* 10-12, and 14-15; Flor. 2.2.5; Dio fr. 83, and 46.49.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.4; Oros. 5.8.3; cf. *FOR* 2.11-12, 113f.).

RUBRIUS (1)

Was presiding over the tribunician elections for 132, but gave them over to Mucius (App. *BC* 1.14, *ῥομβίου* Mss; cf. Plut. *TG* 18.1).

P. SATUREIUS<sup>3</sup> (1)

A colleague of Gracchus and the first to strike him (Plut. *TG* 19.6).

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)

Immediately upon entering office he embarked on a program of reform which involved 1. an agrarian law which limited possession of public land to the amount set by the Licinio-Sextian rogations of 366 and provided for assigning the rest to poor people through a commission of three persons; 2. deposition of his colleague Octavius from office when he persisted in his veto (see above); 3. grant to the commission of the right to decide questions of ownership; 4. application of funds from the Attalid inheritance to the work of the commission; 5. also, but with less good authority, he is credited with bills to limit the term of military service, to reaffirm the right of appeal to the



people, and to make knights members of juries. When a candidate for reelection he was attacked in the Forum by a group of senators and killed with many of his supporters. (In general, see Liv. *Per.* 58; Plut. *TG* 8—20; App. *BC* 1—17; cf. *FOR* 2.1—15, 109—114; on the agrarian law, see also Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.10 and 31; *Sest.* 103; *Off.* 2.80; Diod. 34—35.6.1—2; Val. Max. 7.2.6; Vell. 2.2.3; Flor. 2.2.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.3; *Schol. Bob.* 118, and 135 Stangl; cf. *Lex Agr.* of 111 *passim*; *FOR* 1.221, 223f.; 2.111ff.; on Octavius, see above; on the commission, see Special Commissions; on the Attalid inheritance: Liv. *Per.* 58; Plut. *TG* 14; Flor. 1.35; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.5; Oros. 5.8.4; on the minor measures: Plut. *TG* 16; Plin. *NH* 33.34; Tac. *Ann.* 12.60; Dio fr. 63; Ampel. 26.1; Macrob. 3.14.6; on his second candidacy and death: Semp. Asellio fr. 6 Peter; Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 4.31, and 67; Cic. *Caec.* 87; *Verr.* 2.4.108; *Cat.* 1.29; 4.13; *Dom.* 91; *Har. Resp.* 43; *Planc.* 88; *Mil.* 8, and 14; *Phil.* 8.13; *De Or.* 2.106, 170, and 285; 3.214; *Brut.* 103, 107, and 212; *Rep.* 1.31; 6.8; *Lael.* 37, and 41; *Div.* 1.56; *Tusc.* 4.51; *Off.* 1.76, and 109; Caes. *BC* 1.7.6; Sall. *Iug.* 31.7; 42.1; Nepos *Ill. Vir.* fr. 15 Peter; Diod. 34—35.7.2—3, and 33.6; Val. Max. 1.4.3; 2.8.7; 3.2.17; 4.7.1; 5.3.2e; 6.2.3, and 3.1a; Vell. 2.3.1—4; 2.6.7, and 7.4; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.13.24; Plut. *CG* 3.3—4; 14.2; *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 23; Dio 46.49.2; Obseq. 27a; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.8; Oros. 5.9.1—3; Augustin. *CD* 2.21.)

### Promagistrates

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

Destroyed Numantia and sold the survivors into slavery, and with the aid of the usual senatorial commission completed arrangements in his province (Semp. Asellio fr. 5 Peter; Liv. *Per.* 57; 59; Val. Max. 2.7.1; 7.6, ext. 2; 8.15.7; Vell. 2.4.2; Senec. *Ira* 1.11.7; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.7; 4.7.16; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 20—22; App. *Ib.* 89—99; Flor. 1.34.12—17; Eutrop. 4.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.6; Veget. *RM* 3.21; *SHA*, *Pius* 9—10; Ampel. 18.1; 24; Oros. 5.7.5—18; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 142, p. 144 Helm; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 130—139).

? D. IUNIUS BRUTUS CALLAICUS (57) Cos. 138

Following the order in Eutrop. 4.19, Deglassi is inclined to date Brutus' triumph in 133. See 136, Promagistrates and note 4.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

See 134, on those with Scipio in Spain.

## Legates, Lieutenants

See 134, on those with Scipio in Spain.

## Prefects

C. TITUS (6)

A commander of allied cavalry in Sicily under Piso, who was punished for surrender by public ignominy (Val. Max. 2.7.9; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.26).

## Special Commissions

### *Triumviri agris iudicandis assignandis*

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143

Elected under the agrarian law of Ti. Gracchus to resume possession of public land and divide it among the poor, then empowered to decide questions of ownership (App. *BC* 1.13, and 18—19; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.639—644 and 719, the boundary stones; Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.31; Liv. *Per.* 58; Val. Max. 7.2.6; Vell. 2.2.3; Plut. *TG* 13.1).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS (72) Cos. 131

Elected to the place of Ti. Gracchus (Plut. *TG* 21.1; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.639—642 and 719; *Ann. Epig.* 1945, no. 25; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.4, C. Crassum).

## Augurs

Plut. *TG* 4.1

?—133: TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)

He became an Augur at an early age, but the date is not known.

?—130: AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143

A member of the college along with Ti. Gracchus, but when he entered is not known.

There follows a list of the probable membership of the college of Augurs just before the death of Tiberius Gracchus in 133:

### *Patricians*

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. PULCHER (295) Cos. 143 Augur ?—130

P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS (335) Cos.

147, 134 Augur ?—129

M. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. LEPIDUS PORCINA (83) Cos. 137 Augur before 125, and probably much earlier  
The remaining patrician is unknown.

### *Plebeians*

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148 Augur bef. 140—115

C. LAELIUS C. f. C. n. (3) Cos. 140, Pr. 145 Augur bef. 140—ca. 128

D. IUNIUS M. f. M. n. BRUTUS CALLAICUS (57) Cos. 138 Augur bef. 129, and probably some years earlier

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54) Augur ?—133

Q. MUCIUS Q. f. Q. n. SCAEVOLA (21) Cos. 117, Pr. 120 Augur bef. 129—ca. 89

Note that C. FANNIUS M. f. — n. (7) Cos. 122, Pr. 126?, had become an Augur by 129. As Q. Mucius Scaevola was preferred to him (see 129, Augurs), he was probably a recent choice at that time, and may very possibly have been the successor to Tiberius Gracchus.

<sup>1</sup> Popillius is otherwise unknown, though he was probably a brother of P. Popillius C. f., who was Consul in 132. The decree is dated between the Ides of Sextilis and the Ides of December in some year near the time of the acquisition of the province of Asia, and is usually assigned to 133 because no account is taken of the revolt of Aristonicus and the acts of the kings are validated in their entirety. Magie (*Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2. 1033, note 1) favors a date when the revolt was crushed and instructions could perhaps more properly be given to future governors than to Legates concerned with the organization of the province, and suggests 129, when we also know that both Consuls were absent from Rome and the Praetor Urbanus would preside over the Senate. If this is correct, the decree must be dated before the first of October when the Consul Sempronius celebrated a triumph. We cannot however be sure what commission may have taken Scaevola from Rome in late 133 while his colleague was in Sicily, and an instruction of this kind for all future governors could reasonably form part of the original basis for the organization of the province when the Senate returned to the question after the death of Tiberius Gracchus. Furthermore, the relationship of the date of the decree to that of the *Senatus Consultum de Agro Pergameno* tends to favor the earlier dating.

A fragment of this decree, found at Adramyttium (*IGRP* 4.262), referring to a dispute between the Pergamenes and the publicans, was dated after the legislation of Gaius Gracchus, and preferably about 110 B. C. on the basis of the possible identification of the persons named in the consilium (Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucilius* 3f.). But fragments of another copy found at Smyrna (full text in Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 252–283) mention the month Quinctilis and Consuls whose names end in — νιος and — ύλλιος, respectively, one of whom, the latter, certainly appears to be in office and in position to take action directly at the time of the decree (ἐὰν αὐτῷ φαίνηται), and among the questions at issue seems to be τίνες ὄροι Περγαμηνῶν εἶσιν. This evidence led

Passerini to suggest 129 B. C., the consulship of Sempronius and Aquillius, when the latter held command in Asia. If this dating is correct, the decree of Popillius must be placed earlier, and probably in 133, since disputes arising from the settlement of the province could hardly reach the Senate two months or more before instructions for the settlement were given.

Magie (*op. cit.* 2.1055, note 25) rejects the dating in 129 and prefers a date near the end of the second century for the following reasons: Aquillius is the name of the Consul mentioned, but he need not be identified with the Consul of 129 and may be his son, the Consul of 101; the restoration of line 17 ([Μάιος Ἀκύλλιος Γάιος Σεμπρώνιος] δπατοι) is not valid, nor need the Consuls referred to be either those of the current year or the college of any one year; the year 129 is too soon after the revolt of Aristonicus for controversies to arise between the Pergamenes and the publicans; and in the lists of names of Roman senators in the council L. Domitius Cn. f. should be identified with the Consul of 94 and indicates a date late in the century.

The younger Aquillius, so far as we know, had nothing to do with Asia before 90 B. C. The words δπατοι and δπατος in the nominative more probably indicate Consuls currently in office. Lucilius in Book 26, one of the earlier books, refers to publicans in Asia, probably before 123 (203–205 M; and cf. 131, note 1, on Lentulus Lupus). Perperna had captured Aristonicus and broken the strength of the revolt before the arrival of Aquillius, who was therefore free to proceed with the organization of the pacified portions. This is just the moment when disputes, and especially disputes regarding the exact boundaries of territory, would naturally arise. Few of the persons in the list of Roman senators are identifiable without cognomina, but L. Iulius Sex. f. is almost certainly a son of Sextus Iulius Sex. f. L. n. Caesar, Cos. 157, and the father of L. Iulius L. f. Sex. n. Caesar, Cos. 90, and points to an earlier rather than a later date. One reference in the inscription first discussed has preserved the name of C. Popillius C. f. Is it not just as probable that L. Domitius Cn. f. was an uncle of the Consuls of 96 and 94 (Suet. *Nero* 1 refers to Domitii who had attained the consulship or censorship), and that Cn. Pompeius Cn. f. was an uncle of Cn. Pompeius Sex. f. Cn. n. Strabo, Cos. 89? For other discussions, see the references in Magie, *loc. cit.*

\* Plutarch gives the first name, Orosius the second, and Appian the third. Minucius may be due to confusion with the name of the successor of C. Gracchus (Oros. 5.12.4–5). As between the other two the political connections of Gracchus favor a Mucius, but the name Q. Mummius occurs elsewhere (*RE* s.v. "Minucius" no. 15, and "Mummius" no. 11; see 187, Tribunes of the Plebs).

\* Plut. *TG* 19.6: εἰς τῶν συναρχόντων.

132 B.C.      A.U.C. 622

### Consuls

P. POPILLIUS C. f. P. n. LAENAS (\*10) Pr. by 135

P. RUPILIUS P. f. P. n. (5) Pr. by 135

Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.112; *Lael.* 37; *Att.* 13.32.3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125f., 470f. (P. Popi[ll]ius C. f. P. [n. Laenas]; Rupilius' name entire)

Chr. 354 (Laenas et Calibo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Laenate et Rutilio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., with Sulpicius for Rupilius; and on Popillius, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.637; *Cic. Cluent.* 95. The Consuls had charge of the senatorial inquisition into supporters of Ti. Gracchus (*Cic. Lael.* 37; *Val. Max.* 3.7.1). Popillius built and repaired roads in Italy (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.637, 638—*ILS* 23), while Rupilius finally subdued the slave revolt in Sicily (*Cic. Verr.* 2.3.125; *Liv. Per.* 59; *Diod.* 34—35.2.20—23; *Val. Max.* 2.7.3; 6.9.8; 9.12, ext. 1; *Oros.* 5.9.7), possibly earning a triumph (Degrassi 558), and with the help of a senatorial commission reorganized the island under the Lex Rupilia (*Cic. Verr.* 2.2.32—44, 59, 90, 125; *Val. Max.* 6.9.8; *Ps.-Ascon.* 264 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 334 Stangl; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 764, no. 383 n, P. Ru[pilius]). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 7.

### Praetors

? M'. AQUILLIUS (10) Cos. 129

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (92) Cos. 129

*Cic. Att.* 13.30.2, and 32.3; cf. 13.6a.4; perhaps named as a witness in Joseph. *AJ* 13.9.2, 260.

### Quaestors

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (EBURNUS?)<sup>1</sup> Pat. (111) Cos. 116

Served under his father-in-law Rupilius in Sicily, but was sent home in disgrace for losing Tauromenium (*Val. Max.* 2.7.3; cf. coins of Panormus, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 764, no. 383 d; *Nepotian.* 16.2).

### Promagistrates

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

Returned from Spain to celebrate his triumph over the Numantines (*Elog.*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; *Cic. Rep.* 6.11; *Phil.* 11.18; *Liv. Per.* 59; *Val. Max.* 2.7.1; 4.3.13; 8.1, abs. 11; *Vell.* 2.4.5; *Plin. NH* 33.141; *Plut. Apophth. Scip. Min.* 22; *App. Ib.* 98; *Flor.* 1.34.17; *Gell.* 16.8.10; *Eutrop.* 4.19; *Oros.* 5.7.18; see Degrassi 558).

? M. PERPERNA<sup>2</sup> (4) Cos. 130

According to Florus (2.7.8), he reduced Enna in Sicily by famine and celebrated an *ovatio* (see Degrassi 558).

### Legates, Ambassadors

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (354) Cos. 138

Sent by the Senate, probably with four others (Strabo 14.1.38), to organize the new province of Asia (and to avoid the popular hatred against him in Rome for his connection with the death of Gracchus and the trials of his followers). He died in Pergamum, probably during this year (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2502—*ILS* 8886; Cic. *Flacc.* 75; *Rep.* 1.6; Val. Max. 3.2.17; 5.3.2; Plin. *NH* 7.120; Plut. *TG* 21.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.9; see 133, Praetors, on C. Popillius; and on the date, which is in late 133 or early 132, Hansen, *Attalids of Pergamum* 143f.; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2. 1033, note 1).

### Legates, Lieutenants

See Quaestors and note 1.

### Special Commissions

See 133.

### Pontifices

141 ?–132: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (354) Cos. 138, Pont. Max. 141 ?

Successor, as Pont. Max.: P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS (72) Cos. 131, Pont. –

Cic. *Phil.* 11.18; Liv. *Per.* 59; Ascon. 25 C; Gell. 1.13.10; Oros. 5.10.1.

<sup>1</sup> Klein (132, no. 4) identifies this Fabius with Allobrogicus and calls him a Legate. This is possible, if he returned from Spain in time, but improbable, since he was likely to remain with his commander until the end of the campaign. Moreover, an issue of coins at Panormus supports the view that Fabius was a Quaestor, and was not Allobrogicus, who had already held that office, but Eburnus, the future Consul of 116. See Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 317ff.

<sup>2</sup> Münzer (*RE*) believes that the notice in Florus is due to confusion with his campaign in Asia against Aristonicus in 130 and 129, where his opponents were in part described as slaves and he captured a city (Stratonikeia), but in this case death prevented him from celebrating a triumph. The situation in Sicily makes the presence of two commanders not improbable. Degraffi finds that the lacuna in the *Act. Tr.* may include this as well as other triumphs, and considers the command in Sicily and the *ovatio* quite possible (558). See a fragment of an Elogium found at Tarquinii which Degraffi suggests may refer to Perperna and his operations in Sicily and Asia (*NS*, Series 8, Vol. 2, fasc. 7–12, p. 264, published 1950).

131 B.C. A.U.C. 623

## Consuls

P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. DIVES CRASSUS MUCIANUS (72) Pr. by 134  
 L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (175) Pr. by 134

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 126, 470f. (P. Lici[ni]us P. f. P. n. Cr[----], L. Valeri[us ----]); *Chr.* 354 (Muciano et Flacco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Crasso et Flacco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. As Pontifex Maximus Licinius restrained his colleague, who was Flamen Martialis, from leaving the city (*Cic. Phil.* 11.18), then himself took command of the war against Aristonicus in Asia (*Liv. Per.* 59; Strabo 14.1.38; Gell. 1.13.11-13; *Iustin.* 36.4.7-8; *Eutrop.* 4.20; *Oros.* 5.10.1-2; *Eustath. Hom. Od.* 18.7; cf. *CIG* 2501—*JOEAI* 11 [1908] 69f., P. Val.? Crassus; Val. Max. 8.7.6; *Quintil. Inst. Or.* 11.2.50). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Genl. Val.* 41, no. 23.

## Censors

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143,  
 Pr. 148

Q. POMPEIUS A. f. (\*2) Cos. 141, Pr. 144?

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 126, 470f. (Q. Caecili[----]); *Liv. Per.* 59, both plebeian for the first time; *Fest.* 360 L; on Metellus, *Cic. Fin.* 5.82; *Dom.* 123; Val. Max. 8.5.1; and on Pompeius, *Cic. Brut.* 263. Metellus in revising the list of senators passed over C. Atinius Labeo, who threatened to hurl him from the Tarpeian rock, and did consecrate his property (*Cic. Dom.* 123; *Liv. Per.* 59; *Plin. NH* 7.143). He also made his famous speech to the Senate urging compulsory marriage (*Liv. Per.* 59; *Suet. Aug.* 89; cf. *FOR* 1.97-100, 221f.). Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Cos. 143, the Princeps Senatus, probably died before the end of this censorship (see 130, Special Commissions), and L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus, Cos. 156, was appointed as his successor.<sup>1</sup> On Pompeius, see D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

## Praetors

? T. ANNIUS RUFUS (78) Cos. 128

? CN. OCTAVIUS (18, cf. 2) Cos. 128

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. ATINIUS LABEO MACERIO (10)

Omitted from the list of senators by the Censors (see above), perhaps in contravention of the Atinian plebiscite (see 149, Tribunes of the

Plebs, but it may be a bill of this Atinius), he threatened to throw the Censor Metellus from the Tarpeian rock, and when this was vetoed attempted to consecrate his property (Cic. *Dom.* 123; Liv. *Per.* 59; Plin. *NH* 7.143).

### Special Commissions

See 133.

### Flamens

?-?: L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (175) Cos. 131

Cic. *Phil.* 11.18. The dates for his accession and death remain unknown. He was probably succeeded by his son. See 100, Consuls, and Flamens.

<sup>1</sup> L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus (Cos. 156, Cens. 147), whose recent death occasioned Book I of the *Satires* of Lucilius, is termed Princeps Senatus in Acro's scholion to Hor. *Sat.* 2.1.67 (Marx, *Proleg.* xxxvi; Porphyrio mistakenly refers to Rutilius Lupus, Cos. 90), while the Princeps Senatus of 121 was P. Cornelius Lentulus (Cos. Suff. 162; see 125, Censors), who must have attained his position at the first previous censorship. References to the activities of the publicans in Asia led Cichorius (*Untersuch. zu Lucilius* 72–86) to believe that the early books of Lucilius were not published before the legislation of C. Gracchus in 123 (see 123, Tribunes of the Plebs), and that therefore Lupus' death was after 123. He even suggested a censorship, not otherwise attested, between 123 and 120 to account for the position of P. Corn. Lentulus in 121. Recent evidence has refuted him on both counts. New fragments of the S. C. de Agro Pergameno prove that it is to be dated in 129 (not 110, as Cichorius believed; Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 252–283), and that the publicans were active in Asia at that time; and the *Fasti* of Antium (Degrassi 162f.) show that no Censors were listed between 123 and 120. We must return to Marx's dating. Lentulus Lupus became Princeps Senatus upon the death of Claudius in 131 or 130, and died before the end of the censorship of 126–125, when he was succeeded by P. Lentulus. See 133, note 1.

130 B.C. A.U.C. 624

### Consuls

L. CORNELIUS - f. - n. LENTULUS Pat. (192, cf. 191, 172) Pr. 140? or 137?

M. PERPERNA M. f. L. n. (4) Pr. by 133

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 126, 470f. (L. [----]); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 162f. M. Perp[erna ----]; Chr. 354 (Lentulo et Nepote); *Fast. Hyd.* Lentulo et Perperna), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (App. Claudius et



M. Perpenna); and on Perpenna, *I. v. Priene* 108, lines 223ff., 109, lines 92ff.; Val. Max. 3.4.5; Obseq. 28. Lentulus apparently died in office. Perpenna succeeded Mucianus in the command in Asia against Aristonicus, whom he captured at Stratonikeia of Lydia (*I. v. Priene* 108 and 109, above; Liv. *Per.* 59; Strabo 14.1.38; Val. Max. 3.4.5; Vell. 2.4.1, and 38.5; Flor. 1.35.6; Iustin. 36.4.9; Eutrop. 4.20; Oros. 5.10.4-5; see Holleaux, *REA* 21 [1919] 1 ff., and 129, Promagistrates).

### Consul Suffectus

AP. CLAUDIUS - f. - n. PULCHER Pat. (11) Pr. by 133

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 126, 470f. (suff[----]); *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (suff[----]); Obseq. 28; Cassiod. (above).

### Praetors

? L. CASSIUS LONGINUS RAVILLA (72) Cos. 127

? L. CORNELIUS CINNA Pat. (105) Cos. 127

The latest possible date for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

? C. MARCIUS FIGULUS (62)

Val. Max. 9.3.2: son of the Consul of 162 and 156, who was defeated in his candidacy for the consulship during the period. See the filiation of the Consul of 64.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? Q. AELIUS TUBERO (155)

As Tribune (triumviratu, Mss, Cic. *Brut.* 117) he gave judgment, contrary to the testimony of Scipio, that Augurs were liable to service on juries. The date must precede Scipio's death in 129 but is otherwise uncertain. See Niccolini, *FTP* 414f.; but cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.600.

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO<sup>1</sup> (33) Cos. 120

As Tribune in 131 or 130 he took the Gracchan side and demanded a public expression of opinion regarding Tiberius Gracchus from Scipio Aemilianus (Cic. *De Or.* 2.106, 170; *Mil.* 8; *Off.* 2.43; Val. Max. 6.2.3; Vell. 2.4.4; Plut. *TG* 21; *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 22-23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.8). He proposed a bill to permit repetition of the tribunate (Cic. *Lael.* 96; *De Or.* 2.170; Liv. *Per.* 59), and secured passage of one to extend voting by ballot to legislative comitia (Cic. *Leg.* 3.35; cf. *Lael.* 41; *De Or.* 2.170). See also *FOR* 2.15-17, 115f., 130; Cic. *Brut.* 103; *Fam.* 9.21.3; and Lübker no. 1.

## Promagistrates

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS (72) Cos. 131

Proconsul (Vell. 2.4.1) in Asia. Defeated, captured and killed by the forces of Aristonicus near Leucaea (Liv. *Per.* 59; Strab. 14.1.38, 646c; Vell. 2.4.1; Val. Max. 3.2.12; Ascon. 25 C; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.16; Flor. 1.35.4; Gell. 1.13.11-13; Iustin. 36.4.8; Eutrop. 4.20; Oros. 5.10.3-4).

## Special Commissions

### *Triumviri agris iudicandis assignandis*

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)

M. FULVIUS M. f. FLACCUS (58) Cos. 125

C. PAPIRIUS C. f. CARBO (33) Cos. 120

After the deaths of Ap. Claudius and Crassus Mucianus (see 133-130), Fulvius Flaccus and Carbo succeeded to their places (*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.643-644; Liv. *Per.* 59; Vell. 2.6.4; Plut. *CG* 10.3; App. *BC* 1.18; Obseq. 28a; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.4, with confusion of the names of Carbo and Crassus).

## Pontifices

?-130: P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS (72) Cos. 131, Pont. Max. 132

Successor, as Pont. Max.: P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (17) Cos. 133, Pr. 136, Pont. -

See Promagistrates, on Mucianus' death. On Scaevola, see Cic. *Dom.* 136; *De Or.* 2.52; *Leg.* 2.52; *ND* 1.115; 3.5; *Att.* 12.5b.3.

## Augurs

?-130: AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>1</sup> Pat. (295) Cos. 143

Plut. *TG* 4.1. On his death before 129, see Cic. *Rep.* 1.31.

## Salii

?-?: AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143

Macrobian. *Sat.* 3.14.14. It is not certain whether he continued to perform the duties of a Salius till his death. See 167.

<sup>1</sup> Carbo's tribunate must be dated between Scipio's return to Rome in 132 and his death in 129. Cicero has Laelius refer to it as recent (*Lael.* 96, dramatic date 129). According to Fraccaro (*Stud. Età Gracch.* 440, note 2) the order of events in Liv. *Per.* 59 favors 130 over 131, since mention of Perperna (Cos. 130), of the completion of the lustrum (130), and the quarrel of Metellus the Cen-

sor and Atinius Labeo (131) all precede the mention of Carbo. Münzer (*RE*) favors 131, as soon as possible after Scipio's return from Spain (Val. Max. 6.2.3).

<sup>a</sup> Plutarch states clearly that Gracchus was an Augur, but is not quite so explicit about Claudius, though it is probable that the banquet they attended together was an augural banquet (ἐστιασμένων μὲν γὰρ ἐν ταῦτῳ τῶν ἱερέων).

129 B.C.      A.U.C. 625

### Consuls

C. SEMPRONIUS C. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (92) Pr. 132

M'. AQUILLIUS M' f. M' n. (10) Pr. by 132

Cic. *Rep.* 1.14; *ND* 2.14; *QF* 3.5.1; Chr. 354 (Tuditano et Aquilino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Auditano et Anulio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αὔδινάτου καὶ Ἀνουλλίνου); Oros. 5.10.9; Cassiod.; Degrassi 126, 470f.; on Sempronius, *Act. Tr.* for 129; and on the filiation of Aquillius, *Act. Tr.* for 126. See also *IGRP* 4.262, and Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 (1937) 252–283, the two copies, dated to this year, of the S.C. de agro Pergameno. To Sempronius were transferred the judicial functions of the Gracchan commission (App. *BC* 1.18–19), but he departed to campaign against the Iapydes, and returned to celebrate a triumph on Oct. 1 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 559; Liv. *Per.* 59; App. *Illyr.* 10; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.652, 653; Plin. *NH* 3.129; Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 190). Aquillius succeeded Perperna in Asia, and proceeded with the pacification and organization of the province (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.646–651; decree of Bargylia, Holleaux, *REA* 21 [1919] 1–19; Strabo 14.1.38; Vell. 2.4.1; Iustin. 36.4.9–12; 37.1.1–2; 38.5.3; Flor. 1.35.7; Eutrop. 4.20; see 123, Tribunes of the Plebs, on the so-called Lex Aufeia).

### Praetors

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (71) Cos. 126

? L. AURELIUS ORESTES (180) Cos. 126

The latest dates possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

TI. (LATINIUS?) PANDUSA (6) Macedonia

Co-operated with Sempronius in his campaign against the Iapydes (App. *Illyr.* 10; cf. Gaebler, *Ant. Münzkund. Maked.* 6–8).

### Promagistrates

M. PERPERNA (4) Cos. 130

Died in Pergamum (Strabo 14.1.38; Iustin. 36.4.9; Eutrop. 4.20; Oros. 5.10.5). See 130, Consuls, and 132, note 2.

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

? Q. (SERVILIUS) CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109

Named in an inscription of Bargylia as serving under Aquillius in Asia (Holleaux, *REA* 21 [1919] 7-16).

## Legates, Lieutenants

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. (AHENOBARBUS) (20, Supb. 3.349) Cos. 122

Served under Aquillius in Asia, probably as a Legatus pro praetore (Holleaux, *REA* 21 [1919] 1-6, with title ἀντιστρατηγός; cf. *IGRP* 4.968).

? D. IUNIUS BRUTUS CALLAICUS (57) Cos. 138

Served, probably as a Legate, under Tuditanus against the Iapydes, and contributed most to his victory (Liv. *Per.* 59).

## Special Commissions

### *Triumviri agris iudicandis assignandis*

See 130. Protests from the allies led Scipio Africanus to sponsor a measure to transfer the judicial functions of the commission to the Consul (App. *BC* 1.18-19; cf. *FOR* 1.120f., 240f.). Carbo and C. Gracchus, members of the commission, were suspected of responsibility for Scipio's sudden death (Cic. *QF* 2.3.3; *De Or.* 2.170; *Mil.* 16; *Fat.* 18; *Fam.* 9.21.3; Plut. *CG* 10.3-5).

## Augurs

?-129: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.763c. Died suddenly this year some time after the Latin Festival (Cic. *Rep.* 1.14). On the circumstances, see Cic. *Rep.* 1.31; 6.12, and 14; *De Or.* 2.170; *Fat.* 18; *Lael.* 12, and 41; *Mil.* 16; *QF* 2.3.3; *Fam.* 9.21.3; Liv. *Per.* 59; Val. Max. 4.1.12; 8.15.3; Vell. 2.4.6; Plut. *CG* 10.3-5; *Rom.* 27.4-5; *Schol. Bob.* 118 Stangl; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.10; Oros. 5.10.9-10.

Others who held the augurate by or before this time were the following:

C. FANNIUS (7) Cos. 122, Pr. 126?

Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (21) Cos. 117, Pr. 120

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS CALLAICUS (57) Cos. 138

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS PORCINA Pat. (83) Cos. 137

The first three were Augurs before 129 (Cic. *Lael.* 8), Scaevola several years before Fannius, the other son-in-law of Laelius (Cic. *Brut.* 101; cf. on Scaevola, Cic. *De Or.* 1.39; *Brut.* 102, and 212; *Lael.* 1; *Balb.* 45; *Phil.* 8.31; Val. Max. 3.8.5; Plin. *NH* 10.20; on Brutus, Cic. *Leg.* 2.54; *Lael.* 7; Plut. *Quaest. Rom.* 34; on Lepidus, Vell. 2.10.1; and 125 Censors). See 141, Augurs, and 133, Augurs.

128 B.C.      A.U.C. 626

### Consuls

CN. OCTAVIUS CN. f. CN. n. (18, cf. 2) Pr. by 131

T. ANNIUS — f. — n. RUFUS (78) Pr. by 131

Chr. 354 (Optavio et Rufo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Octavio et Rufo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 126, 470f.

### Praetors

? P. CORNELIUS P. f. LENTULUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (202a, Supb. 3.359f.)  
Macedonia ?

*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704, nos. B and C; 705, lines 22, and 28.

? M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (58) Cos. 125

? M. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (\*11) Cos. 125

The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

### Promagistrates

M'. AQUILLIUS (10) Cos. 129

Proconsul in Asia (*Act. Tr.* for 126). See 129, Consuls, and 126, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. (SERVILIUS) CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109

See 129, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

### Legates, Lieutenants

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. (AHENOBARBUS) (20, Supb. 3.349) Cos. 122

See 129, Legates.

### Special Commissions

*Triumviri agris dandis assignandis*

See 130 and 129, Special Commissions.

<sup>1</sup> Pomtow (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704–705, note 3; cf. *Klio* 14 [1914] 302) identified the P. Cornelius of these inscriptions with the P. Cornelius P. f. Lentulus who was honored by the Isthmic guild of Dionysiac artists as a benefactor, presumably in 128–127 B.C. (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704 B and C; cf. 697). He believed that Cornelius, like Sisenna in 118, intervened as Praetor or Proprætor of Macedonia in the quarrels of the Dionysiac artists, and not, as Münzer suggests (*RE* Supp. 3.259f.) as Praetor Urbanus in Rome in the absence of the Consuls. The identification of the benefactor (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704 B) with the person honored in 704 C in 128 B.C. rests on uncertain restorations of the latter inscription, since only the ending of the name is preserved and no title is given. In 705, line 22 the phrase τὸ δό[γ]μα τῆς συγκαλή[τ]ου τοῦ ἐπὶ Ποπ[λείου Κορ]νηλίου[οῦ---], parallels closely the phrases (lines 32 and 60) referring to Sisenna as governor of Macedonia. Accordingly the date and identification remain quite uncertain, but the office was more probably the governorship of Macedonia than a magistracy in Rome. Daux (*Delphes* 361f.) holds that Pomtow's identification has no foundation. Riccobono in *Font. Iur. Rom. Antiquist.* (1.248ff.) keeps the text of Bruns<sup>7</sup> and Dessau's conjecture that P. Cornelius was either Scipio Nasica, Cos. 138, or Scipio Aemilianus, Cos. 134.

127 B.C.      A.U.C. 627

### Consuls

L. CASSIUS - f. - n. LONGINUS RAVILLA (72) Pr. by 130

L. CORNELIUS L. f. - n. CINNA Pat. (105) Pr. by 130

Chr. 354 (Ravilla et Cinna); *Fast. Hyd.* (Longino et Cinna); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λογγίνου καὶ Κερίννα); Cassiod.; and on Cinna, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.654. See Degraffi 126, 470f.

### Praetors

? C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (56) Cos. 124

? C. SEXTIUS CALVINUS (20) Cos. 124

The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Calvinus, see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.801.

### Promagistrates

M'. AQUILLIUS (10) Cos. 129

Proconsul in Asia. See 129, Consuls, and 128–126, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

See 129 and 128, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

### Legates, Lieutenants

See 129 and 128, Legates.

## Special Commissions

### *Triumviri agris dandis assignandis*

See 133, 130, and 129, Special Commissions.

126 B.C.      A.U.C. 628

## Consuls

M. AEMILIUS - f. - n. LEPIDUS Pat. (71) Pr. by 129

L. AURELIUS L. f. L. n. ORESTES (180) Pr. by 129

Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f., 470f. ([L. Au]rel[----]); Censorin. *DN* 17.11; Chr. 354 (Lepido et Horesten); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lepido et Oreste), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.10.11; Cassiod.; on Orestes, Liv. *Per.* 60; Plut. *CG* 1.4; and on his name, *Act. Tr.* for 122. Orestes received command against rebels in Sardinia (Liv. *Per.* 60; Plut. *CG* 1.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.4).

## Praetors

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (BALIARICUS) (82) Cos. 123

? T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (\*7) Cos. 123 Sicily ?

The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Flamininus, see Strabo 6.2.11; cf. Plin. *NH* 2.203; Obseq. 29.

? C. FANNIUS M. f.<sup>2</sup> (7) Cos. 122

Joseph. *AJ* 13.9.2, 260.

? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (AGELASTUS) (57)

Cic. *De Or.* 1.166. Praetor after the consulship of Octavius in 128 and before that of Plautius Hypsaeus in 125.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

M. IUNIUS PENNUS<sup>3</sup> (123)

He carried a law to prevent non-citizens from settling in Roman towns and to remove those who had done so. This was opposed by C. Gracchus (Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Off.* 3.47; Fest. 362 L; cf. *FOR* 2.131; and perhaps Lucil. 1087 M; see Quaestors).

## Quaestors

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)

Coel. *Ant. fr.* 50 Peter; Val. Max. 1.7.6. Opposed the law of the Tribune Iunius Pennus (see Tribunes of the Plebs), then went to serve under the Consul Orestes in Sardinia (Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Div.* 1.56; 2.136; Plut. *CG* 1.4—2.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.1; Fest. 362 L; cf. *FOR* 2.131).

## Promagistrates

M'. AQUILLIUS (10) Cos. 129

Proconsul in Asia, who returned to celebrate a triumph from Asia on November 11 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 559). With the aid of a senatorial commission of ten members he had organized the province of Asia (*FOR* 2.137; *IGRP* 4.752; *Sall. Hist.* 4.69 M; *App. Mith.* 15, and 57; and see 129, Consuls). He was accused of accepting bribes from Mithridates v of Pontus (*Cic. Div. in Caec.* 69; *App. Mith.* 57; *BC* 1.22). See 123, Tribunes of the Plebs, on the so-called Lex Aufeia.

<sup>1</sup> Strabo quotes Posidonius' personal remembrance of the formation of islands in the Lipari group by volcanic action at a time when a "T. Flaminius" was governor of Sicily. Pliny, without mentioning names, places such an event in the third year of the 163rd Olympiad (126–125 B.C.; cf. Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 126, p. 146 Helm), about the time when T. Quinctius Flamininus must have been Praetor. Moreover the praenomen T. is more usual in the Gens Quinctia, and "T. Flaminius" is otherwise unknown (*RE* no. 5). It is therefore probable that the text of Strabo should be emended to read Φλαμενίων. Another such eruption occurred in 90 or 89 B.C. (*Plin. NH* 2.238). See 89, Praetors.

<sup>2</sup> Fannius is named a Praetor in the decree reported by Josephus (*AJ* 13.9.2, 260–265) as a response to envoys of John Hyrcanus I of Judaea, the date of which is much disputed. Bevan (*CAH* 8.530) would place it in 134 before the capture of Jerusalem by Antiochus Sidetes, and others have placed it as late as 105/4 toward the end of Hyrcanus' reign in the time of Antiochus Cyzicenus. Münzer (*RE*) favors 132, but this is improbable if the C. Sempronius who is named as a witness was Tuditanus, the Consul of 129 and Praetor of that year, and leaves a long but not unexampled interval between the praetorship and the consulship of Fannius. Willrich suggests 127/6 (*Urkundenfälschung in der hellenistisch-jüdischen Literatur* 64ff.), and his suggestion has been accepted by Oesterley and Robinson (*History of Israel* 2.277f.). It makes the interval between Fannius' magistracies fall within a usual period, and is quite possible within the terms of the decree itself, since Roman representations appear to be addressed, not to Antiochus Sidetes who died in 129, but to some unnamed ruler, requesting him to withdraw from points which Antiochus had captured. See the bibliography by R. Marcus on the decrees of the Senate reported in Josephus, in vol. 7, pp. 775–777 of the Loeb Classical Library translation of Josephus.

<sup>3</sup> Gracchus could very well have expressed his opposition to the law of Pennus before departing for Sardinia, since he entered office on December 5, 127, Pennus on December 10, while Orestes did not assume office until January 1, 126, and may not have departed immediately for his province. See Niccolini (*FTP* 156–158) on the chronological difficulty found by Carcopino (*Autour des Gracques* 194ff.). Samonati (*Bull. Museo Imp. Rom.* 7 [1936] 35–40, in *Bull. Com.* 64 [1936]) dates Gracchus' speech after his return from Sardinia. *Cic. Brut.* 109 is best taken as referring to the offices of these Consuls, of Pennus, and of Gracchus, all in this year.



The first three were Augurs before 129 (Cic. *Lael.* 8), Scaevola several years before Fannius, the other son-in-law of Laelius (Cic. *Brut.* 101; cf. on Scaevola, Cic. *De Or.* 1.39; *Brut.* 102, and 212; *Lael.* 1; *Balb.* 45; *Phil.* 8.31; Val. Max. 3.8.5; Plin. *NH* 10.20; on Brutus, Cic. *Leg.* 2.54; *Lael.* 7; Plut. *Quaest. Rom.* 34; on Lepidus, Vell. 2.10.1; and 125 Censors). See 141, Augurs, and 133, Augurs.

128 B.C.      A.U.C. 626

### Consuls

CN. OCTAVIUS CN. f. CN. n. (18, cf. 2) Pr. by 131

T. ANNIUS — f. — n. RUFUS (78) Pr. by 131

Chr. 354 (Optavio et Rufo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Octavio et Rufo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 126, 470f.

### Praetors

? P. CORNELIUS P. f. LENTULUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (202a, Supb. 3.359f.) Macedonia ?

*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704, nos. B and C; 705, lines 22, and 28.

? M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (58) Cos. 125

? M. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (\*11) Cos. 125

The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the *Lex Villia*.

### Promagistrates

M'. AQUILLIUS (10) Cos. 129

Proconsul in Asia (*Act. Tr.* for 126). See 129, Consuls, and 126. Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. (SERVILIUS) CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109

See 129, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

### Legates, Lieutenants

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. (AHENOBARBUS) (20, Supb. 3.349) Cos. 122

See 129, Legates.

### Special Commissions

*Triumviri agris dandis assignandis*

See 130 and 129, Special Commissions.

<sup>1</sup> Pomtow (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704–705, note 3; cf. *Klio* 14 [1914] 302) identified the P. Cornelius of these inscriptions with the P. Cornelius P. f. Lentulus who was honored by the Isthmic guild of Dionysiac artists as a benefactor, presumably in 128–127 B.C. (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704 B and C; cf. 697). He believed that Cornelius, like Sisenna in 118, intervened as Praetor or Propraetor of Macedonia in the quarrels of the Dionysiac artists, and not, as Münzer suggests (*RE* Supb. 3.259f.) as Praetor Urbanus in Rome in the absence of the Consuls. The identification of the benefactor (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704 B) with the person honored in 704 C in 128 B.C. rests on uncertain restorations of the latter inscription, since only the ending of the name is preserved and no title is given. In 705, line 22 the phrase τὸ δό[γ]μα τῆς συγκαλή[τ]ου τὸ ἐπὶ Ποπ[λίου Κορ]νηλίου[υ---], parallels closely the phrases (lines 32 and 60) referring to Sisenna as governor of Macedonia. Accordingly the date and identification remain quite uncertain, but the office was more probably the governorship of Macedonia than a magistracy in Rome. Daux (*Delphes* 361f.) holds that Pomtow's identification has no foundation. Riccobono in *Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiustin.* (1.248ff.) keeps the text of Bruns<sup>7</sup> and Dessau's conjecture that P. Cornelius was either Scipio Nasica, Cos. 138, or Scipio Aemilianus, Cos. 134.

127 B.C. A.U.C. 627

### Consuls

L. CASSIUS - f. - n. LONGINUS RAVILLA (72) Pr. by 130

L. CORNELIUS L. f. - n. CINNA Pat. (105) Pr. by 130

Chr. 354 (Ravilla et Cinna); *Fast. Hyd.* (Longino et Cinna); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λογγίνου καὶ Κερίννα); Cassiod.; and on Cinna, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.654. See Degrassi 126, 470f.

### Praetors

? C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (56) Cos. 124

? C. SEXTIUS CALVINUS (20) Cos. 124

The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Calvinus, see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.801.

### Promagistrates

M'. AQUILLIUS (10) Cos. 129

Proconsul in Asia. See 129, Consuls, and 128–126, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

See 129 and 128, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

### Legates, Lieutenants

See 129 and 128, Legates.

## Special Commissions

### *Triumviri agris dandis assignandis*

See 133, 130, and 129, Special Commissions.

126 B.C.      A.U.C. 628

## Consuls

M. AEMILIUS - f. - n. LEPIDUS Pat. (71) Pr. by 129

L. AURELIUS L. f. L. n. ORESTES (180) Pr. by 129

Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f., 470f. ([L. Au]rel[----]); Censorin. *DN* 17.11; Chr. 354 (Lepido et Orestes); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lepido et Oreste), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.10.11; Cassiod.; on Orestes. Liv. *Per.* 60; Plut. *CG* 1.4; and on his name, *Act. Tr.* for 122. Orestes received command against rebels in Sardinia (Liv. *Per.* 60; Plut. *CG* 1.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.4).

## Praetors

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (BALIARICUS) (82) Cos. 123

? T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (\*7) Cos. 123 Sicily?

The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Flamininus, see Strabo 6.2.11; cf. Plin. *NH* 2.203; Obseq. 29.

? C. FANNIUS M. f.<sup>2</sup> (7) Cos. 122

Joseph. *AJ* 13.9.2, 260.

? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (AGELASTUS) (57)

Cic. *De Or.* 1.166. Praetor after the consulship of Octavius in 128 and before that of Plautius Hypsaeus in 125.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

M. IUNIUS PENNUS<sup>3</sup> (123)

He carried a law to prevent non-citizens from settling in Roman towns and to remove those who had done so. This was opposed by C. Gracchus (Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Off.* 3.47; Fest. 362 L; cf. *FOR* 2.131; and perhaps Lucil. 1087 M; see Quaestors).

## Quaestors

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)

Coel. Ant. fr. 50 Peter; Val. Max. 1.7.6. Opposed the law of the Tribune Iunius Pennus (see Tribunes of the Plebs), then went to serve under the Consul Orestes in Sardinia (Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Div.* 1.56; 2.136; Plut. *CG* 1.4—2.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.1; Fest. 362 L; cf. *FOR* 2.131).

## Promagistrates

M'. AQUILLIUS (10) Cos. 129

Proconsul in Asia, who returned to celebrate a triumph from Asia on November 11 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 559). With the aid of a senatorial commission of ten members he had organized the province of Asia (*FOR* 2.137; *IGRP* 4.752; *Sall. Hist.* 4.69 M; *App. Mith.* 15, and 57; and see 129, Consuls). He was accused of accepting bribes from Mithridates v of Pontus (*Cic. Div. in Caec.* 69; *App. Mith.* 57; *BC* 1.22). See 123, Tribunes of the Plebs, on the so-called *Lex Auleia*.

<sup>1</sup> Strabo quotes Posidonius' personal remembrance of the formation of islands in the Lipari group by volcanic action at a time when a "T. Flaminius" was governor of Sicily. Pliny, without mentioning names, places such an event in the third year of the 163rd Olympiad (126–125 B.C.; cf. Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 126, p. 146 Helm), about the time when T. Quinctius Flaminius must have been Praetor. Moreover the praenomen T. is more usual in the Gens Quinctia, and "T. Flaminius" is otherwise unknown (*RE* no. 5). It is therefore probable that the text of Strabo should be emended to read *Φλαμενίων*. Another such eruption occurred in 90 or 89 B.C. (*Plin. NH* 2.238). See 89, Praetors.

<sup>2</sup> Fannius is named a Praetor in the decree reported by Josephus (*AJ* 13.9.2, 260–265) as a response to envoys of John Hyrcanus I of Judaea, the date of which is much disputed. Bevan (*CAH* 8.530) would place it in 134 before the capture of Jerusalem by Antiochus Sidetes, and others have placed it as late as 105/4 toward the end of Hyrcanus' reign in the time of Antiochus Cyzicenus. Münzer (*RE*) favors 132, but this is improbable if the C. Sempronius who is named as a witness was Tuditanus, the Consul of 129 and Praetor of that year, and leaves a long but not unexampled interval between the praetorship and the consulship of Fannius. Willrich suggests 127/6 (*Urkundenfälschung in der hellenistisch-jüdischen Literatur* 64ff.), and his suggestion has been accepted by Oesterley and Robinson (*History of Israel* 2.277f.). It makes the interval between Fannius' magistracies fall within a usual period, and is quite possible within the terms of the decree itself, since Roman representations appear to be addressed, not to Antiochus Sidetes who died in 129, but to some unnamed ruler, requesting him to withdraw from points which Antiochus had captured. See the bibliography by R. Marcus on the decrees of the Senate reported in Josephus, in vol. 7, pp. 775–777 of the Loeb Classical Library translation of Josephus.

<sup>3</sup> Gracchus could very well have expressed his opposition to the law of Pennus before departing for Sardinia, since he entered office on December 5, 127, Pennus on December 10, while Orestes did not assume office until January 1, 126, and may not have departed immediately for his province. See Niccolini (*FTP* 156–158) on the chronological difficulty found by Carcopino (*Autour des Gracques* 194ff.). Samonati (*Bull. Museo Imp. Rom.* 7 [1936] 35–40, in *Bull. Com.* 64 [1936]) dates Gracchus' speech after his return from Sardinia. *Cic. Brut.* 109 is best taken as referring to the offices of these Consuls, of Pennus, and of Gracchus, all in this year.

125 B.C.      A.U.C. 629

### Consuls

M. PLAUTIUS - f. - n. HYPSEAEUS (\*11) Pr. by 128

M. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (58) Pr. by 128

*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([M.] Ful[----]); Val. Max. 9.5.1; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.8; Obseq. 30; Chr. 354 (Hypseo et Flacco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Ipseo et Flacco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Phleg. Trall. *Mir.* 10; Oros. 5.11.1; Cassiod.; on Plautius, Val. Max. 9.5, ext. 4, in *FOR* 2.143; on Flaccus, Cic. *Phil.* 8.14; Vell. 2.6.4; and on his name, *Act. Tr.* for 123. See Degrassi 126, 470f. Flaccus proposed bills to grant citizenship to Italians (Val. Max. 9.5.1; App. *BC* 1.21), and to grant them the right of appeal (Val. Max.), but to divert him he was sent to aid Massilia against the Salluvii and the Vocontii (Liv. *Per.* 60; App. *BC* 1.34; Plut. *CG* 15.1; Obseq. 30; see 123, Promagistrates).

### Censors

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (46) Cos. 141

L. CASSIUS - f. - n. LONGINUS RAVILLA (72) Cos. 127

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.143; Vell. 2.10.1; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.8; see Degrassi 126, 470f. They brought the Aqua Tepula into Rome (Frontin. *Aq.* 1.8), and punished Caepio's old enemy, the Augur Lepidus Porcina, for renting a house at 6000 HS (Vell. 2.10.1; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 7, for building too high a villa at Alsium; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 97). They named P. Cornelius Lentulus Princeps Senatus (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 69; *Leg. Agr.* 2.82; *De Or.* 1.211; *Brut.* 108; *Phil.* 8.14; *Cat.* 4.13; Val. Max. 5.3.2; Dio 46.20.5; see 131, Censors).

### Praetors

? CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (20, Supb. 3.349) Cos. 122

The latest date possible for his praetorship.

L. OPIMIUS (4) Cos. 121

Reduced Fregellae, which had rebelled, and destroyed the town (Cic. *Inv.* 2.105; *Pis.* 95; *Planc.* 70; *Fin.* 5.62; *Phil.* 3.17; Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 2.6.4; Val. Max. 2.8.4; Ascon. 17 C; Obseq. 30; Amm. Marc. 25.9.10; and perhaps Lucil. 1089 M; cf. Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 209f.).

? ? AEBUTIUS

Rotondi (304f.) places in 125 the *terminus ante quem* of the Lex Aebutia which probably limited greatly the application of the *legis*

*actiones* and increased that of formulae in litigation (Gaius 4.30; cf. Gell. 16.10.8). The date and office of Aebutius remain uncertain.

### Promagistrates

L. AURELIUS ORESTES (180) Cos. 126

Proconsul in Sardinia (*Act. Tr.* for 122). See 124–122, Promagistrates.

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)

Continued (now probably pro quaestore) under Orestes in Sardinia; see 124, Promagistrates.

### Special Commissions

*Triumviri agris dandis assignandis*

See 130 and 129, Special Commissions.

### Augurs

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS PORCINA Pat. (83) Cos. 137, Pr. 143?

Vell. 2.10.1; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 7; see Censors. Had probably held the priesthood for many years. See 129, Augurs.

124 B.C. A.U.C. 630

### Consuls

C. CASSIUS - f. - n. LONGINUS (56) Pr. by 127

C. SEXTIUS C. f. C. n. CALVINUS (20) Pr. by 127

Vell. 1.15.4; Obseq. 31; Eutrop. 4.22; Chr. 354 (Longino et Calvino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Longino et Bulvino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λογγίνου τὸ β' καὶ Βολβίνου); Cassiod. (C. Cassius Longinus et C. Sextius); and on Sextius, Diod. 34.23; Strabo 4.1.5; and on his name, *Act. Tr.* for 122. See Degrassi 126, 472f. Cassius may have founded Fabrateria to replace Fregellae (Vell. 1.15.4; see 125, Praetors). Sextius, along with his predecessor Fulvius, made war on the Ligurians, the Salluvii and the Vocontii (Diod. 34.23; Eutrop. 4.22;<sup>1</sup> see 123 and 122, Promagistrates).

### Censors

See 125. They completed the census (Liv. *Per.* 60) this year, after questioning C. Gracchus for returning from Sardinia before his commander. See Promagistrates.

### Praetors

? Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS ALLOBROGICVS Pat. (110) Cos. 121

The latest possible date for his praetorship under the Lex Villia. He was governor of a Spanish province in 123 (Plut. *CG* 6.2).

### Promagistrates

L. AURELIUS ORESTES (180) Cos. 126

Proconsul in Sardinia (Plut. *CG* 2.1–3; see below on C. Gracchus; and on his title, *Act. Tr.* for 122).

M. FVLIVS (58) Cos. 125

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.* for 123). Continued in command against the Salluvii (see 123, Promagistrates).

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHVS (47)

Proquaestor in Sardinia. Was criticized, and questioned by the Censors, for returning home before his commander in order to become a candidate for the Tribune of the Plebs (Plut. *CG* 2–3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.1–3; cf. *FOR* 2.131–133; Cic. *Or.* 233; Diod. 34.24; App. *BC* 1.21; Oros. 5.12.3; see above, Censors).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri agris dandis assignandis*

See 130 and 129, Special Commissions.

<sup>1</sup> Eutropius has confused the name of Sextius with that of his successor Domitius, the Consul of 122, and has wrongly attributed to Cassius a share in the Gallic war and in the resulting triumph. See 122, Promagistrates; *RE* s. v. “Domitius” nos. 20 and 46.

123 B.C.      A.U.C. 631

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLVS (BALIARICVS) (82) Pr. by 126  
T. QVINCTIVS T. f. T. ? n. FLAMINIVS Pat. (\*) Pr. by 126

Cic. *Dom.* 136; *Brut.* 81, 259; *Fast. Min.* in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 60—*ILS* 9338; *Fast. Ant.*, Degraasi 162f. (T. Qu[----]); Eutrop. 4.21; Chr. 354 (Metello et Appellate); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello et Flaminino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.12.1 (L. Caelio Metello, Q. Titio Flaminino); Cassiod.; on Metellus, Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Val. Max. 7.1.1; Vell. 1.11.7; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4, 318c; and on Flamininus, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.655–657.

See Degraasi 126, 472f. Metellus received command against the piratical inhabitants of the Balearic islands (Liv. *Per.* 60; Strabo 3.5.1; Flor. 1.43; Oros. 5.13.1).

### Praetors

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (150) Pr. Urbanus

Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.19;<sup>2</sup> Cic. *Dom.* 136.

? P. MANILIUS (14) Cos. 120

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (33) Cos. 120

The latest dates possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Papirius, see Lübker no. 1.

### Aediles

? M. IUNIUS PENNUS (123)

Died soon after attaining the aedileship (Cic. *Brut.* 109; see 126, Tribunes of the Plebs).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? AUFEIUS<sup>3</sup> (not in *RE*)

His proposal for the settlement of Asia after the war with Aristonicus was opposed by C. Gracchus (*FOR* 2.137f.; Gell. 11.10.1). See Hill, *CR* 62 (1948) 112f.

? M. IUNIUS D. f. (SILANUS) (169) Cos. 109

Author of a Lex de repetundis subsequent to the Lex Calpurnia of 149 and before the Lex Acilia of 123 (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1.585, line 74). See Niccolini, *FTP* 413f.

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS<sup>4</sup> (47)

Coel. Ant. fr. 50 Peter—Cic. *Div.* 1.56; Cic. *Leg.* 3.20; *Lael.* 41; *Sest.* 101; *Corn.* 2, in Ascon. 80 C; *Cat.* 4.4; Caes. *BC* 1.7.6; Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 2.6.1–2; Val. Max. 1.7.6; Plut. *CG* 1.6; 3.2; App. *BC* 1.21; Dio 38.27.3; Obseq. 31; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.3; Oros. 5.12.3. His program of reform included the following items of legislation, some of which were also designed to secure the support of special groups: 1. a bill debarring a deposed magistrate from other offices, which he withdrew at Cornelia's request (Plut. *CG* 4.1–3; cf. Diod. 34.25.2; Fest. 21 L); 2. a law reaffirming appeal to the people in capital cases and rendering magistrates who transgressed it liable to prosecution (*FOR* 2.134f.; Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 12; Plut. *CG* 4.1–2; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.163; *Cluent.* 95; *Cat.* 4.10; *Brut.* 128; *Dom.* 82; *Rep.* 1.6; *Leg.* 3.26; and *Schol. Bob.*



2.111, *Schol. Ambros.* 2.271, and *Schol. Gron.* 2.289, all ed. Stangl; Diod. 34–35.26; Diomedes, *GLK* 1.374; Gell. 1.7.7; 11.13.1; Fest. 136, 220, 277 L); 3. a grain law establishing a maximum price of 6 1/3 asses the modius (Cic. *Sest.* 103; *Brut.* 222; *Off.* 2.72; and *Schol. Bob.* 2.96, 132, 135 Stangl; Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 2.6.3; Plut. *CG* 5.2; Flor. 2.1.7; App. *BC* 1.21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.3; cf. Cic. *Font.* 39; *Tusc.* 3.48; Diod. 34–35.25.1); 4. probably re-enacted the agrarian law of Tiberius Gracchus (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.585, lines 1, 3, 4, 6, 13, 22; Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 2.6.3; Plut. *CG* 5.1; Flor. 2.3.2; App. *BC* 1.21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.3; Oros. 5.12.4; cf. Cic. *Off.* 2.80; *Leg. Agr.* 2.10; Sic. Flacc. in *Agrim.*, ed. Thulin, 129f.); 5. a law to provide clothing for soldiers from the public treasury and to forbid recruitment under seventeen years of age (Diod. 34–35.25.1; cf. Ascon. 68 C); 6. a law to establish farming of the tithe in Asia through contracts leased in Rome by the Censors (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.12; *Att.* 1.17.9; Fronto *Ver.* 125 N; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.585, line 82; Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 12; *Leg. Agr.* 2.83; Gell. 11.10—*FOR* 2.137; *Schol. Bob.* 157 Stangl); 7. a law that consular provinces should be determined in advance of the election of the incumbents (Cic. *Dom.* 24; *Prov. Cons.* 3, and 17; *Ball.* 61; *Fam.* 1.7.10; Sall. *Iug.* 27.3); 8. laws authorizing public works, roads, granaries, and other building (Plut. *CG* 6–7; App. *BC* 1.23; Fest. 370 L); 9. probably laws authorizing colonies at Scolacium and Tarentum (Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 1.15.4; 2.6.3; Plut. *CG* 8.3; 9.2; App. *BC* 1.23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.3, Capua!; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.585, line 22); 10. perhaps an ineffectual proposal to incorporate 300 (Plut. *CG* 5.2–3) or 600 (Liv. *Per.* 60) knights in the Senate (see 122, on Gracchus); 11. a law *ne quis iudicio circumveniretur*, applicable only to senators and very similar to the later *Lex Cornelia de sicariis et veneficiis* (Cic. *Cluent.* 151, and 154; cf. Lange 2<sup>3</sup>.664); 12. laws establishing new customs duties (Vell. 2.6.3).

### Promagistrates

L. AURELIUS ORESTES (180) Cos. 126

Proconsul in Sardinia (see 125–122, Promagistrates).

Q. FABIVS MAXIVS (ALLOBROGICVS)<sup>5</sup> Pat. (110) Cos. 121, Pr. 124

Propraetor in Spain, censured by the Senate on the motion of Gracchus for exacting gifts of grain from a Spanish city (Plut. *CG* 6.2, with title ἀντιστρατηγός). On the title, see Jashemski, 46f.

M. FVLVIVS FLACCVS<sup>6</sup> (58) Cos. 125

Proconsul; celebrated a triumph over the Ligures, Vocontii and Salluvii (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 559; Vell. 2.6.4; Plut. *CG* 15.1; 18.1;

cf. Liv. *Per.* 60; App. *BC* 1.34; Obseq. 30; see 125, Consuls; and 124–122, Promagistrates).

C. SEXTIUS CALVINUS (20) Cos. 124

Proconsul in command against the Salluvii, whom he defeated (Liv. *Per.* 61). See 124, Consuls, and 122, Promagistrates).

### Special Commissions

*Triumviri agris dandis assignandis*<sup>7</sup>

See 130, Special Commissions.

### Pontifices

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119

Inaugurated this year (*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 60—*ILS* 9338; cf. *Ascon.* 21 C, augur; and see 104, note 7). The name of his predecessor is lost.

### Vestal Virgins

LICINIA<sup>8</sup> (181)

The ara, aedicula, and pulvinar she dedicated below the rock on the Aventine were disallowed by the Pontifices on the ground that the dedication had not been ordained by the people (*Cic. Dom.* 136).

<sup>1</sup> The filiation of Metellus is given by *Act. Tr.* for 121; but in the case of Flaminius, T. f. depends on *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.655–657, which are best referred to the age of the Gracchi on the basis both of the forms of the letters and the known road building of the time. T. n., though probable, is not attested.

<sup>2</sup> This passage more probably refers to this Caesar than to the Consul of 91, for the Drusus whose decision is compared with his was Pr. Urbanus in 115 (see *RE* no. 17).

<sup>3</sup> The date of the so-called Lex Aueia must be later than Aquillius' return from Asia in 126. Gracchus in mentioning the claims of Nicomedes and Mithridates probably refers to the disposal of Phrygia to the latter, while his own desire to increase Roman revenues explains his law on the province of Asia (see below). The date therefore may be as late as 123. Hill has recently put forward the very attractive suggestion that the word Aueia (the name Aueius does not occur elsewhere) is a corruption of Aquillia, that the ratification of Aquillius' settlement of Asia was still pending, and that Aueius can be deleted from the list of magistrates. See Lange (2<sup>3</sup>.675) who held that the bill was praetorian, and Niccolini (*FTP* 163f.) who favored the view that it was tribunician. Magie (*Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1043, note 27) holds that the Lex Aueia had little to do with the disposal of Phrygia by Aquillius or bribes from the kings.

<sup>4</sup> I have followed Last's analysis of the order of these measures (*CAH* 9.49ff., 891f.), though the date of no. 4, and of several of the following measures remains uncertain in our sources. Velleius would place both these colonial

foundations (no. 9) and the Rubrian law proposing the colony at Carthage in 123 (1.15.4), while from Plutarch it is clear that they should be placed at least after the tribunician and consular elections for 122 (*CG* 8.3; 9.2). If, as seems probable, the tribunate of Rubrius falls in 122 these statements can be reconciled by supposing that he made his proposal under these Consuls after taking office on December 10. See 122, Tribunes of the Plebs.

<sup>6</sup> The identification proposed by Wilsdorf (*Leipzig. Stud.* 1 [1878] 107).

<sup>6</sup> Florus has confused this Flaccus with the Consul of 179.

<sup>7</sup> Carcopino (*Autour des Gracques* 277) believes that the Gracchan commission continued to function and, since he places the Rubrian law in 123, resolves the discrepancy between Appian (*BC* 1.23) and Plutarch (*CG* 10.3; 11.2) by having Fulvius go to Africa as a member of the commission in 123 and then stay in Rome while Gracchus in turn went to Africa in 122 (see 122, Tribunes of the Plebs). But it is probable that special commissions would be appointed for specific colonies; and it is not clear that the commission established by Tiberius Gracchus was involved.

<sup>8</sup> Ovid (*Fasti* 5.155) is thought to have confused Licinia with Claudia who dedicated a sanctuary on the Aventine to the Bona Dea, but no evidence connects Licinia's dedication with this sanctuary (see Fraser, *ad loc.*).

## 122 B.C. A.U.C. 632

### Consuls

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS<sup>1</sup> (20, Supb. 3.349) Pr. by 125

C. FANNIUS M. f. C. ? n.<sup>2</sup> (7) Pr. 126 ?

Cic. *Brut.* 99–100; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([Cn.] D[----], C. Fan[----]); Plin. *NH* 2.99; Obseq. 32; Chr. 354 (Enobarbo et Fanno); *Fast. Hyd.* (Ahenobarbo et Faenio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Fannius, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.658. See Degrassi 126, 472f. Domitius succeeded Sextius in Gaul, where he was victorious over the Salluvii, and then engaged in war against the Allobroges and the Arverni (Liv. *Per.* 61; Vell. 2.10.2, and 39.1; Strabo 4.2.3; Val. Max. 9.6.3; Suet. *Nero* 1.2; 2.1; Flor. 1.37.4–6; App. *Celt.* 12; Eutrop. 4.22; Oros. 5.13.2; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 127, p. 146 Helm; see 121 and 120, Promagistrates). Fannius, though elected over Opimius by the aid of C. Gracchus, turned against him, and opposed particularly the proposal to grant citizenship to Latins and Italians (Plut. *CG* 8.2–3; 11.2–3; 12.1–2; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 99; *De Or.* 3.183; *FOR* 1.246f.).

### Praetors

? L. AURELIUS COTTA (99) Cos. 119

? L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (DELMATICUS) (91) Cos. 119

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia

### Aediles, Curule

? M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119  
Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.3.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO<sup>4</sup> (37)

Carried a law *de repetundis*, which Cicero notes did not allow *comperendinatio* in cases of extortion (Cic. *Verr.* 1.51; 2.1.26, and Ps.-Ascon. 221, and 231 Stangl). The law of this period, published in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.583, has generally been accepted as the Lex Acilia. A Lex Rubria Acilia is mentioned in the S.C. de Astypalaeensibus of 105 (*IG* 12.3.173—*IGRP* 4.1028).

M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (58) Cos. 125

A consular who became a Tribune and Gracchus' chief supporter. According to Appian (*BC* 1.24), he went to Africa to aid in founding Colonia Iunonia, but Plutarch (*CG* 10.3; 11.2) has him remain to oppose Livius in Rome. See also App. *BC* 1.21, and 34; and note 5.

M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (17) Cos. 112, Pr. 115

He countered Gracchus' program by proposing 12 colonies of 3000 poor people each (App. *BC* 1.23; Plut. *CG* 9.2) with allotments of land free of rent (Plut.). He vetoed Gracchus' proposal to grant the franchise to the Latins and proposed that they merely be exempted from scourging (Plut. *CG* 9.3; App. *BC* 1.23), a proposal which may have become law (Sall. *Iug.* 69.4; but see Reid, *JRS* 1 [1911] 77-83; Sherwin-White, *Rom. Citizenship* 127f.). See also Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Fin.* 4.66; Plut. *CG* 8-11; App. *BC* 1.23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66, where this Drusus and his son have been confused.

? CN. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (45)

Proposed a bill regarding the election of Tribunes of the Soldiers (*FOR* 2.143).

C. ? RUBRIUS<sup>5</sup> (2, cf. 9)

Author of a law to establish a colony at Carthage as part of the Gracchan program (Lex Agr. of 111, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.585; Plut. *CG* 10.2; cf. Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 1.15.4; App. *BC* 1.24; *Lib.* 136; Eutrop. 4.21; Oros. 5.12.1; Solin. 27.11 M). On the Lex Rubria Acilia, see above, on Acilius.

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)

Reelected Tribune (Cic. *Brut.* 109; Vell. 2.6.3; Plut. *CG* 8.2; Flor. 2.3.2; App. *BC* 1.21-22). Either after his reelection in 123 or in this year are to be dated the following measures: a law<sup>6</sup> constituting juries

composed of knights in the *quaestio de repetundis* (Cic. *Verr.* 1.38; *Leg.* 3.20; Diod. 34-35.27; 37.9; Vell. 2.6.3, and 32.3; Plin. *NH* 33.34; Tac. *Ann.* 12.60; App. *BC* 1.22; Flor. 2.5.3; cf. Varro in Non. Marc. 728 L; Ps.-Ascon. 189, and 218 Stangl); proposals, probably advanced in two phases,<sup>7</sup> to give citizenship to Latins and Latin rights to Italian allies (*FOR* 2.139-141; Cic. *Brut.* 99; *De Or.* 3.183; Vell. 2.6.2; Plut. *CG* 5.1; 9.3; 12.1-2; App. *BC* 1.23; Gell. 9.14.16; 10.3.2; *Schol. Bob.* 81 Stangl; Fest. 218 L); perhaps also a bill<sup>8</sup> to have the centuries summoned to vote in the *Comitia Centuriata* from all classes at random (Sall. *Ep. ad Caes.* 2.8.1; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 47). Gracchus' waning influence was revealed in the failure of his proposals regarding citizenship, and he was defeated for reelection (Plut. *CG* 12.4; omitted by App. *BC* 1.24).

### Promagistrates

L. AURELIUS ORESTES (180) Cos. 126

Proconsul in Sardinia, whence he returned to celebrate a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; see 125-123, Promagistrates).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (BALIARICUS) (82) Cos. 123

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.* for 121). Continued his reduction and settlement of the Balearic islands (Liv. *Per.* 60; Strabo 3.5.1; Flor. 1.43; Oros. 5.13.1).

C. SEXTIUS CALVINUS (20) Cos. 124

Proconsul in Gaul, where he founded Aquae Sextiae (Liv. *Per.* 61; Strabo 4.1.5; Vell. 1.15.4; Cassiod.), and whence he returned to celebrate a triumph over the Ligurians, Vocontii and Salluvii (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; see 124, Consuls, and 123, Promagistrates).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri agris dandis assignandis*

See 133, 130, 129, and 123, Special Commissions. Cf. Plut. *CG* 10.2; 11.2; App. *BC* 1.24; but see below on *Triumviri coloniis deducendis*.

#### *Triumviri coloniis deducendis*

There probably were special boards appointed for the Gracchan colonies (see 123, Special Commissions and note 7) in Italy, one for Colonia Iunonia in Africa with Gracchus as a member (Plut. *CG* 9.2; 10.2; 11.2), and one or more for the proposed colonies of Livius (*ibid.*).

#### *Other commissions*

Plutarch mentions the many other commissions for public works proposed by Gracchus of which he was himself a member (*CG* 6.3-4).

<sup>1</sup> On Domitius' filiation, see *Act. Tr.* for 120. Suetonius dates his victories in his consulship, but Livy and Orosius are probably correct in referring them to his proconsulship.

<sup>2</sup> *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.658 (C. Fanni. M. f. Cos.) shows that the Consul was M. f., not C. f., as Cicero once thought (*Brut.* 99–100). In *Lael.* 3 and *Brut.* 100 he refers to M. f. as Laelius' son-in-law, and in *Att.* 12.5b.3 reports that the statements of Fannius himself, of Hortensius, and of Brutus in the *Epitome*, all indicate against Atticus that the same man was also the historian. In *Att.* 16.13c.2 it appears that the son of Marcus was Tribune of the Plebs in 142, and was therefore the officer in Spain in 141. The historian may also be identified with the young man who mounted the walls of Carthage in 146 with Ti. Gracchus (*Plut. TG* 4.5). As Münzer points out, Cicero's confusion probably arises from the fact that a C. Fannius C. f. was also known in the same period (*Hermes* 55 [1920] 427ff.; see Polyb. 38.12.1; and 146, Legates). An inscription recently discovered in Crete confirms Münzer's suggestion, and reveals that a C. Fannius C. f. was a member of a Roman senatorial commission in Crete about 113 B.C. (H. van Effenterre, *REA* 44 [1942] 31–51). The order of names in the inscription indicates that he was then of praetorian rank and senior to P. Rutilius Rufus, the Consul of 105, who held the praetorship at the latest in 118 (see 118, Praetors, and 113, Legates). According to Münzer's suggested stemma (*loc. cit.*) Fannius, the Consul of 122, was a nephew of the Consul of 161 and a grandson of the Tribune of the Plebs of 187. See discussions by Hendrickson, *AJPh* 27 (1906) 198f.; Fraccaro, *Athenaeum* 1926, 153–161; Kornemann, *Klio*, Beiheft 1, 20ff.

<sup>3</sup> Scaurus' aedileship followed upon distinguished service under Orestes in Sardinia (*Auct. Vir. Ill.* 72.3). He was probably Praetor in 119, for he sought the consulship of 116 (*Cic. Mur.* 36). The evidence of *Auct. Vir. Ill.* indicates that in 121 he was merely an influential private citizen. This is therefore the most probable year for his aedileship. See Seidel, *FA* 43.

<sup>4</sup> Ps.-Ascon. 222 Stangl is the only authority for the praenomen. That of his son was M'. The Lex repetundarum mentions in its text (line 22) the Lex Rubria without noting its abrogation and so must be dated between 123 and 121. The specifications for the juries (lines 12–14) also appear to conform to the provisions of the Gracchan law. Fraccaro (*Rend. Ist. Lombard.* 52 [1919] 355ff., cited by Niccolini) identifies it with the Gracchan law, and Carcopino with less probability with the extortion law of Glaucia (*Autour des Gracques* 211ff.). Mention of a Lex Rubria Acilia indicates that Acilius and Rubrius were Tribunes in the same year, but it remains somewhat uncertain whether that year was 123 or 122. See 123, Tribunes of the Plebs and note 4; and below, note 5.

<sup>5</sup> Rubrius may possibly be identified with C. Rubrius C. f. of the S. C. de agro Pergameno (*IGRP* 4.262; Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 252–283). Niccolini (*FTP* 167) is inclined to follow Carcopino (*Autour des Gracques* 277) in having Fulvius go to Africa as commissioner in 123 and return to Rome in 122 when Gracchus went to Africa. If this be correct the Lex Rubria was passed fairly early in 123. It is true that Velleius, Eutropius and Orosius all date the colony in Africa under the Consuls of 123, but in this appear to go against the evidence of the *Periochae* of Livy and of Plutarch and raise difficulties regarding the development of the Gracchan program. The two accounts can technically be reconciled if the Tribunes of 122 brought the proposals forward in December, still under the Consuls of 123. In any case

they were subsequent to the elections of Tribunes for 122, and Acilius and Rubrius were Tribunes in the same college (see Last, *CAH* 9.887–896, where earlier discussions are cited).

<sup>6</sup> Fraccaro and Last identify the Gracchan measure with the *Lex Acilia* (*Rend. Ist. Lombard.* 52 [1919] 355ff., cited by Niccolini; *CAH* 9.892–896), but Mommsen (*CIL* 1<sup>1</sup>.1, p. 56) and Niccolini (*FTP* 163) maintain that the *Lex Acilia* presupposes the Gracchan law and sets forth the new arrangements made necessary by it. See above, note 4.

<sup>7</sup> Last (*CAH* 9.51 and 78) plausibly analyses the Gracchan proposal into two phases, a measure affecting only the Latins which was vetoed by Livius, and a final bill which may have conferred full citizenship on all the allies, as Velleius suggests, and which was opposed by the Consul Fannius.

<sup>8</sup> Mommsen believes this proposal never became law (*Str.* 3.294; cf. 272, note 2).

121 B.C.      A.U.C. 633

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

L. OPIMIUS Q. f. Q. n. (4) Pr. 125

Q. FABIVS Q. AEMILIANI f. Q. n. MAXIMUS (ALLOBROGICUS) Pat. (110) Pr. 124?

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.659; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (L. Opim[i. Q. f.] Q. n., Q. Fa[b]i. Ma[xim.]); *Liv. Per.* 61; *Plin. NH* 2.98; *Obseq.* 33; *Chr.* 354 (Opimio et Maximo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Opimio et Maximo Aemilii); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ὀπηνίου καὶ Μαξίμου); *Cassiod.*; see Degrassi 126, 472f. Opimius, elected as an opponent of the Gracchan program, promptly made use of the disorders which ensued when Gracchus and Fulvius protested against the repeal of the Rubrian law (see 122, Tribunes of the Plebs) to secure passage of the *senatus consultum ultimum* and crush them and their supporters (*Cic. Cat.* 1.4; 4.13, and *Schol. Gron.* 290 Stangl; *Planc.* 88; *Phil.* 8.14; *De Or.* 2.165; *Part. Or.* 104; *Diod.* 34.29–30; *Liv. Per.* 61; *Val. Max.* 2.8.7; *Ascon.* 17 C; *Plin. NH* 14.55; *Plut. CG* 13–17; *Flor.* 2.3; *App. BC* 1.24–26; *Auct. Vir. III.* 65.5–6; 72.9; *Ampel.* 19.4; 26.2; *Oros.* 5.12.5–8). There is frequent mention of the reward offered for Gracchus' head, the cruelty to Fulvius' son, and the slaughter of Gracchus' followers (*Sall. Iug.* 16.2; *Diod.* 34.29–30; *Val. Max.* 6.3.1; 9.4.3; *Vell.* 2.6.5, and 7.2–3; *Plin. NH* 33.48; *Plut. CG* 17–18; *Flor.* 2.3.6; *App. BC* 1.26; *Auct. Vir. III.* 65.6; *Oros.* 5.12.9–10). After a lustration he rebuilt the temple of Concord (*App. BC* 1.26; *Plut. CG* 17.6; *Augustin. CD* 3.25) and a basilica (*Varro LL* 5.156; *Cic. Sest.* 140; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.1336, 1337). Fabius joined Domitius, subdued the Allobroges, and then defeated the Ruteni and Arverni and captured their leader (*Cic. Font.* 36; *Caes. BG* 1.45.2; *Strabo* 4.1.11;

Val. Max. 9.6.3, successor of Domitius; Vell. 2.10.3, and 39.1; Plin. *NH* 7.166; 33.141; Flor. 1.37.4–6; App. *Celt.* 12; Apollod. in *FGrH* 2 B. 1027, no. 25; Amm. Marc. 15.12.5). He built a monument at the scene of his victory (Strabo, Flor., Apollod.), and took the cognomen Allobrogicus (Val. Max. 3.5.2; 6.9.4; Vell. 2.10.3, and 39.1; Senec. *Ben.* 4.30.2; Plin. *NH* 33.141; Iuven. 8.13; Amm. Marc. 15.12.5; Ps.-Ascon. 211 Stangl; cf. *ILS* 212.2, line 25).

### Praetors

? Q. MARCIUS REX (91) Cos. 118

? M. PORCIUS CATO (\*13) Cos. 118

The latest possible date for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

? C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO<sup>2</sup> (9)

A contemporary of C. Gracchus who apparently attained the praetorship (Cic. *Brut.* 124, cf. 110 and 122; *Inv.* 1.80; Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.33; *Schol. Bob.* 85 Stangl; *De Or.* 2.98; Plin. *NH* 7.133).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? MAEVIUS (Mevius 1)

Attacked by C. Gracchus (*FOR* 2.143; cf. Niccolini *FTP* 415f.).

M. ? MINUCIUS RUFUS<sup>8</sup> (54, cf. 48) Cos. 110

Proposed bills to annul legislation of C. Gracchus, and in particular the colony at Carthage (*FOR* 2.141—Fest. 220 L; Flor. 2.3.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.5; Oros. 5.12.5; cf. Cic. *Cat.* 4.4; Plut. *CG* 13.1–2; App. *BC* 1.24; *Lib.* 136).

### Quaestors

? C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

Elog., *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83; *CIL* 10.5782; Val. Max. 6.9.14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.1. As he held the Tribunate of the Plebs in 119, his quaestorship in all probability precedes 120.

### Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS BALIARICUS (82) Cos. 123

Celebrated as Proconsul his triumph over the Baliares (Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; Val. Max. 7.1.1; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 61.6).



CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARRUS<sup>4</sup> (20) Cos. 122

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.* for 120). Continued along with the Consul Fabius the wars against the Allobroges and the Arverni (see 122, Consuls, and 120, Promagistrates).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri agris dandis or coloniis deducendis*

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)

In this position at the time of his death (*Sall. Iug.* 42.1).

? M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (58) Cos. 125

See 122, Tribunes of the Plebs; and note 5, below.

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (33) Cos. 120

See below; and Lübker no. 1.

C. SULPICIUS GALBA<sup>5</sup> Pat. (51) Pr. -

C. ? PAPIRIUS CARBO (33) Cos. 120

L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA (23) Cos. 111

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.696—*ILS* 28; see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 726; Cichorius, *Röm. Stud.* 113–117.

<sup>1</sup> On Fabius' filiation, see *Act. Tr.* for 120. Opimius' father Quintus is mentioned by Lucilius, 418 M. He was Consul in 154. The letters n and part of Q remain in *Fast. Ant.* Opimius' name was used to date a famous vintage, e.g. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.659b; *Cic. Brut.* 287; *Vell.* 2.7.5; *Plin. NH* 14.55, and 94; *Petron.* 34.6; *Mart.* 1.26.7; 2.40.5; 3.26.3, and 82.24; 9.87.1; 10.49; 13.113; *Plut. Sull.* 35.1. On his reputation, note *Cic. De Or.* 2.169; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11; *Planc.* 70–71, 88; *Sest.* 140; *Pis.* 95; *Mil.* 8, and 83; *Rep.* 1.6; *Sall. Iug.* 16.2; *Vell.* 2.7.3; *Oros.* 5.12.10.

<sup>2</sup> Münzer (*RE*, both above and s. v. "Fulvius," no. 64) assigns him conjecturally to 121. He was a contemporary of C. Gracchus (*Cic. Brut.* 110), held the praetorship (*ib.* 124), and in some unknown year defended Ser. Fulvius, perhaps the Consul of 135, who was charged with incest. He was the grandfather of Cicero's correspondent.

<sup>3</sup> The texts do not cite the praenomen. I have suggested M. because an M could more easily have fallen out before the M of Minucius, and because M. was the one of the two brothers who attained the consulship. On the careers of M. and of Q. Minucius, see Index.

<sup>4</sup> On Domitius' campaigns, see *RE*; Jullian, *Hist. Gaule* 3.14ff.; *CAH* 9.111f. The decisive battle was fought at the Isara on Aug. 8, 121 (*Plin. NH* 7.166). For the texts see 122, Consuls.

<sup>5</sup> A fragmentary inscription found at Carthage preserves portions of the names of these three men who were active on some commission in Africa in this period. Cichorius (*Röm. Stud.* 113–117) suggests that they were members of the Gracchan land commission which continued in existence until the so-called Lex Thoria (*App. BC* 1.27), with Galba and Bestia the members appointed after the deaths of Fulvius and Gracchus (see 130, Special Com-

missions). Gelzer (*Gnomon* 5 [1929] 656f.) expresses the belief that these were a special African commission, a more probable view. The *terminus ante quem* is set by Carbo's death in 119, unless indeed the name restored here should be that of one of his brothers, Gnaeus, Consul 113, and Marcus, Pr. in Sicily in an unknown year.

120 B.C.      A.U.C. 634

### Consuls

P. MANILIUS P. ? f. M' ? n.<sup>1</sup> (14) Pr. by 123

C. PAPIRIUS C. f. — n. CARBO (33) Pr. by 123

Cic. *Brut.* 105; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (P. Manili. [----]n., C. P[api]ri. Ca[rbo]); Chr. 354 (Manilio et Balbo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Manilio et Carba), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., P. Manlius. See Degrassi 126, 472f. Papirius defended Opimius, who was charged by the Tribune Decius with punishing Romans uncondemned, and secured his acquittal (*FOR* 2.17, and 116f.; Cic. *De Or.* 2.106, cf. 132, 135, 165, 167, and 170; *Brut.* 103, and 128; *Sest.* 140; Liv. *Per.* 61). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 1; and on his filiation, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.643—*ILS* 25.

### Censors

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS BALIARICUS (82) Cos. 123

L. CALPURNIUS L. f. C. n. PISO FRUGI (96) Cos. 133, Pr. 136 ?

*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (Q. Caecili. Metel.); Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Val. Max. 7.1.1; 8.5.1, on Metellus; Vell. 1.11.7; Plin. *NH* 7.142. See Degrassi 126, 472f. Piso received the cognomen Censorius (Dion. Hal. 2.38.3, and 39.1; Plin. *NH* 13.87; Censorin. *DN* 17.11), and must be dated to this censorship since the Censors of all other possible years, including 108, are known. P. Cornelius Lentulus was probably re-appointed Princeps Senatus,<sup>2</sup> but popular hatred at his actions against C. Gracchus led him to depart to Sicily (see 125, Censors; Val. Max. 5.3.2).

### Prætors

? L. CAECILIUS METELLUS DIADEMATUS (93) Cos. 117

? Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (AUGUR) (21) Cos. 117 Asia

The latest possible date for their prætorships under the Lex Villia. Scaevola stopped at Athens and Rhodes (Cic. *Fin.* 1.8–9—Lucil. 2.91ff. M; *De Or.* 1.75), and returned from Asia in 119 to defend himself successfully against a charge of extortion (Lucil. 2.55–95 M; cf. Cic.

*De Or.* 1.72; 2.281; 3.171; *Or.* 149; *Brut.* 102; *Fin.* 1.8ff.; *Pers.* 1.115; *Iuven.* 1.154). Septimuleius' request for a prefectship in Asia indicates that Scaevola was governor there after Gracchus' death in 121. See Marx on *Lucil. ad locc.*; Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 88f., 237-251.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA<sup>3</sup> (23) Cos. 111

Carried a law to recall P. Popillius Laenas from exile (*Cic. Brut.* 128; cf. *P. Red. in Sen.* 38; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 10-11).

P. DECIUS<sup>4</sup> (9) Pr. 115

Prosecuted Optimus for punishing Roman citizens uncondemned, but failed to convict him (see Consuls, on Carbo; *Cic. De Or.* 2.132-135, 165, 169; *Liv. Per.* 61; cf. *Cic. De Or.* 2.106; *Brut.* 103, and 128; *Part. Or.* 104, and 106).

### Quaestors

? P. ALBIUS<sup>5</sup> (2)

With Scaevola in Asia (*Cic. De Or.* 2.281; see Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 246).

### Promagistrates

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (20, Supp. 3.349) Cos. 122

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.*). Completed his campaign in Gaul and celebrated a triumph over the Arverni (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; *Flor.* 1.37.5; *Eutrop.* 4.22; cf. *Vell.* 2.10.2; *Liv. Per.* 61; *Suet. Nero* 2; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.151; 2.258f.). He built the Via Domitia and organized the province (see *Cic. Font.* 18).

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS ALLOBROGICUS Pat. (110) Cos. 121

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.*). Returned from Gaul to celebrate a triumph over the Allobroges and Betuitus king of the Arverni<sup>6</sup> (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; *Flor.* 1.37.5; *Eutrop.* 4.22; cf. *Liv. Per.* 61; *Strabo* 4.1.11; *Vell.* 2.10.2; *Val. Max.* 6.9.4; 9.6.3; *Suet. Nero* 2; *Ps.-Ascon.* 211 Stangl).

### Legates, Lieutenants or Prefects<sup>7</sup>

? AEMILIUS (not in *RE*)

? L. ATILIUS NOMENTANUS (44, cf. Nomentanus)

? HORTENSIVS (5)

? POSTUMIUS

Lucilius, 56 and 69, 60, 62 M; cf. Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 244-248. They may have served under Mucius Scaevola in Asia.

## Special Commissions

*Triumviri agris dandis assignandis*

See 121, Special Commissions.

<sup>1</sup> If, as Münzer believes, Manilius was a son of the commissioner of 167 and a nephew of the Consul of 149, his filiation would be P. f. P. n. Degrassi however suggests P. f. M'. n. (472).

<sup>2</sup> No other Princeps Senatus is known between Lentulus and Scaurus, the Consul of 115.

<sup>3</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 174) believes that the notice in Cicero (*P. Red. ad Quir.* 10–11) that the Consul Opimius failed to aid the recall of Laenas from exile establishes 120 as Bestia's date; but Cicero may mean that Opimius, though Consul, made no effort, in which case the tribunate of Bestia probably falls in 121. I have listed him under the latest possible date.

<sup>4</sup> In Liv. *Per.* 61 the praenomen is Q., but the evidence of Cicero (*Brut.* 108) and Auct. *Vir. Ill.* (72.6) favors P.

<sup>5</sup> Cichorius interprets Cicero's reference to mean Albius' accounts as Quaestor, approval of which by Albucius was a point in favor of Scaevola.

<sup>6</sup> According to Eutropius (4.22) and Valerius Maximus (9.6.3) Domitius was the captor of Bituitus, King of the Arverni. See *RE*; Jullian, *Hist. Gaule* 3.19; *CAH* 9.111f.

<sup>7</sup> Cichorius supposes from the part given these men in Lucilius' account of Scaevola's defence that they were members of his staff, though their offices are not identifiable. On Nomentanus, note that Cichorius' emendation of Lucilius 56 and 69 M is accepted by Warmington, and the identification of the person by Kubitschek (*SBAW* 167.6.64) and Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Nomentanus."). On Hortensius, see 111, Praetors and note 3.

119 B.C.      A.U.C. 635

## Consuls

L. CAECILIUS L. f. Q. n. METELLUS (DELMATICUS) (91, cf. Supb. 3.222f.) Pr. by 122

L. AURELIUS - f. - n. COTTA (99) Pr. by 122

*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (L. Caecili. Met[el.], L. Au[reli. Cotta]); Obseq. 34; Chr. 354 (Metello et Cotta), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Cotta, Plut. *Mar.* 4.2; on Metellus, App. *Illyr.* 11; and on his filiation, *Act. Tr.* for 117. See Degrassi 127, 472f. The Consuls opposed Marius' law (see Tribunes of the Plebs), and were threatened with imprisonment when they had the Senate summon him before it (Plut. *Mar.* 4.2–3). Metellus, perhaps with the aid of his colleague, campaigned against the Illyrian Segestani and the Dalmatians (App. *Illyr.* 10–11; Liv. *Per.* 62; Eutrop. 4.23.2).

### Praetors

? M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (140) Cos. 115

According to Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.4, he opposed the claim of Jugurtha to the throne of Numidia.

? C. CORNELIUS SISENNA (373)

See 118, Promagistrates.

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (EBURNUS)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (111) Cos. 116

Presided over the court in which Crassus laid an accusation, probably of *laesa maiestas*, against Carbo (Cic. *De Or.* 1.40, and 121; 2.170; 3.74; *Off.* 2.47; *Brut.* 159; *Lael.* 96; *Fam.* 9.21.3; *QF* 2.3.3; *Verr.* 2.3.3; Tac. *Dial.* 34).

? C. LICINIUS GETA (88) Cos. 116

The latest date possible under the *Lex Villia*.

? SEX. POMPEIUS<sup>3</sup> (not in \**RE*) Macedonia

Killed in battle with Celts, probably Scordisci (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 700: σαρπηγός). See Lübker no. 4; D.-G. 4, no. 16.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83; *CIL* 10.5782; Val. Max. 6.9.14. Introduced a law to narrow the passages between the voting pens, and broke the opposition of Consuls and Senate by threatening to arrest the Consuls. He also opposed a grain bill (Plut. *Mar.* 4.2–4; cf. Cic. *Leg.* 3.38).

### Quaestors

M. ANNIUS<sup>4</sup> (not in *RE*)

Organized a successful resistance in Macedonia to Celtic invaders who had defeated and killed the governor (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 700; cf. Gäbler, *Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 3.6, and *ZN* 23 [1902] 165).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri agris dandis assignandis*

C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (33) Cos. 120

Committed suicide when condemned this year (on a charge of either *maiestas* or *repetundae*) with the youthful Crassus as prosecutor (Cic. *Brut.* 103; 159; *De Or.* 1.40, and 154; 2.170; 3.74; *Verr.* 2.3.3; *Off.* 1.47; *Fam.* 9.21.3; Val. Max. 3.7.6; 6.5.6; Tac. *Dial.* 34). The commission probably continued in existence until the passage of the so-called *Lex Thoria* (App. *BC* 1.27; see 111, Tribunes of the Plebs).

<sup>1</sup> As Scaurus was defeated for the consulate of 116 by Q. Fabius Maximus (Cic. *Mur.* 36), this is the latest date possible under the Lex Villia for his praetorship. The notice in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* may involve some confusion of dates, since it seems more probable that King Micipsa of Numidia died in 118 (Liv. *Per.* 62; see Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 7.22).

<sup>2</sup> I have listed this praetorship under the latest possible date. Of the known Fabii Maximi, Eburnus is the most probable since Crassus was only 19 years of age at the time of the trial (Tac. *Dial.* 34; cf. *RE* s. v. "Licinius" no. 55).

<sup>3</sup> He may have been Pr. in 120 and a promagistrate in 119. I list him in 119 as the latest possible date (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 700). Stella Maranca has mistakenly listed him in 117. Panemus 20, year 29 of the Macedonian era would fall in July 119 (Tod, *ABSA* 23 [1918–19] 206–217; 24 [1919–1921] 56).

<sup>4</sup> On Annii's date, see note 3.

118 B.C.      A.U.C. 636

### Consuls

M. PORCIUS M. f. M. n. CATO (\*13) Pr. by 121

Q. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. REX (91) Pr. by 121

*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (M. Por[ci.] Cato, Q. [----]); Vell. 1.15.5; 2.7.8; Val. Max. 5.10.3; Plin. *NH* 2.99; Gell. 13.20.10; Obseq. 35; Eutrop. 4.23.1; Chr. 354 (Catdne et Rige); *Fast. Hyd.* (Catone et Marcio Rega); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κάτωνος καὶ Μαρκίου); Cassiod.; on Marcius, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.660, but see 68 B.C.; Cic. *Cons. fr.* 15; and on his filiation, *Act. Tr.* for 117. See Degrassi 127, 472f. Marcius campaigned against the Stoeni in Liguria (Liv. *Per.* 62; Oros. 5.14.5). Porcius died in Africa, perhaps while engaged in settling the succession to Micipsa in Numidia (Gell. 13.20.10; cf. Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 7.22, 66, 142). At some time in his career he proposed a bill to regulate interest rates (*FOR* 2.22f., and 118f.). On Cato, see D.-G. 5.161, no. 17.

### Praetors

? M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (77) Cos. 115

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? P. RUTILIUS RUFUS<sup>1</sup> (34) Cos. 105

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia, for he was defeated for the consulship of 115 by M. Aemilius Scaurus (Cic. *De Or.* 2.280; *Brut.* 113; Tac. *Ann.* 3.66).

### Promagistrates

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (DELMATICUS) (91) Cos. 119

Continued as Proconsul his campaigns against the Dalmatians (see 117, Promagistrates).

CN. CORNELIUS SISENNA<sup>2</sup> (373) Pr. 119?

Governor (probably Proconsul) of Macedonia, where he gave judgment in a dispute between the guild of Dionysiac artists and the managers of the Isthmic games (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704, 705).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniae deducendae*

L. LICINIUS CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95, Pr. 98?

According to Cicero (*Brut.* 160) he led out the colony of Narbo (cf. Vell. 1.15.5, and Eutrop. 4.23 for the date; cf. Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 121, p. 146 Helm; Cic. *Cluent.* 140; *De Or.* 2.223; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.44).

<sup>1</sup> Münzer favors a date in 119, when associates and connections of Rutilius were Consuls (see *RE*), but this would be an equally favorable factor in 118.

<sup>2</sup> Sisenna is entitled στρατηγός in *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 705, line 32, and the phrase στρατηγο[υ] | ἡ ἀνθυπάτου appears in line 60, while in 704, line 4 occurs ἐμ Μοαε- [δονίε.....] ἀνθύπατος. The term στρατηγός ἡ ἀνθύπατος which the editors of *SIG*<sup>3</sup> take to mean *praetor pro consule* (705, note 27) is interpreted by Holleaux as στρατηγός (to the Greeks) and *proconsul* (to the Romans), but may refer merely to the two titles governors of Macedonia were likely to bear, Praetor, and Proconsul (see Holleaux, *Hermes* 49 [1914] 581–589; *REA* 19 [1917] 88ff.; and on Praetor pro consule, Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 38f.). The date is given by mention of year 30 of the Macedonian era in *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704, and would actually fall in Aug.–Sept. 118 B.C. See Holleaux (*REA* 19 [1917] 80–82) and Tod (*ABSA* 23 [1918–19] 206–217; 24 [1919–1921] 54ff.), who supersede the datings of Zumpt and Gäbler (*RE* s. v. “Makedonia” 764ff.); and on these inscriptions, see also Klaffenbach, *Symb. Hist. Coll. Artif. Bacch.* 29ff.; Daux, *Delphe* 362–365. See Jashemski 53f.

117 B.C. A.U.C. 637

### Consuls

L. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS DIADEMATUS (93) Pr. by 120  
Q. MUCIUS Q. f. Q. n. SCAEVOLA (AUGUR)<sup>1</sup> (21) Pr. 120

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.584; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([----] Metel., Q. [----]); Obseq. 36; Eutrop. 4.23.2; Chr. 354 (Diademmo et Scevola); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello Diademeo et Sinerebula); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μετέλλου τὸ γ' καὶ Σινερεβούλου); Cassiod.; and on Metellus, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.661; and 6.31603—*ILS* 5799; Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Vell. 1.11.7; Val. Max. 7.1.1; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4; and also *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 681—I. de Délos 4.1.1604b, but cf. 142 B.C. See Degrassi 127, 472f. Metellus was probably the builder of the Via Caecilia (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.661; 6.31603—*ILS* 5799).

### Praetors

? M. ACILIUS BALBUS (26) Cos. 114

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? C. CAECILIUS METELLUS CAPRARIUS<sup>2</sup> (84, Supb. 3.222) Cos. 113

Probably a candidate for the consulship of 114, and therefore Praetor at the latest in this year.

? C. PORCIUS CATO (\*15) Cos. 114

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

### Quaestors

? M. AURELIUS SCAURUS (215) Cos. Suff. 108

Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.85. The date is a conjecture based on the interval frequent in this period between the quaestorship and the consulship. See below, Promagistrates, on Flaccus. See Sobeck 22.

### Promagistrates

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS DELMATICUS (91) Cos. 119

Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *de Delmateis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; Liv. *Per.* 62; App. *Illyr.* 11; Eutrop. 4.23.2), and used the booty to repair the temple of Castor and Pollux (Cic. *Scaur.* 46; *Verr.* 2.1.154; Ascon. 28 C; Ps.-Ascon. 254 Stangl).

Q. MARCIUS REX (9) Cos. 118

Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *de Liguribus Stoeneis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 560).

? L. (VALERIUS) FLACCUS (\*48?) Pr. -

Superior officer, Praetor or Proconsul, to M. Aurelius Scaurus, the Quaestor who attempted to prosecute him but was not permitted to do so (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl). His date depends on that of Scaurus. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 21.

### Special Commissions

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (56)

Acted as judges in the dispute between the Genuates and the Langenses Viturii (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.584).



CN. CORNELIUS SISENNA<sup>2</sup> (373) Pr. 119?

Governor (probably Proconsul) of Macedonia, where he gave judgment in a dispute between the guild of Dionysiac artists and the managers of the Isthmic games (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704, 705).

### Special Commissions

#### *Triumviri coloniae deducendae*

L. LICINIUS CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95, Pr. 98?

According to Cicero (*Brut.* 160) he led out the colony of Narbo (cf. Vell. 1.15.5, and Eutrop. 4.23 for the date; cf. Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 121, p. 146 Helm; Cic. *Cluent.* 140; *De Or.* 2.223; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.44).

<sup>1</sup> Münzer favors a date in 119, when associates and connections of Rutilius were Consuls (see *RE*), but this would be an equally favorable factor in 118.

<sup>2</sup> Sisenna is entitled στρατηγός in *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 705, line 32, and the phrase στρατηγο [ῶ] | ἡ ἀνθυπάτου appears in line 60, while in 704, line 4 occurs ἐμ Μνα- [δονία.....] ἀνθύπατος. The term στρατηγός ἡ ἀνθύπατος which the editors of *SIG*<sup>3</sup> take to mean *praetor pro consule* (705, note 27) is interpreted by Holleaux as στρατηγός (to the Greeks) and *proconsul* (to the Romans), but may refer merely to the two titles governors of Macedonia were likely to bear, Praetor, and Proconsul (see Holleaux, *Hermes* 49 [1914] 581-589; *REA* 19 [1917] 88ff.; and on Praetor pro consule, Broughton, *TAPA* 77 [1946] 38f.). The date is given by mention of year 30 of the Macedonian era in *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 704, and would actually fall in Aug.-Sept. 118 B.C. See Holleaux (*REA* 19 [1917] 80-82) and Tod (*ABSA* 23 [1918-19] 206-217; 24 [1919-1921] 54ff.), who supersede the datings of Zumpt and Gäbler (*RE* s. v. "Makedonia" 764ff.); and on these inscriptions, see also Klaffenbach, *Symb. Hist. Coll. Artif. Bacch.* 29ff.; Daux, *Delphe* 362-365. See Jashemski 53f.

117 B.C. A.U.C. 637

### Consuls

L. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS DIADEMATUS (93) Pr. by 120  
Q. MUCIUS Q. f. Q. n. SCAEVOLA (AUGUR)<sup>1</sup> (21) Pr. 120

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.584; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([----] Metel., Q. [----]); Obseq. 36; Eutrop. 4.23.2; Chr. 354 (Diademmo et Scevola); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello Diademeo et Sinerebula); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μετέλλου τὸ γ' καὶ Σινερεβούλου); Cassiod.; and on Metellus, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.661; and 6.31603—*ILS* 5799; Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Vell. 1.11.7; Val. Max. 7.1.1; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4; and also *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 681—I. de Délos 4.1.1604b, but cf. 142 B.C. See Degrassi 127, 472f. Metellus was probably the builder of the Via Caecilia (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.661; 6.31603—*ILS* 5799).

### Praetors

? M. ACILIUS BALBUS (26) Cos. 114

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? C. CAECILIUS METELLUS CAPRARIUS<sup>2</sup> (84, Supb. 3.222) Cos. 113

Probably a candidate for the consulship of 114, and therefore Praetor at the latest in this year.

? C. PORCIUS CATO (\*15) Cos. 114

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

### Quaestors

? M. AURELIUS SCAURUS (215) Cos. Suff. 108

Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.85. The date is a conjecture based on the interval frequent in this period between the quaestorship and the consulship. See below, Promagistrates, on Flaccus. See Sobeck 22.

### Promagistrates

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS DELMATICUS (91) Cos. 119

Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *de Delmateis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; Liv. *Per.* 62; App. *Illyr.* 11; Eutrop. 4.23.2), and used the booty to repair the temple of Castor and Pollux (Cic. *Scaur.* 46; *Verr.* 2.1.154; Ascon. 28 C; Ps.-Ascon. 254 Stangl).

Q. MARCIUS REX (9) Cos. 118

Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *de Liguribus Stoeneis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 560).

? L. (VALERIUS) FLACCUS (\*48?) Pr. -

Superior officer, Praetor or Proconsul, to M. Aurelius Scaurus, the Quaestor who attempted to prosecute him but was not permitted to do so (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl). His date depends on that of Scaurus. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 21.

### Special Commissions

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (56)

Acted as judges in the dispute between the Genuates and the Langenses Viturii (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.584).

<sup>1</sup> In Cic. *Brut.* 306 the incorrect filiation P. f. is emended to Q. f. (Fabricius). L. Aurelius, the Consul of 119, is repeated by Obseq., who omits the name of Scaevola, while Eutropius (4.23.2) has omitted the name of Diadematus, probably through confusion with the triumphator Delmaticus.

<sup>2</sup> A candidate for the consulship at the time of his father's death in early 115 (Vell. 1.11.7; cf. Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4; cf. 115, Censors, and note 1), he must have held the praetorship not later than 117, and was defeated for the consulship of 114 (note Lucil. 210, and 1130 M, *praetor ne rusticus fiat*; and Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 87ff., 277ff., who suggests that he was Pr. Urbanus).

116 B.C.      A.U.C. 638

### Consuls

C. LICINIUS P. f. - n. GETA (88) Pr. by 119

Q. FABIVS (Q. SERVILLIANI f. Q. n.)<sup>1</sup> MAXIMVS EBVRNVS Pat. (111)  
Pr. by 119

*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (C. Licini. [Ge]tha, Q. Fa[biv]s----); Frontin. *Aq.* 2.96; Chr. 354 (Geta et Eburno); *Fast. Hyd.* (Geta et Maximo Seculiano); *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Fabius, Cic. *Mur.* 36; on Licinius, *OGIS* 436 ([Γ]άιος Λικίννιος Ποπλίου [υἱὸς Γέτας ὑπατοί]). See Degrassi 127, 472f.

### Praetors

? CN. PAPIRIUS CARBO (37) Cos. 113

The latest date possible for his praetorship under the Lex Villia. He was probably governor of Asia as Praetor or Proprætor after his praetorship when Antiochus VIII set up an inscription in his honor at Delos (Münzer, *RE*; Holleaux, *RA* 8 [1918] 234f., who reads στρατηγὸν ἀνθύπατον...]; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1550), since his disastrous consulship must have ended his public career.

### Promagistrates

? L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (DIADEMATUS?) (93) Cos. 117

He may be the Proconsul in Gaul who marked the boundaries between Patavium and Ateste (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.633, 634, 2501; see 141, Promagistrates).

### Legates, Ambassadors

L. OPIMIUS (4) Cos. 121, Pr. 125

Sent as head of a commission of ten Legates to divide the kingdom of Numidia between Jugurtha and Adherbal, and with his associates

was accused of being influenced by Jugurtha's bribes (Sall. *Iug.* 16.2–5; 20.1; *Schol. Bob.* 141 Stangl; Plut. *CG* 18.1; cf. Lucil. 9.418 M; and on his conviction, see 109, Tribunes of the Plebs). Gsell (*Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 7.147) is inclined to date this commission in 117. This year is the latest possible date.

<sup>1</sup> This filiation is a conjecture of Münzer (*RE*) based on the form used in *Fast. Cap.* for 147. As for Licinius, the praenomen C. in *Fast. Ant.* is supported by the reading of *OGIS* 436, where P. f. appears to be the more probable filiation. On [-----]ος Λικίνιος Μαζάρ[ου...] of *SIG<sup>3</sup>* 826 K, see *RE* no. 1; and Holleaux, *REA* 19 (1917) 77–80. In Frontinus (*Aq.* 2.96) the reading of C is *clycynio consule Fabio censoribus*. The reference may be to the consulship of these men but more probably is to their censorship in 108.

115 B.C.      A.U.C. 639

### Consuls

M. AEMILIUS M. f. L. n. SCAURUS Pat. (140) Pr. by 119

M. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS (77) Pr. by 118

*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (M. Aemi[li.] Scaurus, M. Ca[ecili.----]); Chr. 354 (Scauro et Megello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scauro et Metello), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Scaurus, *I. Cret.* 3.4.10, line 10f.; Cic. *Leg.* 3.36; *Act. Tr.*; Plin. *NH* 8.223; and on Metellus, Vell. 1.11.7; Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Val. Max. 7.1.1; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4. See Degrassi 127, 474f. Scaurus humbled a disrespectful Praetor (see below, on Decius), carried a sumptuary law (Plin. *NH* 8.223; Gell. 2.24.12; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.5), and one relating to voting by libertini (Auct. *Vir. Ill.*). He subdued some Gallic and Ligurian tribesmen and celebrated a triumph *de Galleis Karneis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Frontin. *Str.* 4.3.13; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.7, Ligures Taurisci). See Censors. Metellus held command in Sardinia and Corsica (see 111, Promagistrates; cf. *CIL* 10.7852, lines 7–8).

### Censors

L. CAECILIUS Q. f. (Q.) n. METELLUS (DIADEMATUS)<sup>1</sup> (93) Cos. 117

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (20) Cos. 122

Lex Agr. of 111, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.585, lines 28, 85–89; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([L.] Caecili. Q. f. n. Mete., Cn. D[omiti.----]); Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.143; Val. Max. 2.9.9). See Degrassi 127, 474f. They removed 32 persons from the Senate, including Licinius Geta, Cos. 116, and Marius' friend Cassius Subaco (Cic. *Cluent.* 119, and 121; Liv. *Per.* 62,

and 63; Val. Max. 2.9.9; Plut. *Mar.* 5.3-4), and banished the *ars ludicra* from the city with the exceptions of the Latin tibicen and singer and the *ludus talaris* (Cassiod. *Chr.*). They chose M. Aemilius Scaurus<sup>2</sup> Princeps Senatus (Sall. *Iug.* 25.4; Plin. *NH* 8.223).

### Praetors

? L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (88, cf. Supb. 1.271) Cos. 112  
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

P. DECIUS (9)

Because of his refusal to rise out of respect, the Consul Scaurus tore his vestments, broke his official chair, and ordered that none should bring cases to him (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.6).

? M. LIVIUS DRUSUS<sup>3</sup> (17) Cos. 112 Pr. Urbanus

The latest possible date under the Lex Villia. On a decision he rendered, see Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.19; cf. Cic. *Att.* 7.2.8.

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104-100, 86

Elected last, he narrowly escaped conviction for bribery (Val. Max. 6.9.14; Plut. *Mar.* 5.2-5). See also Cic. *Off.* 3.79; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 195-*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83; Plut. *Mar.* 6.1.

### Pontifices

?-ca. 115: P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (17) Cos. 133, Pr. 136, Pont. Max. 130

Successor, as Pont.: Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (22) Cos. 95, Pr. 98?

as Pont. Max.: L. CAECILIUS METELLUS DELMATICUS (91) Cos. 119  
See 114, and 89, Pontifices.

### Augurs

?-115: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS<sup>4</sup> (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148

Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Vell. 1.11.7; Val. Max. 7.1.1; cf. Cic. *Lael.* 77.

Successor: ? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NUMIDICUS (97) Cos. 109

Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.537f., and 572. See L. R. Taylor, *AJA* 48 (1944) 352-356.

<sup>1</sup> Metellus the Censor of 115 has regularly been identified with the more prominent Delmaticus rather than the less prominent Diadematus (Münzer, *RE* no. 91; Passerini, *Athenaeum* 12 [1934] 16; and most recently, Cram. *HSCPh* 51 [1940] 97), though Mommsen once suggested Diadematus (*Eph.*

*Epig.* 2.205), but the reading of *Fast. Ant.* (above) favors the latter since the filiation of Delmaticus was L. f. Q. n. This identification has been accepted by Lommatszsch in the index to *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 793, and recently by Degrassi (165f.). The objection that his father, Macedonicus, saw only one Censor among his sons (*Cic. Fin.* 5.82; *Vell.* 1.11.7; *Val. Max.* 7.1.1; *Plin. NH* 7.142) is met if we suppose that Macedonicus died early in 115 before the election of the Censors. We know that they were in office before September 21 (*Lex Agr.* of 111, line 21). Moreover, though Cicero at one time refers to Diadematus as *consularis* and to Caprarius (*Cens.* 102) as *ensorius* (*P. Red. ad Quir.* 32), at another he refers to both as *consulares* (*P. Red. in Sen.* 37). The fact that Cicero does not refer to Diadematus as *ensorius* does not exclude him. See Degrassi 165f., 474f.

<sup>2</sup> As Scaurus was Princeps Senatus in 112 (*Sall. Jug.* 25.4), he must have been appointed by the Censors of 115, although, as Mommsen pointed out (*Str.* 3.970), there had not been a certain example of a Princeps Senatus who was not a patrician Censor or ex-Censor (see however 125, Censors, on P. Cornelius Lentulus). It seems probable that no patrician ex-Censors remained alive in 115. The latest reference to one is that to Servilius Caepio in 125 (see 125, Censors), the date of whose death remains unknown (see *Cic. Att.* 12.20.2; and 105, Quaestors). Scaurus was repeatedly reappointed and his position is often mentioned (*Cic. Rab. Perd.* 21; *Scaur.* 1.46; *De Or.* 2.197; *Val. Max.* 4.4.11; 8.5.2; *Ascon.* 18, and 22 C; *Plin. NH* 36.116).

<sup>3</sup> According to the list in Stella Maranca (316) Drusus is dated in 114, and Marius was sent to Spain as Praetor in the same year.

<sup>4</sup> L. R. Taylor interprets the lituus on these coins as references by Metellus Pius (*Cos.* 81) and Metellus Scipio (*Cos.* 52), who both were Pontifices, to the augurates of their respective grandfathers. As only one member of a family could be a member of the college at one time (*Dio* 39.17.1), Numidicus was probably the successor to his uncle. Membership in the college of Augurs would explain Numidicus' refusal to take the oath to maintain Saturninus' legislation in 100: as Augur he knew it was invalid.

114 B.C.      A.U.C. 640

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

M'. ACILIUS M'. ? f. L. n. BALBUS (26) Pr. by 117

C. PORCIUS M. f. M. n. CATO (\*15) Pr. by 117

*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (M'. Acili. B[a]lbus, C. Po[r]ci. Cat[o]); *Plin. NH* 2.98, and 147; *Obseq.* 37; *Chr.* 354 (Bulbo et Cato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Balbo et Catone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; on Acilius, *I. Cret.* 3.4.10, line 10f.; and on Cato, *Liv. Per.* 63; *Eutrop.* 4.24. See Degrassi 127, 474f. Cato was defeated in Macedonia by the Scordisci (*Liv. Per.* 63; *Flor.* 1.39.4; *Dio* 26, fr. 88; *Ruf. Fest. Brev.* 9.1; *Amm. Marc.* 27.4.4), and fined for extortion upon his return (*Cic. Verr.* 2.3.184, and 4.22; *Balb.* 28; *Vell.* 2.8.1). On Cato, see D.-G. 5.162, no. 19; and below, 109, Tribunes of the Plebs.

### Praetors

? L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA (23) Cos. 111

? P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (355) Cos. 111

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

? M. PAPIRIUS CARBO<sup>2</sup> (39) Sicily

Condemned for extortion upon his return (Cic. *Fam.* 6.21.3).

### Promagistrates

M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (77) Cos. 115

Proconsul in Sardinia (see *Act. Tr.* for 111).

C. MARIUS<sup>3</sup> (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Farther Spain, where he is said to have relieved the province of banditry (Plut. *Mar.* 6.1; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.209).

? C. AABCELLUS (MARCELLUS?) (not in *RE*)

Proquaestor, probably in Macedonia, in 113 (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.662).

### Pontifices

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS DELMATICUS<sup>4</sup> (91) Cos. 119

Pontifex Maximus before December, 114, when he presided at the first trial of the Vestal Virgins (see Vestal Virgins; Ascon. 45–46 C).

### Vestal Virgins

AEMILIA (153)

LICINIA (181)

MARCIA (114)

Accused of incest, and tried before the Pontifices, Aemilia on December 16, Licinia on December 18 (Fenestella in Macrob. *Sat.* 1.10.5). Dissatisfaction with the decision to condemn Aemilia and acquit the others led in 113 to the establishment of a special court under Cassius (see 113, Tribunes of the Plebs, and Special Prosecutor).

<sup>1</sup> Balbus was probably a son of the Consul of 150. His praenomen is confirmed by *Fast. Ant.* Cato was a grandson of the Censor and a nephew of Scipio Aemilianus (Cic. *Brut.* 108; *Verr.* 2.4.22; Vell. 2.8.1).

<sup>2</sup> The date of Carbo's praetorship is uncertain, and is placed here on the conjecture, based on the order in Cicero's text, that he was the youngest of the three brothers, the eldest of whom was Consul in 120, and the second in 113. Klein (*Verwalthb.* 1.1.52), Wehrmann (15), and Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 40 and note

10, on P. Flaccus) list him at this date, but in *RE* Münzer is content to assign him to the Gracchan period.

<sup>3</sup> Passerini (*Athenaeum* 12 [1934] 17) rejects the promagistracy of Marius because his achievement in Spain, though told in Plutarch, comes from encomiastic sources and is not mentioned in the Elogium (*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83), and because it was not an established practice before the Sullan reforms to hold a magistracy in the city in one year and proceed to a provincial command in the next (hence Albucius in 113 and Sextius or SEXTILIUS in 88 should also be rejected). It seems unlikely that so official a matter as a provincial command would be invented, nor were all steps in a career always recounted in the Elogia. Moreover, there are cases before Sulla's reform of a city magistracy before a provincial command, such as the offices of Gellius and Sentius in 94 and 93; and Balsdon has shown that even after Sulla the distinction between functions in the city and in the provinces was not strictly maintained (*JRS* 29 [1939] 57 ff.). See Broughton, *AJA* 52 (1948) 328, note 31.

<sup>4</sup> Asconius (27 C) identifies the Pontifex Maximus as the maternal grandfather of Cicero's client, M. Aemilius Scaurus. This Metellus rebuilt the temple of Castor from his Dalmatian booty (Cic. *Scaur.* 46; Ascon. 28 C), and is identified as Delmaticus by Ps.-Ascon. (254 Stangl). The date of the death of Scaevola and the succession of Metellus remains uncertain.

113 B.C.      A.U.C. 641

### Consuls

C. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS CAPRARIUS (84) Pr. by 116

CN. PAPIRIUS C. f. — n. CARBO<sup>1</sup> (37) Pr. by 116

*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.661, 662, 2504, cf. 2422; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1753—*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2. 2504—*ILS* 9417; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([Cn. Papi]ri. C[----]); Plin. *NH* 2.100; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Obseq. 38; Eutrop. 4.25.1; John Ant. in *FHG* 4.559; Chr. 354 (Caprario et Carpo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello et Carbone, so also *Chr. Pasc.*); Cassiod., with C. Papirius; and on Carbo, Lex Agr. of 111, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.585, line 89; Cic. *Brut.* 105. See Degrassi 127, 474f. Metellus was assigned the province of Macedonia and campaigned in Thrace (see *Act. Tr.* for 111). Carbo treacherously forced the Cimbri to battle near Noreia and suffered a disastrous defeat (Strabo 5.1.8; Liv. *Per.* 63; Vell. 2.12.2; Plut. *Mar.* 16.5; App. *Celt.* 13, where they are confused with the Teutoni; cf. Diod. 34–35.37; Vell. 2.8.3; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13; and see Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.3; and Apul. *Apol.* 66, on his trial and suspicious acquittal). See Lübker no. 2, on Papirius.

### Praetors

? M. IUNIUS SILANUS<sup>2</sup> (169) Cos. 109 Spain

See 112, Praetors.



? L. MEMMIUS (11)

See below, Quaestors, on Antonius; and 112, Legates.

? M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110

? SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*35) Cos. 110

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

SEX. PEDUCAEUS<sup>3</sup> (4)

Dissatisfied with the acquittal of two of the accused Vestals (see 114, Vestal Virgins), he carried a plebiscite to appoint L. Cassius Longinus as special prosecutor (Cic. *ND* 3.74; Ascon. 45–46 C; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 160; Liv. *Per.* 63; Val. Max. 3.7.9; 6.8.1; Dio 26, fr. 87; Obseq. 37; Oros. 5.15.22; Macrobian. *Sat.* 1.10.5, quoting Fenestella).

### Quaestors

M. ANTONIUS<sup>4</sup> (28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102

Learning at Brundisium on his way to Asia that he was accused of incest with a Vestal, he returned, stood trial, and was acquitted (Val. Max. 3.7.9; 6.8.1; see 112, Promagistrates).

### Promagistrates

M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (77) Cos. 115

Proconsul in Sardinia (see *Act. Tr.* for 111).

C. AARCELLUS (MARCELLUS?) (not in *RE*)

Proquaestor, probably in Macedonia (*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.662, an inscription of Samothrace).

### Legates, Ambassadors<sup>5</sup>

Q. FABIUS Q. f. MAXIMUS ALLOBROGICUS Pat. (110) Cos. 121, Pr. 124?

or

Q. FABIUS Q. f. MAXIMUS EBURNUS Pat. (111) Cos. 116

C. FANNIUS C. f. (7) Pr. before 118

P. RUTILIUS P. f. (RUFUS) (34) Cos. 105, Pr. by 118

Q. PLOTIUS A. f. (not in \**RE*)

M. DOMITIUS P. f. (not in *RE*)

This embassy was sent to Crete to intervene in the disputes between a number of cities of eastern Crete, Hierapytna and Itanos, and

Olus and Lato, with their respective allies Gortyn and Cnossos, which had led to local wars (H. van Effenterre, *REA* 44 [1942] 31–51, esp. 36, with all five names; and M. Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 3.4.9, lines 74ff., and 10, lines 68ff., with mention of Q. Fabius as head of an embassy).

### Special Prosecutor

L. CASSIUS LONGINUS RAVILLA (72) Cos. 127

Elected under Peducaeus' plebiscite as special inquisitor into the case of the accused Vestals (see above, Tribunes of the Plebs, and 114, Vestal Virgins), he condemned and put to death the two who had been acquitted by the Pontifices, and others besides, not without incurring some suspicion of political bias (Ascon. 45–46 C; Cic. *ND* 3.74; *Brut.* 160; Liv. *Per.* 63; Val. Max. 3.7.9; 6.8.1; Plut. *RQ* 83; Dio 26, fr. 87; Obseq. 37; Porphyry in Hor. *Sat.* 1.6.30; Oros. 5.15.22; Macrobius *Sat.* 1.10.5, from Fenestella; Zon. 7.8; cf. coins of the Cassii, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.482; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 219; see Münzer, *APF* 243–245, and *RE* s. v. "Marcia" no. 114).

### Vestal Virgins

See 114, Vestal Virgins, and above, Special Prosecutor.

<sup>1</sup> Brother of C. Carbo, Cos. 119 (Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.3).

<sup>2</sup> On the basis of Rufius Festus' mention of a Sylla (Silanus?) in Spain, Münzer (*RE*), despite grave doubts, admits that Silanus, who must have had some military experience before his consulship, may have succeeded Marius in Spain in 113 (see 112, Praetors; cf. Wilsdorf, *Leipzig. Stud.* 1 [1878] 110).

<sup>3</sup> The date of Peducaeus is made clear by the fact that the orator Crassus was 27 years of age when he defended Licinia (Cic. *Brut.* 160). See Niccolini, *FTP* 176.

<sup>4</sup> According to Valerius Maximus, Antonius was exempted from prosecution under a clause of the Lex Memmia by reason of absence on public duty. He must either refer to a Memmius who preceded the Tribune of 111 (cf. *RE* s. v. "Lex" 12.2398) or have committed an anachronism, as in the case of Perperna, Cos. 130, and the Lex Papia, 65 B.C. (3.4.5). For Memmii in the Senate before 111, see the S.C. de agro Pergameno, dated in 129 by Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 (1937) 252ff.; and see 112, Legates.

<sup>5</sup> The date of this embassy is set approximately by the course of the disputes in eastern Crete as revealed by the inscriptions cited above and by other inscriptions connected with these disputes (*I. Cret.* 1.16, nos 3, 4A, 4B, 5, and 18). Mention of the Athenian archon Sarapio provides a *terminus post quem* in 116 (*I. Cret.* 1.16.4B, partly repeated in *REA* 44.35, no. c), and the embassy had reported to the Senate in Rome before June, 112 (*I. Cret.* 3.4.9, and 10). After 116 there was time for Olus and Lato to come to hostilities, receive an arbitral judgment from Cnossos, and then after further difficulties have that judgment confirmed by the Roman embassy (documents in *I. Cret.* 1,

and *REA*, above). On the other hand, the hostilities between Itanos and Hierapytna were discussed in the Roman Senate under the Consuls of 115 and 114 (*I. Cret.* 3.4.10). The embassy under Fabius was sent to Crete, and its report guided the Senate in its deliberations under the Consul of 112. The most probable date for the sending of the embassy is 113. See, most recently, M. Guarducci, *Epigraphica* 9 (1947) 32–35 (published March, 1949).

Of the three possibilities mentioned by Guarducci (*I. Cret.* 3.4, p. 92) for the identification of Q. Fabius, the cognomen Labeo is eliminated by the new inscription, but it remains uncertain whether the head of the embassy was Allobrogicus, Cos. 121, or Eburnus, Cos. 116. Fannius can be distinguished from the Consul of 122, who was M. f. (see 122, Consuls and note 2), but must be of praetorian rank and senior to Rutilius, who in turn is almost certainly the famous Rutilius Rufus, Pr. by 118 (see 118, Praetors), and Consul in 105. Q. Plotius and M. Domitius, the younger members of the embassy, probably of quaestorian rank, remain unknown. The relationship of Plotius to later magistrates of the name is uncertain. Domitius' praenomen indicates that he was not an Ahenobarbus, but may be a grandfather of Calvinus, the Consul of 53 and 40, whose filiation was M. f. M. n.

## 112 B.C.      A.U.C. 642

### Consuls

M. LIVIUS (C. f. M. AEMILIANI n.) DRUSUS<sup>1</sup> (17) Pr. by 115

L. CALPURNIUS (L. f. C. n.) PISO CAESONINUS<sup>2</sup> (88) Pr. by 115

*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 705, line 62 and 64; *I. Cret.* 3.4.10, line 86; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.585, line 29; Chr. 354 (Druso et Caesoniano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Bruto et Peone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Piso, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.672, 673; *I. Cret.* 3.4.9, lines 11 and 87, and 10, line 89; cf. *I. v. Magn.* 105, line 58. See De-grassi 127, 474f. Drusus as governor of Macedonia (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 705, line 64 campaigned successfully in Thrace against the Scordisci (Liv. *Per.* 63; Flor. 1.39.5; Ruf. Fest. *Brev.* 9.2; Amm. Marc. 27.4.10; cf. Dio 26, fr. 88; see 110, Promagistrates).

### Praetors

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (NUMIDICUS)<sup>3</sup> (97) Cos. 109

Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.209; *Balb.* 11; *Att.* 1.16.4; Val. Max. 2.10.1.

? L. CALPURNIUS PISO FRUGI<sup>4</sup> (97) Farther Spain

Killed in battle (Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.56; App. *Ib.* 99).

? M. IUNIUS SILANUS (169) Cos. 109 Spain

The latest possible date under the Lex Villia. See 113, Praetors.

## Promagistrates

M. ANTONIUS M. f. (28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102

Quaestor pro praetore, probably in Asia, since he was honored at Delos under this title by the Pisidian town of Prostaenna (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1603; cf. Holleaux, *REA* 19 [1917] 91). See 113, Quaestors.

M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (77) Cos. 115

Proconsul in Sardinia (see *Act. Tr.* for 111).

C. CAECILIUS METELLUS CAPRARIUS (84) Cos. 113

Proconsul in Macedonia and Thrace (*Act. Tr.* for 111).

## Legates, Ambassadors

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119

Sent with several leading senators to induce Jugurtha to cease from besieging Adherbal in Cirta (Sall. *Iug.* 25.4–11; see Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 7.149–151).

? L. MEMMIUS<sup>5</sup> (12) Pr. –

A distinguished senator, who visited Egypt, and was sumptuously entertained at public expense (*P. Teb.* 1.33—Wilcken, *Chrest.* 1.2.3; cf. Wilhelm, *JRS* 27 [1937] 145).

<sup>1</sup> The filiation C. f. is given in Cic. *Brut.* 109, and in the Elogium of his son, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74. M. Aemiliani n. is conjectural, based on the form of the notice regarding his father, the Consul of 147, in *Fast. Cap.*

<sup>2</sup> He was probably a son of the Piso who was Consul in 154.

<sup>3</sup> The latest date possible under the Lex Villia. When he was accused of extortion in some province, the jurymen showed their respect by refusing to examine his accounts (references above). The report of his reception upon returning home from Numidia in 107 (Sall. *Iug.* 88.1) favors an earlier date for the incident, either after his praetorship or an immediately following proconsulship. His province was not necessarily Sicily or a grain province (see *RE*, and D.-G.), since *frumentum in cellam* (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.209) might be levied to maintain an administrative staff in any province.

<sup>4</sup> As Piso's successor in Spain, Galba, Consul in 108, held the praetorship at the latest in 111, Piso's command should be dated in 113 or 112 after Marius and before Galba in 111. See also on Silanus, 113, Praetors.

<sup>5</sup> Münzer is inclined to identify Memmius with the L. Memmius C. f. Men. named in the S. C. de agro Pergameno (*RE*), and Cichorius (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 3f.) with a brother of the Tribune of 111, though the latter belonged to the Galerian tribe. But these connections fail now that Passerini (*Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 252ff.) has shown that the S.C. is dated, not in 110 as Cichorius and others believed, but in 129 (see 133, note 1). On the visit to Egypt, see Otto and Bengtson, *Zur Gesch. d. Niedergang d. Ptolemäerreiches* 159f.

111 B.C.     A.U.C. 643

### Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n. SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO<sup>1</sup> Pat. (355) Pr. by 114

L. CALPURNIUS - f. - n. BESTIA (23) Pr. by 114

Lex Agr. of 111, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.585, line 95; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([----S]cipio [----]); Cic. *Brut.* 128; Sall. *Iug.* 27.4; Val. Max. 1.8.11; 7.5.2; Obseq. 39; Eutrop. 4.26.1; Chr. 354 (Nasica et Bestia); *Fast. Hyd.* (Nasica Scipione et Bestia Calpurnio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Νασικάρπου καὶ Βεστίου); Oros. 5.15.1; Cassiod.; and on Bestia, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.672, 673; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([----Bes]tia), 127, 474f.; Liv. *Per.* 64. Scipio remained in Italy (Sall. *Iug.* 27.4), declared a *iustitium*, probably at the outbreak of the Jugurthine war (Cic. *Planc.* 33; *Schol. Bob.* 158 Stangl), and died in office (Cic. *Brut.* 128; Diod. 34-35.33.1 and 8; cf. Plin. *NH* 21.10, his tribunate!). Bestia, in command of the war against Jugurtha, was induced by the King's bribes to grant him an easy surrender, then leaving his army in charge of subordinates, returned to Rome to hold the elections (Sall. *Iug.* 27-29; 32.2; 85.16; Liv. *Per.* 64; Plut. *Mar.* 9.3; Flor. 1.36.7; Eutrop. 4.26.1; Oros. 5.15.4). He made a treaty of alliance with Lepcis Magna (Sall. *Iug.* 77.3). See 109, Tribunes of the Plebs.

### Praetors

? M. AURELIUS SCAURUS (215) Cos. Suff. 108

The latest possible date under the Lex Villia.

L. CASSIUS LONGINUS (62) Cos. 107 Pr. Peregrinus?

Sent to Numidia to persuade Jugurtha to come to Rome under safe-conduct (Sall. *Iug.* 32-33; see Tribunes of the Plebs).

? (L. or Q.?) HORTENSIVS<sup>2</sup> (2 or 5) Cos. 108 Sicily?

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (59) Cos. 108 Farther Spain

Successor of Piso (App. *Ib.* 99; see 112, Praetors and note 4).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. BAEBIUS (10)

See below, on Memmius.

? C. LICINIUS NERVA (134)

Tribune in the general period of Bestia's career (ca. 120-110; Cic. *Brut.* 129; Niccolini, *FTP* 417).

**C. MEMMIUS (5) Pr. 104?**

Forced the decision to make war on Jugurtha. Accused the Consul Bestia, Scaurus, and other nobles of accepting bribes from the King, and had the latter summoned to Rome under safe-conduct for questioning, but was impeded in his questioning of the King by the veto of his colleague Baebius (Sall. *Iug.* 27.1-5; 30-34; cf. Liv. *Per.* 64).

**? SP. THORIUS<sup>3</sup> (2)**

Carried a law to regulate the vectigal on public lands, and in particular on pasture lands (Cic. *De Or.* 2.284; *Brut.* 136; cf. App. *BC* 1.27).

**Quaestors****P. ? SEXTIUS<sup>4</sup> (1, cf. 9)**

Served under the Consul Bestia in Numidia (Sall. *Iug.* 29.4; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 180).

**Promagistrates****M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (77) Cos. 115**

Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *ex Sardinia* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Vell. 2.8.2; Eutrop. 4.25.1).

**C. CAECILIUS METELLUS CAPRARIUS (84) Cos. 113**

Celebrated a triumph, as Proconsul, from Thrace (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Vell. 2.8.2; Eutrop. 4.25.1; cf. Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 200—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.73, with title *imperator*).

**? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (NUMIDICUS) (97) Cos. 109**

See 112, Praetors, and note 3.

**M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (17) Cos. 112**

Proconsul in Macedonia, where he campaigned against the Scordisci (see 112, Consuls, and 110, Promagistrates).

**Legates, Lieutenants****M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119**

He and other nobles engaged, along with the Consul Bestia their commander, in the negotiations with Jugurtha, and were suspected of accepting bribes from him (Sall. *Iug.* 28.3-5; 29.5; 40.4; cf. 30.2; 32.1).

<sup>1</sup> He was a son of the Consul of 138 B.C. (Cic. *Off.* 1.109).

<sup>2</sup> In *Fast. Cap.* for 108 space remains on the fragment preserved (Degrassi 54f., 127, 476f.) for the name of a Consul who did not enter office but was condemned ([----da]mn(atus)e(st)), probably for bribery (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.590,

note 6), while the Chronographer of 354 preserves a garbled indication of his name in the word *Hotensio*. He most probably belonged to the family of the famous orator but no praenomen is preserved to indicate his relationship. Cichorius suggests Quintus, a putative elder brother of Lucius the father of the orator (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 339f., on Lucil. 1267 M; accepted by Degraffi), and would date the praetorship between 110 and 104. It remains possible that he was Lucius, the date of whose praetorship, for which Cicero commended him (*Verr.* 2.3.42), remains uncertain. Cicero's reference weighs somewhat against identifying the orator's father with the Consul-elect who met disaster in 108, but if he was so, his province was Sicily, and this in any case is the latest possible year under the Lex Villia for the praetorship of the Consul-elect of 108.

<sup>3</sup> A full discussion of Thorius' tribunate and of his law would involve a separate treatise on the agrarian legislation of this period. The group with which Cicero names him in the *Brutus* (136) are to be dated for the most part in the last decade of the second century, while the connections of one reference (*De Or.* 2.284) favor some time within the span of the public career of Ap. Claudius Pulcher, more probably the Consul of 79 than his father the Consul of 143, who died in 131 or 130, and before the dramatic date of the dialogue itself in 91 (Mommsen, *CIL* 1<sup>1</sup>.75). The reference implies moreover that the Thorian law was valid at that time for the regulation of pasture land. The validity of the evidence in Appian, on the other hand, depends upon emending the name Στόριος or Σπούριος, Βόριος or Βούριος in the Mss to Θόριος. Appian placed this so-called Thorian law second in a series of three which all fall within fifteen years after the death of Gracchus (presumably Tiberius), and so before 118. This law, according to Appian, ended the distribution of public land and gave possession to present holders subject to the payment of a φόρος, but Cicero in the *Brutus* (136: is qui agrum publicum vitiosa et inutili lege vectigali levavit) appears to refer, if the ambiguous text be taken in its most natural sense, to a law that relieved the public land from a *vectigal*, and furthermore to a law, unlike the second in Appian's list, which was soon superseded by a third abolishing the φόρος, and remained sufficiently valid, however *vitiosa et inutilis*, to be mentioned in the Senate in a discussion of Lucilius' (Lucullus' in some Mss) too free use of the public pastures. It would appear that the Lex Thoria mentioned by Cicero must be identified with either the Lex Agraria of 111, the author of which remains unnamed, or some subsequent piece of legislation. If the Lex Agraria superseded the Thorian law, we should expect to find some reference to it by name, but none appears. If it is the Lex Thoria, as many claim, it can be reconciled with Cic. *Brut.* 136 only by supposing him to mean "relieved the public land from a faulty and useless tax law;" but that relief, unless Appian has either blundered or been wrongly emended, consisted in the imposition of a φόρος. I am therefore inclined to think that Appian's Borian or Bourian law, despite the fact that this unexampled name must be emended in some way (there were Aburii in Roman public life; see 187, Tribunes of the Plebs; 176, Praetors; 171, Legates), was not the Lex Thoria mentioned in Cicero, and that the Thorian law should not be identified with the Lex Agraria of 111 but with some later bill of doubtful constitutionality which relieved the pasture lands from a vectigal. The date must fall before 91 B.C. The identification of Appian ille maior (Cic. *De Or.* 2.284) with Ap. Claudius, Cos. 79, suggests that Cicero adopted in this passage the point of view of his own time, though he is usually rather careful of dra-

matic propriety, rather than that of the speaker in the dialogue. If it refers to the elder Appius, who died in 131 or 130, the *Lex Thoria* preceded that date and is completely irrelevant to the discussion of Appian's second law. See the works cited in *RE* and *CAH* 9.97–101, and 915; Gelzer, *Gnomon* 5 (1929) 658; and especially D'Arms, *AJPh* 56 (1935) 232–245, whose view I have presented above.

\* He may possibly be identified with the P. Sextius (*RE* no. 9), Praetor-elect who was convicted of bribery toward 90 B.C. (Cic. *Brut.* 180).

110 B.C.      A.U.C. 644

### Consuls

M. MINUCIUS Q. f. – n. RUFUS (54) Pr. by 113

SP. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*35) Pr. by 113

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.674, and on Minucius, 584; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([----] Rufus); *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([----] Albi]nus), 127, 474f.; Sall. *Iug.* 35.2; Chr. 354 (Rufo et Albino), so also *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Postumius, Cic. *Brut.* 128; Oros. 5.15.6. Minucius campaigned in Macedonia and Thrace during this and succeeding years (see 109–106, Promagistrates) against the Scordisci, the Bessi and other Thracian tribes, and the Dacians (*SIG<sup>3</sup>* 710—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.692; Liv. *Per.* 65; Vell. 2.8.3; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.3; Flor. 1.39.5; Ruf. *Fest. Brev.* 9.2; Amm. Marc. 27.4.10; cf. *Act. Tr.* for 106). Postumius was foiled in Numidia by Jugurtha's delaying tactics, and when he returned to Rome to hold the elections, his army suffered defeat and disgrace under the leadership of his brother and Legate (Sall. *Iug.* 35–38, and 77.3; Liv. *Per.* 64; Flor. 1.36.9; Eutrop. 4.26.3; Oros. 5.15.6; cf. App. *Num.* 1; Plut. *Mar.* 9.3; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4.319, p. 131 U), an event which ruined his influence at home and in the army, and led to the establishment of the Mamilian commission (Sall. *Iug.* 39–43; Cic. *Brut.* 128; see 109, Tribunes of the Plebs). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 14.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. ANNIUS (11)

P. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (111)

Attempted against the wishes of their colleagues to secure reelection, thus forcing all the elections of the year to be postponed (Sall. *Iug.* 37.1–2; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 1.523, note 2, and 591, note 7).

### Promagistrates

? Q. FABIUS LABEO Pat. (cf. 92)

? M'. SERGIUS (17)



These two names appear, that of Fabius with the title Procos., on milestones found near Lerida in Hither Spain (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.823, 824, and on Sergius, 840; cf. *ILS* 5812, 5813). The date is uncertain, and obviously the two governors should be dated in different years. Wilsdorf (94f.) suggested a date about the middle of the second century, but Münzer (*RE*) favors one toward the end.

M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (17) Cos. 112

Proconsul in Macedonia, whence he returned to celebrate a triumph over the Scordisci and the Macedonians (*Act. Tr.*, Degraffi 84f., 561).

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (59) Cos. 108

May have continued in command of Farther Spain (see 111, Praetors), if Caepio (Cos. 106, Pr. by 109) was his successor.

### Legates, Lieutenants

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (56)

Served under his brother in Macedonia and Thrace (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 710 D—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.693; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.3; see 109–106, Legates).

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*36) Cos. 99

Served under his brother the Consul in Numidia, where he was defeated by Jugurtha when left in charge of the army as *legatus pro praetore*, and compelled to surrender and to save his forces by consenting to an ignominious peace (Sall. *Iug.* 36.3; 37–39; 44.4; Liv. *Per.* 64; Flor. 1.36.9; Eutrop. 4.26.3; Oros. 5.15.6). See Lübker no. 5.

? C. PORCIUS CATO (\*15) Cos. 114

? L. OPIMIUS (4) Cos. 121, Pr. 125

? C. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (51)

These three, along with Bestia (Cos. 111) and Albinus (Cos. 110) were convicted or forced into exile by the Mamilian commission (see 109, Tribunes of the Plebs), which was created to investigate the collusion, bribery, losses, and agreements connected with the Jugurthine war (Sall. *Iug.* 40.1; Cic. *Brut.* 128). Bestia in particular had brought leading nobles to Africa with him as Legates to shield his own misdeeds (Sall.). Cato therefore might have served under Bestia in 111 or Albinus in this year, and Galba also (see 119, Special Commissions). Of Opimius we know for a certainty only his part in dividing Numidia in 117 or 116 among the heirs of Micipsa (see 116, Legates). There is no record that A. Albinus (see above, Legates) was condemned by the commission.

109 B.C. A.U.C. 645

### Consuls

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. Q. n. METELLUS (NUMIDICUS) (97) Pr. by 112  
M. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. SILANUS (169) Pr. by 112

Cic. *Corn.*, in Ascon. 68, and 80 C; *Brut.* 135; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (Q. Caecili. M[e]tel., M. [----]); Sall. *Iug.* 43.1; Liv. *Per.* 65; Eutrop. 4.27; Chr. 354 (Megello et Silano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello Numidico et Silano), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Metellus, Plut. *Mar.* 7.1; and on Silanus, *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([----Sil]anus), 127, 474f.; Vell. 2.12.1; Flor. 1.38.1-4; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13. Metellus, although delayed by the necessity of restoring discipline to the army of his predecessor Albinus, invaded Numidia, was victorious at the Muthul river, and attacked Zama, but at the end of the year came the loss and recapture of Vaga (Sall. *Iug.* 43-72; 77.3; Liv. *Per.* 65; Vell. 2.11.2; Val. Max. 2.7.2; 9.1.5; Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.8; 4.1.2; Plut. *Mar.* 7.1; Flor. 1.38.11; Dio 26, fr. 98.1; Eutrop. 4.27.1-2; Veget. *RM* 3.10; Oros. 5.15.7; Cassiod. *Var.* 9.25.10 in Asia!). Silanus abrogated a number of laws which reduced military service (Ascon. 68 C), and suffered in Gaul a serious defeat at the hands of the Cimbri, either in 109 or 108, for which he was tried and acquitted in 104 (Cic. *Corn.* in Ascon. 68, and 80 C; Liv. *Per.* 65; Vell. 2.12.2; Flor. 1.38.4; cf. Diod. 34-35.37; Eutrop. 4.27.5; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13; and on the trial, Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 67; *Verr.* 2.2.118).

### Censors

M. AEMILIUS M. f. L. n. SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119  
M. LIVIUS C. f. M. AEMILIANI n. DRUSUS (17) Cos. 112

Drusus died in office (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 127, 474f., names not preserved; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 162f., M. Aemili. Scau[rus], M. L[ivi]----), but Scaurus refused to abdicate until threatened with imprisonment by the Tribunes (Plut. *RQ* 50). Scaurus constructed the Via Aemilia through Pisa to Vada and Dertona, and restored the Mulvian bridge (Strabo 5.1.11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.8; cf. *CIL* 11.6664-*ILS* 5824; see Lamboglia, *Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 57-68), and either as Censor or as Consul drained some areas of Cispadane Gaul (Strabo).

### Praetors

? C. ATILIUS SERRANUS (64) Cos. 106  
? Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS<sup>1</sup> (7) Cos. 102

The latest possible date for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. Catulus was a candidate for the consulship of 106 (Cic. *Planc.* 12).

These two names appear, that of Fabius with the title *Procos.*, on milestones found near Lerida in Hither Spain (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.823, 824, and on Sergius, 840; cf. *ILS* 5812, 5813). The date is uncertain, and obviously the two governors should be dated in different years. Wilsdorf (94f.) suggested a date about the middle of the second century, but Münzer (*RE*) favors one toward the end.

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### Legates, Lieutenants

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109 B.C. A.U.C. 645

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## Praetors

? C. ATILIUS SERRANUS (64) Cos. 106  
 ? Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS<sup>1</sup> (7) Cos. 102

The latest possible date for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. Catulus was a candidate for the consulship of 106 (Cic. *Planc.* 12).

? CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (321)

Was allotted the province of Spain, but alleged his own character as a reason for refusing it (Val. Max. 6.3.3b; a date ca. 109 is suggested by Münzer, *RE*).

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106 Farther Spain

Won victories over the Lusitani (Eutrop. 4.27.5; Val. Max. 6.9.13; see 108, and 107, Promagistrates).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. MAMILIUS LIMETANUS (7)

Author of a bill to set up a special court to try "those who had incited Jugurtha to ignore the decrees of the Senate, who had accepted bribes from him while Legates or commanders, who had given over elephants or deserters to him, and who had made agreements with him regarding war and peace" (Sall. *Iug.* 40.1-2). Scaurus, who was under suspicion, was elected one of the *quaesitores* (*ib.* 40.4), and also acted as advocate for one of the accused (Bestia, Cic. *De Or.* 2.283). Galba, the priest, and four consulars were convicted and went into exile (Cic. *Brut.* 127-128; cf. *ND* 3.74; *Schol. Bob.* 141 Stangl; and on Cato, *Balb.* 28; Sall. *Iug.* 65.5; see 110, Legates). Mamilius is also the most probable author of a law<sup>2</sup> to regulate boundaries (Cic. *Leg.* 1.55; *Corp. Agrim. Rom.* I, ed. Thulin, Frontin. *Contr.* 4, Agenn. Urb. *Contr. Agr.* 27, 33, Hygin. *Lim. Const.* 134, Sic. Flacc. *Condic. Agr.* 108, and cf. Hygin. *Gen. Controv.* 89-90).

### Quaestors

? L. LICINIUS CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95

The latest probable date, as he became Tribune of the Plebs in 107 (Cic. *De Or.* 1.45; 2.365; 3.75). See Sobeck 20.

? Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (PONTIFEX) (22) Cos. 95

A colleague of Crassus in all magistracies except the tribunate and the censorship (Cic. *Brut.* 161).

? C. SERVILIUS GLAUCIA (65) Pr. 100

A senator in 102 (App. *BC* 1.28), so probably a Quaestor before the census of 108.

### Promagistrates

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110

Proconsul in Macedonia and Thrace (see 110, Consuls, and 108-106, Promagistrates).

SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*35) Cos. 110

Proconsul in Africa and Numidia until Metellus' arrival (Sall. *Igu.* 44.1). See Lübker no. 14.

### Legates, Lieutenants

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

Served under Metellus in Numidia (Sall. *Iug.* 46.7; Vell. 2.11.1; Plut. *Mar.* 7.1), and had a great part in his military successes (Sall. *Iug.* 50.2; 55–60; Plut.), but quarrelled with Metellus when the latter opposed his ambition to win the consulship (Sall. *Iug.* 63–65; Plut. *Mar.* 7–8; Dio 26, fr. 89; cf. Vell. 2.11.2).

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS (34) Cos. 105

Served under Metellus in Numidia (Sall. *Iug.* 50.1; 52–53).

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (56)

Served under his brother in Macedonia (see 110, 108–106, Legates).

### Prefects

? T. TURPILIUS SILANUS<sup>3</sup> (10)

Commander and sole survivor of the troops at Vaga, and so was convicted of treason and put to death (Sall. *Iug.* 68–69; Plut. *Mar.* 8.1–2; App. *Num.* 3).

### Special Commission

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115

Elected to the commission set up by the Lex Mamilia (Sall. *Iug.* 40.4; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.283; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Mamilius).

### Priests

C. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (51)

One of the persons convicted by the Mamilian commission (Cic. *Brut.* 127; in collegio sacerdotum; possibly an Augur, cf. Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.20; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Mamilius).

<sup>1</sup> Münzer (*RE*, and *APF* 287) uses Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.209 to suggest that his province was Sicily, but the case of Scaevola in the same passage indicates that there is no necessary reference to grain provinces, even though the province where his ancestors had won glory is not unlikely.

<sup>2</sup> According to Rudolph (*Stadt und Staat im römischen Italien* 166–207) this Lex Mamilia must be distinguished from the much discussed Lex Mamilia Roscia Peducaea Alliena Fabia (see *RE* 12.2397 for relevant literature), which

should be dated in the period of Caesar. The fragments which are preserved of the latter and their Caesarian analogues deal with colonization and the founding of communities, while the references to the Lex Mamilia above refer only to the regulation of boundaries (hence the cognomen *Limetanus*), and therefore with purely agrarian arrangements. Carcopino believes that this was the third of the series of agrarian laws mentioned by Appian (*BC* 1.27; Carcopino, *Autour des Gracques* 230; 266, note 1; cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 186; Rudolph, *op. cit.* 195 and note; Hardy, *CQ* 19 [1925] 115ff.; Fabricius, *SBAH* 1924/25, Abh. 1). Though they are listed under this date by Niccolini (*FTP* 185) these men along with Mamilius and their law should be dated in the period of Caesar (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs).

<sup>2</sup> According to Appian (*Num.* 3), Turpilius was a Roman. Could Mommsen's text of Sall. *Iug.* 69.4 (*Nam is civis ex Latia erat*), if correct, mean that he was a Roman citizen of Latin origin? See Reid, *JRS* 1 (1911) 77–83, and Sherwin-White, *Rom. Citizenship* 127f., on the status of Turpilius; and on the date of the massacre at Vaga, Carcopino, *RH* 158 (1928) 17f.

108 B.C.      A.U.C. 646

### Consuls<sup>1</sup>

SER. SULPICIUS SER. f. SER. n. GALBA Pat. (59) Pr. 111?

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.675, 676, cf. 694, 695; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([S]er. Sulpici. Galba); Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 21; Obseq. 40 (Servio Galba); Chr. 354 (Calva); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sulpicio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 54f., 127, 476f.

(L. or Q.?) HORTENSIUS – f. – n. (2) Pr. by 111

Chr. 354 (Hotensio); cf. *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([---- da]mn(atus) est, in e(ius) l(ocum) f(actus) e(st), 127, 476f.).

### Consul Suffectus

M. AURELIUS – f. – n. SCAURUS<sup>2</sup> (215) Pr. by 111

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.675, 676; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (M. Aureli. Scaur.); *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([----] Scaurus); Obseq. 40 (M. Scauro); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scauro), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 127, 476f.

### Censors

Q. FABIVS Q. SERVILIANI f. Q. n. MAXIMVS EBURNVS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (111) Cos. 116

C. LICINIUS P. f. – n. GETHA (88) Cos. 116

*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (C. Licini. Ge[t]ha, Q. Fabi. Max.), cf. *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 127, 476f., names not preserved. Licinius had been expelled from the Senate by the Censors of 115 (Cic. *Cluent.* 119; Val.

Max. 2.9.9). Fabius put his son to death as a punishment for unchastity (Val. Max. 6.1.5-6; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.17; Oros. 5.16.8). They reappointed M.Aemilius Scaurus Princeps Senatus (see 115, Censors).

### Praetors

CN. MALLIUS MAXIMUS (13) Cos. 105

The latest possible date under the Lex Villia.

### Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NUMIDICUS (97) Cos. 109

Continued in charge of the war in Numidia (Sall. *Iug.* 62.10). He captured the stronghold of Thala, and advanced westward to Cirta to meet the forces of Jugurtha and his new ally, Bocchus of Mauretania (Sall. *Iug.* 70-83; Liv. *Per.* 65; Strab. 17.3.12, 831c; Vell. 2.11.2, and 39.2; Flor. 1.36.11-12; Eutrop. 4.27.3; Iul. Exuper. 1, p. 1 Burs.; Oros. 5.15.7).<sup>4</sup> On his relations with Marius, see Legates.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (169) Cos. 109

Held command in Gaul (see 109, Consuls).

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.*) in Macedonia and Thrace, where he probably won a victory this year (Liv. *Per.* 65; see 110, Consuls and 106, Promagistrates).

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.*) in Farther Spain (see 109, Praetors, and 107, Promagistrates).

### Legates, Lieutenants

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104-100, 86, Pr. 115

Served under Metellus in Numidia, and after increasing friction with his commander returned home and became a successful candidate for the consulship (Cic. *Off.* 3.79; Sall. *Iug.* 73.1-7, cf. 63-65; Diod. 34-35.38; Vell. 2.11.2; Plut. *Mar.* 8; Plin. *NH* 11.189; App. *Num.* 3; Dio 26, fr. 89; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67).

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS (34) Cos. 105

Served under Metellus in Numidia (see 109 and 107, Legates).

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (56)

Served under his brother in Macedonia and Thrace (see 110-106, Legates).



## Prefects

C. ANNIUS (9) Pr. —

Sent by Metellus with four cohorts of Ligurians to Lepcis Magna (Sall. *Iug.* 77.4).

<sup>1</sup> See 111, Praetors, and note 3, on Hortensius. On the filiation of Sulpicius, see *RE* nos. 57 and 58, and note *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 705, I, line 5, for a possible restoration.

<sup>2</sup> The conclusion already reached in 1909 by Bloch that the Scaurus who was Cos. Suff. in 108 was not named M. Aemilius but M. Aurelius has since been confirmed by the Fasti of Antium (*Bibl. Fac. Lett. Univ. Paris*, 25.79 ff.).

<sup>3</sup> There are two Fabii who may be considered for this censorship: Allobrogicus, Cos. 121, and Eburnus, Cos. 116. The former is favored in the commentary to *Fast. Cap.* in *CIL* (1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 36) because he is termed Censor in Ps.-Ascon. 211 Stangl, on Cic. *Verr.* 1.19, and was the senior of the two. But Eburnus is indicated by the mistaken reference in Val. Max. 6.1.5–6 to Servilianus, since he was a son of Servilianus, who did not attain the office, and is definitely named in Ps.-Quintil. in connection with the same incident. See Münzer, *RE*, and most recently, Degrassi 127f.

<sup>4</sup> I follow here the division of campaigns proposed in *CAH* 9.124.

107 B.C.      A.U.C. 647

## Consuls

L. CASSIUS L. f. — n. LONGINUS (62) Pr. 111

C. MARIUS C. f. C. n.<sup>1</sup> (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.2.697; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (L. Cassi Lo[nginus]. [C. Mari. C.] f.); Plin. *NH* 10.36; Chr. 354 (Longino et Nepote); *Fast. Hyd.* (Longino et Marino); Chr. *Pasc.* (Λογγίνου καὶ Μαρίου); Cassiod.: on Marius, Cic. *Off.* 3.79; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([C. Marius] C. f. C. n[epos]); *Elogium*, *CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83, and 17. See Degrassi 128, 476f. Cassius received command in Gaul, where he first won ground about Tolosa against the Volcae, but was disastrously defeated by the Tigurini and killed (Caes. *BG* 1.7.4, 12.5–7, 13.2, and 14.3; Liv. *Per.* 65; Tac. *Germ.* 37; App. *Celt.* 1.3; Oros. 5.15.23–24). Marius received Metellus' command in Africa against Jugurtha by popular vote (*Elogium*, extra sortem; Sall. *Iug.* 73.7; 82.2; 84.1; 85.10; Plut. *Mar.* 9.1). His preparations, including the recruitment of an army on a new basis, probably occupied much of the year, the rest of which was spent in capturing Capsa and other Numidian strongholds (Sall. *Iug.* 84–92; Plut. *Mar.* 9–10; cf. Strabo 17.3.12; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.1; 4.1.7; Flor. 1.36.13–14; Oros. 5.15.8; Fest. s. v. "Aerumnulus," and "Muli Mariani," 22, and 134 L, and on his legion, 453 L).

## Praetors

? CN. AUFIDIUS<sup>2</sup> (6 and 7)

Cic. *Fin.* 5.54; *Tusc.* 5.112; cf. *Dom.* 35, and *Cons. fr.* 19 (ed. Müller).

? C. BILLIENUS<sup>3</sup> C. f. (4, cf. 3)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.815; cf. *I. de Délos* 4.1.1710; Cic. *Brut.* 175.

? C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA<sup>4</sup> (87) Cos. 104

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. COELIUS CALDUS (12) Cos. 94, Pr. 99

Accused C. Popillius of *maiestas* for surrendering to the Tigurini (see Legates), and introduced a bill to extend the secret ballot to such cases (Cic. *Leg.* 3.36; *Inv.* 2.72-73; Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.25, cf. 4.34; Oros. 5.14.24; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.474; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.214f.).

L. LICINIUS CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95

Held the office one year before Scaevola (Cic. *Brut.* 160-161; see 106, Tribunes of the Plebs). On his dinner with Granius the *praeco*, see Marx 1.xlix, on Lucil. Book 20, and Warmington, p. 186 (in Loeb Classical Library).

T. MANLIUS MANCINUS (61, cf. 16)

Proposed the bill to give Marius the command in Africa against Jugurtha (Sall. *Iug.* 73.7; cf. 82.2; and Elogium, above, on Marius). He is probably the Tribune who attacked Metellus upon his return (Gell. 7.11.2-3, C. Manlium, and cf. 12.9.4; Priscian 8.17, *GLK* 2.382, C. Manlio; cf. *FOR* 2.63f., 151).

## Quaestors

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Served under Marius, who left him in Italy to collect a force of cavalry with which he came to Numidia late in 107 or early in 106 (Sall. *Iug.* 95-96; Liv. *Per.* 66; Diod. 34.39; Val. Max. 6.9.6; 9.2.1; Plut. *Mar.* 10.3; *Sull.* 3.1; App. *Num.* 4; *BC* 1.77; Eutrop. 4.27).

## Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NUMIDICUS (97) Cos. 109

Continued in command in Numidia until Marius came, but returned without meeting him (Sall. *Iug.* 83.2-3; 86.5; 88.1; Plut. *Mar.* 10.1; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Mancinus).

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110

Proconsul in Macedonia and Thrace (see 110, Consuls, and 109–106, Promagistrates).

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109

Celebrated as Proconsul his triumph from Farther Spain (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., with title Pro[cos.]; cf. Val. Max. 6.9.13; Eutrop. 4.27.5).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (88) Cos. 112

Killed in battle with the Tigurini while serving under Cassius in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 1.12.7; App. *Celt.* 1.3; Oros. 5.15.24).

A. MANLIUS Pat. (12) Pr. –

Served under Marius in Numidia, and protected the march to Capsa by seizing Lares (Sall. *Iug.* 86.1; 90.2; cf. App. *Num.* 4; also Fenestella fr. 12 Peter, in Plin. *NH* 33.21; and *RE* s. v. "Manilius" no. 3).

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (56)

Served under his brother in Macedonia and Thrace (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 710 D—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.693, dedicated at Delphi in 107 or 106; see 110–106, Legates).

C. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*12)

Served under Cassius in Gaul, the remnants of whose army he saved by giving hostages and half the baggage to the Tigurini, and was later accused of *maiestas* and went into exile (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.25; 4.34; Cic. *Leg.* 3.36; *Inv.* 2.72–73; Caes. *BG* 1.14.7; Oros. 5.15.24, C. Publius). See Lübker no. 1.

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS (34) Cos. 105, Pr. before 118

Served under Metellus in Numidia where he carried out the transfer of Metellus' army to Marius (Sall. *Iug.* 86.5; Plut. *Mar.* 10.1).

<sup>1</sup> A small fragment of *Fast. Cap.*, first published by Hülsen (*MDAI(R)* 19 [1904] 123), was then left unplaced, but Cichorius' suggestion (*RS* 125–130) that it relates to years 107–105 has been accepted by Degrassi (54 f., 128). See also 106, Consuls, on Servilius.

<sup>2</sup> See 106, Promagistrates; and note *IG* 12.5.722. See also 77, Praetors, and 76, Promagistrates. This praetorship is placed conjecturally about 107 by Waddington, *Fasti des provinces asiatiques*, p. 666, and Chapot, *Prov. rom. procons. Asie* 307. It may have followed or preceded that of Billienus.

<sup>3</sup> This man is probably the Billienus who was excluded from the consulship by the series held by Marius (Cic. *Brut.* 175). If so, his praetorship should be dated about this time. According to *I. de Délos* 4.1.1710—*CIG* 2285B he was honored at Delos with the title of Legate, but in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.815 he is called a Proconsul. See 106, Promagistrates.

<sup>4</sup> As Fimbria was a *novus homo* and met strong opposition to his candidacy for the consulship (Cic. *Planc.* 12; *Verr.* 2.5.181), his praetorship may well have preceded the latest legal date.

106 B.C. A.U.C. 648

### Consuls

Q. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (49) Pr. 109

C. ATILIUS - f. - n. SERRANUS (64) Pr. by 109

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.677, 678; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (Q. Servili. Ca[epio, C. Atili.] Serra.); Obseq. 41; Chr. 354 (Serrano et Ceplo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Serrano et Caepione), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Caepio, *Fast. Cap.*,<sup>1</sup> Degrassi 54f. ([Q. Servil]ius Cn. f. Cn.[n.----]), 128, 476f.; Val. Max. 6.9.13; and on Serranus, Cic. *Planc.* 12; *Rab. Perd.* 21. Servilius secured passage of a law to restore senators to the juries in the *quaestio de repetundis* (Cic. *Inv.* 1.92; *De Or.* 2.199f., and 223; *Brut.* 161-164; *Cluent.* 140; Val. Max. 6.9.13), along with the knights, according to the Livian tradition (Liv. 66, in Cassiod. *MGH* 11, p. 132; Obseq. 41), but exclusively, according to another (Tac. *Ann.* 12.60; cf. Ascon. 79 C). In Gaul he attacked the Volcae Tectosages and seized the sacred treasure at Tolosa, which disappeared under suspicious circumstances while being transported to Massilia for dispatch to Rome (Strabo 4.1.13, quoting Posidonius and Timagenes; Gell. 3.9.7; Dio 27, fr. 90; Iustin. 32.3.9-11; Oros. 5.15.25, proconsule; cf. Cic. *ND* 3.64; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5).

### Praetors

? L. AURELIUS ORESTES (181) Cos. 103

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLE (PONTIFEX) (22) Cos. 95

Presided as Tribune at a meeting where Crassus spoke in support of the Servilian law (Cic. *Brut.* 161).

### Promagistrates

? CN. AUFIDIUS (6 and 7) Pr. ca. 107

Propraetor (ἀντιστρατηγός, *IG* 12.5.722) in Asia. See 107, Praetors, and note 2.

? C. BILLIENUS C. f. (4, cf. 3) Pr. ca. 107-104

Proconsul (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.815), probably in Asia. See 107, Praetors and note 3.

**Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NUMIDICUS (97) Cos. 109**

Celebrated a triumph over the Numidians and King Jugurtha (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Vell. 2.11.2; Gell. 12.9.4; Eutrop. 4.27.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.1; *Schol. Bob.* 176 Stangl; cf. Sall. *Iug.* 88.1), and assumed the cognomen Numidicus (*Act. Tr.*; Cic. *Brut.* 135; *Att.* 1.16.4, and many other passages; Vell. 2.11.2, and 15.3-4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.1). See 108, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Mancinus.

**L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93**

Continued as Quaestor (now pro quaestore) under Marius in Numidia, and after winning popularity and recognition of his military skill was sent with Manlius as an envoy to negotiate with Jugurtha's ally, Bocchus of Mauretania (Sall. *Iug.* 95-96; 98.4; 100-102; Diod. 34-35.39; Plut. *Sull.* 3.1; App. *Num.* 4; cf. Val. Max. 6.9.6).

**C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104-100, 86**

Continued in command against Jugurtha (Sall. *Iug.* 97.4, Consul; 100.3; 102.1), he carried the war to western Numidia, and fought a hard but in the end successful battle against the Numidians and Moors as he brought his army to winter-quarters near Cirta (Sall. *Iug.* 92-101; Diod. 36.1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.10; 3.9.3; Flor. 1.36.14; Dio 26, fr. 89.5; Oros. 5.15.9-18). It was after this the Mauretanian king began his attempt to negotiate for peace (Sall. *Iug.* 102.2-3; App. *Num.* 4; Dio 26, fr. 89.5).

**M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110**

Celebrated as Proconsul (Pro cos., *Act. Tr.*) a triumph over Scordisci and other Thracian tribes (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Vell. 2.8.3; cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 710—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.692, and p. 726; Liv. *Per.* 65; see 110, Consuls).

**Legates, Envoys****L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93****A. MANLIUS Pat. (12) Pr. -**

Sent by Marius in Numidia to negotiate with Bocchus of Mauretania (Sall. *Iug.* 100; 102; App. *Num.* 4; see Promagistrates, on Sulla, and Lieutenants, on Manlius).

**Legates, Lieutenants****? M. AURELIUS SCAURUS (215) Cos. Suff. 108**

Probably served under Servilius Caepio in Gaul this year (see 105, Legates).

**A. MANLIUS Pat. (12) Pr. —**

Served under Marius in Numidia (see above, Envoys, and Promagistrates, on Sulla).

**Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (56)**

See 110–107, Legates.

<sup>1</sup> See 107, Consuls, and note 1, on this fragment of *Fast. Cap.*, which, if correctly placed, shows that Servilius was a son of the Consul of 141.

<sup>2</sup> Sulla, who like C. Gracchus (see 125 and 124, Promagistrates) continued under the same commander as in his year of office, is regularly called Quaestor during these years of extended service by our sources (Sall. *Iug.* 106.1; see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.531). Praetors also are often referred to under that title during their term as Proprætors (see 73–71, Promagistrates, on Verres). I have listed such extended magistracies under Promagistrates.

105 B.C.      A.U.C. 649

**Consuls**

**P. RUTILIUS P. f. — n. RUFUS (34) Pr. by 118**

**CN. MALLIUS CN. f. MAXIMUS<sup>1</sup> (13) Pr. by 108**

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.698; *IG* 12.3.173—*IGRP* 4.1028; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([---- Ruf]us, [Cn. M]alli. Cn. f.); Val. Max. 2.3.2; Obseq. 42; Eutrop. 5.1.1; Chr. 354 (Rufo et Maximo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rufo et Mallio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Ennod. *Pan. Theod.* p. 284 Hartel; and on Mallius, Cic. *Mur.* 36; *Planc.* 12; Liv. *Per.* 67; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Oros. 5.16.1; and see *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([Cn. Malliu]s Cn. f. M[aximus]), 128, 476f. Mallius and the Proconsul Servilius Caepio failed to cooperate in Gaul against the Cimbri and the Teutoni, and both suffered disasters, in the course of which Mallius lost his two sons, a Legate, and most of his army (Liv. *Per.* 67; Flor. 1.38.4; Gran. Lic. 17 B; Dio 27, fr. 91.1–4; Eutrop. 5.1.1; Oros. 5.16.1–7, quoting Antias fr. 63 Peter; cf. Sall. *Iug.* 114.1; Vell. 2.12.2; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Plut. *Mar.* 19.2; *Luc.* 27.7; *Sert.* 3.1; Veget. *RM* 3.10; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13), and was himself condemned and exiled in 103 (Cic. *De Or.* 2.125; Gran. Lic. 21 B; see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs). Rutilius meantime had charge in Rome and Italy (*IG* 12.3.173), and after the disasters in Gaul carried emergency measures binding all able-bodied men throughout Italy by oath (Gran. Lic. 21 B), raised new legions (Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.12, and 2.2), and gave them special training by masters of gladiators (Val. Max. 2.3.2; cf. Ennod. *Pan. Theod.*<sup>2</sup> p. 284 Hartel). He probably established by law special Military Tribunes appointed by the Consul (Fest. s. v. “Rufuli,” 316–317 L; cf. Liv. 7.5.9).<sup>3</sup>

## Praetors

? T. ALBUCIUS (2) Sardinia

See 104, Promagistrates.

L. (ANNIUS ?) BELLINIENUS<sup>4</sup> (Bellienus 5) Africa

Sall. *Iug.* 104.1.

L. [.....]ONIUS Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus

IG 12.3.173—IGRP 4.1028.

## Quaestors

? C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>5</sup> Pat. (302) Cos. 92, Pr. 95

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 200—*ILS* 45.

CN. OCTAVIUS RUSSO (82) Pr. before 91

Brought money for Marius' army in Africa, and returned to Rome with the envoys of Bocchus of Mauretania (Sall. *Iug.* 104.3).

? CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO<sup>6</sup> Pat. (47)

In Macedonia (Demitsas, *Ἡ Μακεδονία* 1.433, no. 372, at Thessalonica; cf. Cic. *Att.* 12.20.2).

## Promagistrates

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Left in charge of the camp *pro praetore* by Marius, he used his opportunity to instruct the envoys of Bocchus in the form of their pleas to Marius and to the Roman Senate (Sall. *Iug.* 103.4–7). He later carried through the negotiations, which involved a second quite dangerous trip to Mauretania, that led to the capture and delivery of Jugurtha to him for transmission to Marius (Sall. *Iug.* 102–113; Diod. 34–35.39; Liv. *Per.* 67; Vell. 2.12.1; Plut. *Sull.* 3.1–3; 6.1–2; *Mar.* 10.3–4; 32.2–3; Flor. 1.36.17; App. *Num.* 4–5; Eutrop. 4.27.4; Oros. 5.15.18–19; and on the ring with the scene of the surrender, Val. Max. 8.14.4; Plin. *NH* 37.9; Plut. *Sull.* 3.4; *Mar.* 10.5–6; *Praec. ger. rei pub.* 12.4; and coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.471f.; cf. Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afrique Nord* 7.258, note; see 106, note 2).

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

Having successfully concluded the war in Numidia with the capture of Jugurtha (see above, on Sulla), he returned to Rome, already elected Consul for 104 (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 60; Sall. *Iug.* 102–114; Diod. 34–35.39; Liv. *Per.* 67; Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83, and 17; Vell. 2.12.1–2; Val. Max. 8.14.4; Plut. *Mar.* 10–12; *Sull.* 3.1–4; *Praec. ger. rei pub.* 12.3–4; Flor. 1.36.15–18; App. *Num.* 4–5; Dio 26.

fr. 89.5-6; Eutrop. 4.27.4; 5.1.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.2; Oros. 5.15.18-19; cf. *Schol. Bob.* 93 Stangl).

**Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO** Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109

Proconsul in Gaul (Liv. *Per.* 67), where his refusal to cooperate with the Consul Mallius led to a disastrous defeat on Oct. 6 at the hands of the Cimbri and the Teutoni and their allies (Liv. *Per.* 67; Flor. 1.38.4; Gran. Lic. 17 B; Dio 27, fr. 91.1-4; Eutrop. 5.1.1; Oros. 5.16.17, quoting Antias, fr. 63 Peter; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.197; Sall. *Iug.* 114.1; Vell. 2.12.2; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Plut. *Mar.* 11.8; 16.5; 19.2; *Luc.* 27.7; *Sert.* 3.1; App. *Illyr.* 4; Iustin 32.3.11; Veg. *RM* 3.10; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13). His imperium was abrogated by the people (Liv. *Per.* 67; Ascon. 78 C), and he was later debarred from office and exiled (see 104 and 103, Tribunes of the Plebs).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

? **M. LIVIUS DRUSUS**<sup>7</sup> (18)

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74.

### Legates, Envoys

**L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX)** Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

See above, Promagistrates; and below, on Manlius.

**A. MANLIUS** Pat. (12) Pr. —

Envoy with Sulla on the first mission to Bocchus (Sall. *Iug.* 102; App. *Num.* 4, where, as against Sallust's account, he is given the lead). See 106, Legates.

### Legates, Lieutenants

**M. AURELIUS SCAURUS** (215) Cos. Suff. 108

Captured and killed by the Cimbri while serving under the Consul Mallius (Liv. *Per.* 67; Gran. Lic. 17 B; Oros. 5.16.2, Aemilius; cf. Vell. 2.12.2; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Dio 27, fr. 91; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13).

**A. MANLIUS** Pat. (12) Pr. —

See above, Envoys.

<sup>1</sup> The form Mallius is fully attested above. On the fragment of *Fast. Cap.* which preserved his filiation, see 107, Consuls, and note 1. Cichorius (*RS* 125-130) suggests that this *novus homo*, like Cato, did not use his grandfather's name. See Degrassi 128.

<sup>2</sup> See Mommsen, *Ges. Schr.* 7.517f., and the discussion in *RE* 1A.1273.

<sup>3</sup> Niccolini considers that the date of this tribunicial legislation is uncertain but must be later than 168 (*FTP* 405f.; cf. Liv. 44.21.2-3).



<sup>4</sup> For the gentile name of Bellienus, see *RE* s. v. "Annius" no. 35, on C. Annius Bellienus, Legate of Fonteius in Gaul (Cic. *Font.* 18). Bellienus was probably the regular governor in Africa.

<sup>5</sup> Claudius apparently became a IIIvir Monetalis after his quaestorship, and his coins are usually dated about 104 (Mommson, *RMW* 367; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.198f.).

<sup>6</sup> Caepio's quaestorship is to be dated near the end of the second century. If Münzer is correct in identifying him with the father of Servilia, wife of Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Cos. 54 (Cic. *Att.* 12.20.2), Servilius died, while still young, in a shipwreck.

<sup>7</sup> The date of the Military Tribune of Livius remains uncertain. It apparently preceded his office as Xvir stlit. iud. and his election as Quaestor (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66).

104 B.C. A.U.C. 650

### Consuls

C. MARIUS C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 103–100, 86

C. FLAVIUS C. f. - n. FIMBRIA (87) Pr. by 107

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.679; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([C. Mari. C. f.] II, C. F[]lavi. Fimbr.); Ascon. 78, and 81 C; Obseq. 43; Chr. 354 (Mario II et Fimbria); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mario II et Timbria); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαρίου τοῦ β' καὶ Φιμβρίου); Cassiod.; and on Fimbria, Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.181; *Planc.* 12; *Rab. Perd.* 21; *Off.* 3.77; Val. Max. 7.2.4, with praenomen L. See Degrassi 128, 476f. Marius celebrated his triumph over Jugurtha on the first of January (Elogia, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83, and 17; Sall. *Iug.* 114.3; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Liv. *Per.* 67; Val. Max. 2.2.3; 6.9.14; 8.15.7; Vell. 2.12.1; Lucan *Pharsal.* 3.903; Plin. *NH* 33.12; Suet. *Iul.* 11; Plut. *Mar.* 12.2–5; *Sull.* 3.3; Flor. 1.36.17; Dio 48.4.5; Eutrop. 4.27.6; Oros. 5.15.19), and deposited considerable booty in the treasury (Plut. *Mar.* 12.4). He immediately received command in Gaul against the Cimbri, the Teutoni, and their allies (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 60; *Prov. Cons.* 19, and 32; Sall. *Iug.* 114.3; Liv. *Per.* 67; Vell. 2.12.1–2; Flor. 1.38.4–5; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.2; Oros. 5.16.7), and used the respite given by their invasion of Spain (Liv. *Per.* 67; Plut. *Mar.* 14.1; Obseq. 43) to gather a new army, reorganize both it and the old one, and give them a severe training (Cic. *Mil.* 9; Strabo 4.1.8; Vell. 2.12.3; Ps.-Cic. *Ad Octavian.* 10; Plin. *NH* 3.34; 10.16; Frontin. *Str.* 4.2.2; Plut. *Mar.* 12–16; *Sert.* 3; Veget. *RM* 3.10; Fest. 22, and 134–135 L). He was reelected Consul in his absence (Liv. *Per.* 67; Plut. *Mar.* 14.6). Fimbria's acts are unrecorded, but he was later prosecuted, the charge not stated, with Aemilius Scaurus witnessing against him, and was acquitted (Cic. *Font.* 24; Val. Max. 8.5.2). See Praetors, on Memmius.

### Praetors

? M'. AQUILLIUS<sup>1</sup> (11) Cos. 101

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? T. FLAMINIUS (5)

So listed by Stella Maranca (318). See 126, Praetors, on T. Quinctius Flamininus.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS<sup>2</sup> (103) Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus

Received command against the slaves at Capua who revolted under Minucius (Diod. 36.2.2-6).

? P. LICINIUS NERVA<sup>3</sup> (135)

As governor of Sicily, he carried out senatorial instructions to investigate and set free citizens of allied states who were held in slavery. Many of the slaves conspired and revolted, balked his attempt to take Murgantia, and occupied much of the island (Diod. 36.3-6; Dio 27, fr. 93.1-3).

? C. MEMMIUS<sup>4</sup> (5 and 3)

Cic. *Font.* 24; Val. Max. 8.5.2.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. CASSIUS LONGINUS (63)

Among other laws designed to lessen the power of the nobility, he secured the passage of one providing that persons condemned or deprived of their imperium by the people should be expelled from the Senate (Ascon. 78 C; cf. Cic. *Dom.* 83), a measure then directed chiefly against Servilius Caepio (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.24; Cic. *De Or.* 2.124; and 197-100; *Brut.* 135; *Tusc.* 5.14; *Balb.* 28).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS<sup>5</sup> (21) Cos. 96

Accused Silanus (Cos. 109) of beginning the war with the Cimbri illegally but failed to convict him (Cic. *Corn.* 2, fr. 7, ed. Müller, and Ascon. 80-81 C; *Div. in Caec.* 67, for injuries to a family friend; *Verr.* 2.2.118). Angry when not coopted into the college of pontiffs to succeed his father, he accused Aemilius Scaurus (see note 7) of improper celebration of sacred rites, but failed to convict him also (Cic. *Scaur.* fr. c, and Ascon. 21 C; *Deiot.* 31; Val. Max. 6.5.5; Suet. *Nero* 2.1; Dio 27, fr. 92; cf. Plut. *Inim. util.* 9, where the roles are reversed). He then carried a law to make the appointment of new members of the great priestly colleges subject to the popular vote of seventeen tribes (Cic. *Leg. agr.* 2.16, and 18; *Corn.* 2, in Ascon. 79-80 C; *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3; Vell. 2.12.3, in 103; Suet. *Nero* 2.1; Dio 37.37; cf. Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.20).

? L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (75) Cos. 91

Proposed an agrarian law (Cic. *Off.* 2.73), and possibly a law to regulate procedure in prosecutions for usury (Gaius 4.23). See Niccolini, *FTP* 418.

? CLODIUS (1)

Author of a law regulating coinage, under which the quinarius was issued as a victoriatus (Plin. *NH* 33.46; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.158). It is not certain that the bill was tribunicial, and its author may perhaps be identified with M. Claudius Marcellus (*RE* no. 226). See Niccolini, *FTP* 419f.

### Quaestors

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (29)

Quaestor at Ostia, and when a rise in the price of grain became an excuse for the Senate to transfer his duties to Aemilius Scaurus, he became a popular candidate for the tribunate (Cic. *Sest.* 39; *Har. Resp.* 43; Diod. 36.12; see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs).

CN. POMPEIUS STRABO<sup>6</sup> (\*14) Cos. 89

Shocked Roman opinion by attempting to prosecute his commander, T. Albucius, Proprætor in Sardinia (see Promagistrates), and was refused in favor of C. Iulius Caesar Strabo (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63, and Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl; *Off.* 2.50; Suet. *Iul.* 55.2). See D.-G. 4.325ff., no. 22.

### Decemviri Stlitibus Iudicandis

M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (18)

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74. See 105, note 7, and 102, Quaestors. The date of his office remains uncertain.

### Promagistrates

? T. ALBUCIUS (2) Pr. 105?

Proprætor in Sardinia (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 15). When refused a supplicatio by the Senate, he celebrated a triumph on his own responsibility in Sardinia and was condemned in Rome (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 15; *Div. in Caec.* 63; *Pis.* 92; *Off.* 2.50; *Tusc.* 5.108; *Scaur.* 40).

? C. CLUVIUS L. f. (2) Pr. -

Proconsul, presumably in Macedonia or Asia, and was honored in the late second century with a statue at Delos (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1679; cf. Hatzfeld, *BCH* 36 [1912] 111).

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

### C. LUSIUS (1)

Served under his uncle Marius in Gaul. Made improper advances to a young soldier who killed him and was both acquitted and commended by Marius (Cic. *Mil.* 9, and *Schol. Bob.* 114 Stangl; Val. Max. 6.1.12; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 3.11.14; Plut. *Apophth. Mar.* 3; cf. Cic. *Inv.* 2.124; Ps.-Cic. *Ad Octavian.* 10; Calp. Flacc. 3; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3 *passim*).

## Legates, Lieutenants

### L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Served under Marius in Gaul, and captured Copillus, chief of the Tectosages (Plut. *Sull.* 4.1).

### ? M. TITINIUS (14)

An officer, either Legate or Prefect, under Licinius Nerva in Sicily (Diod. 36.4.3).

## Triumvir Monetalis

### ? C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (302) Cos. 92, Pr. 95

*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, p. 200—*ILS* 45; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.198f.; and 105, note 5.

## Special Commission

### M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119

By decree of the Senate he replaced the Quaestor Saturninus in charge of the grain supply at Ostia (Cic. *Sest.* 39; *Har. Resp.* 43; Diod. 36.12; see Quaestors).

## Pontifices

### ?-104: CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (20, Supb. 3.349) Cos. 122

Successor: see below, on Scaurus: and above, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Domitius.

Suet. *Nero* 2.1; cf. Ascon. 21 C; and note 7.

### M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS<sup>7</sup> Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119

Probably a Pontifex at this time, not an Augur as Asconius calls him (21 C).

<sup>7</sup> Aquillius served as a Legate under Marius in 103. If he did so in 104 his praetorship should be placed earlier.

<sup>2</sup> Lucullus' date is indicated by the succession of magistrates in Sicily during the second revolt of the slaves. See 103, Promagistrates.

<sup>3</sup> Diod. and Dio use the terms στρατηγός and στρατηγών, respectively, to describe Nerva's command in Sicily; and Wehrman, *FP*, lists him as Pr. in 104. The possibility that he was Pr. in 105 and Proprætor in 104 is not excluded.

<sup>4</sup> Memmius, a candidate for the consulship of 99, must have held the prætorship by 102; but the close association of his trial for extortion with that of Fimbria, with Scaurus witnessing against both, indicates that the consulship of the one and the prætorship of the other were probably contemporary. See 103, Promagistrates.

<sup>5</sup> As Domitius' law was already in force in 103 (see 103, Pontifices), Asconius' date for his tribunate, 104, is preferable to that given by Velleius. See Niccolini, *FTP* 191.

<sup>6</sup> D.-G. (4.325, no. 22) and Klein (*Verwaltungsbeamten Siz. Sard.* 286) suggest the date 104 B.C., probably allowing the ten years which was the usual interval between the quaestorship and a possible prætorship before 92. The ancient sources give no definite date. Caesar (*RE* no. 135) would still be a young man in 103 since his brother attained the consulship in 90 and he was forcibly removed from his illegal candidacy in 87.

<sup>7</sup> As Geer has pointed out (*CPh* 24 [1929] 292-294), Asconius is probably mistaken in terming Scaurus an Augur, since the incident as told in Suet. *Nero* 2 is referred to the Pontifices, and the charge brought against him by Domitius implies the functions of a Pontifex. Furthermore Professor L. R. Taylor notes that according to the *Fasti Sacerdotum* (*ILS* 9338, 4) Scaurus' successor was Cornelius Scipio Asiagenes at a time, 88 B.C., when Sulla was already an Augur and another Cornelius would probably be excluded from the college (Dio 39.17; see *AJPh* 63 [1942] 409).

103 B.C.      A.U.C. 651

### Consuls

C. MARIUS C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104-100, 86, Pr. 115  
L. AURELIUS L. f. L. n. ORESTES<sup>1</sup> (181) Pr. by 106

*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([C. Mari. C. f.] III, (obiit) L. Au[reli. Orestes]); Chr. 354 (Mario III et Horeste); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mario III et Oreste), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Marius, *Elogium*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83; Liv. *Per.* 67; Eutrop. 5.1.3. See Degrassi 128, 476f. While the Cimbri and the Teutoni moved from Spain to northern Gaul Marius continued his policy of watchful waiting and his military regime of exercise and labor (Caes. *BG* 2.4.2, cf. 29.4; Vell. 2.12.3; Plut. *Sert.* 3.2). Orestes died in office (*Fast. Ant.*; Plut. *Mar.* 14.7). When Marius was therefore compelled to return for the elections, his consent to reelection for 102 was made to appear an answer to a popular "draft" and Saturninus' appeal to his sense of public duty (Liv. *Per.* 67; Plut. *Mar.* 14.6-8).

## Praetors

[? GLAUCIA<sup>2</sup>Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.2.]

? L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (176) Cos. 100

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? VIBIUS

Termed στρατηγός though he might also be a Proprætor (*IG* 5.1.1432, in Messenia).

## Tribunes of the Plebs

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (29)

A Tribune in the popular interest (Cic. *Corn.* in Ascon. 80 C; Caes. *BC* 1.7.6; Diod. 36.12; App. *BC* 1.28), he carried a law to assign 100 iugera of land in Africa to each of Marius' veterans (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.1);<sup>3</sup> and at the end of the year used his supporters to create the appearance of a great popular demand for the reelection of Marius (Liv. *Per.* 67; Plut. *Mar.* 7—8). To this year belongs his law on *maiestas*,<sup>4</sup> which constituted a *quaestio* with an equestrian jury, and among other provisions included violent opposition to magistrates under the term (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.17; Cic. *De Or.* 2.107, 109, 164, 197–201; *Inv.* 2.53; *Part. Or.* 105; Sall. *Hist.* 1.62 M), and probably also his proposal of a plebiscite to send Cn. Mallius into exile (Gran. *Lic.* 21 B; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.125; see below, on Norbanus). Finally, he suborned a freedman named Equitius (Quinctius, Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.1) to pose as a son of Ti. Gracchus (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.3–4; see 102, Censors, and 100 and 99, Tribunes of the Plebs).<sup>5</sup>

L. (AURELIUS) COTTA (100) Pr. before 91

Cic. *De Or.* 2.197; see below, on Norbanus.M. ? BAEBIUS<sup>6</sup> (TAMPHILUS ?) (17 ?)Driven by violence from the Forum when he attempted to veto Saturninus' bill to assign land to Marius' veterans (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.1).

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101 ?

Cic. *De Or.* 2.197; see below, on Norbanus.C. NORBANUS<sup>7</sup> (5) Cos. 83, Pr. 87

Prosecuted Q. Servilius Caepio before the people for the loss of his army (see 105, Promagistrates), probably in connection with Saturninus' bill against Mallius (see above). Two Tribunes, Didius and Aurelius, who attempted to veto the proceedings were driven off by force, and

Aemilius Scaurus was struck on the head with a stone. Caepio was convicted and imprisoned<sup>8</sup> but the Tribune L. Reginus freed him and later went into exile with him at Smyrna. Norbanus was prosecuted in 94 for his part in these proceedings upon a charge of *minuta maiestas* under the Appuleian law, but was defended by the orator M. Antonius and acquitted (Cic. *De Or.* 2.107–109, 124, 188, 197–203; *Part. Or.* 104–105; *Off.* 2.49; Val. Max. 8.5.2; and on Caepio, Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.24; Cic. *Balb.* 28; *De Or.* 2.197–198; Val. Max. 4.7.3; 6.9.13, died in prison; Gran. Lic. 21 B; see note 7).

L. (ANTISTIVS ?) REGINUS (not in *RE*)

Val. Max. 4.7.3; see above, on Norbanus.

### Promagistrates

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (103) Pr. 104

Held command, probably as Propraetor (στρατηγός, Diod.; praetori exercitus, Flor.; see 104, Praetors) in Sicily against the slaves (Diod. 36.8.1–8; Flor. 2.7.10–11, who reverses the order of Lucullus and his successor Servilius). He was accused of peculation by an Augur named Servilius, and went into exile (Diod. 36.8.5, and 9.1; Plut. *Luc.* 1.1; see 102, Praetors, on Servilius).

? C. ? MEMMIUS (5 and 3) Pr. 104 ?

Termed Μέμμιος ὁ ἀνθύπατος in *IG* 5.1.1432,<sup>9</sup> in Messenia; so probably Proconsul in Macedonia.

### Legates, Lieutenants

M'. AQUILLIUS (11) Cos. 101

Placed in charge of the army in Gaul by Marius when he returned to hold the elections (Plut. *Mar.* 14.7).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Served under Marius in Gaul, where as an Envoy he persuaded the tribe of the Marsi (?)<sup>10</sup> to become friends and allies of Rome (Plut. *Sull.* 4.1).

### Pontifices

Before 114–103: L. CAECILIUS METELLUS DELMATICUS (91) Cos. 119, Pont. Max. before 114

Successor, as Pont. and Pont. Max.: CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS  
(21) Cos. 96

Probably elected to the pontificate under his own law (see 104, Tribunes of the Plebs), and certainly elected Pontifex Maximus (Liv. *Per.* 67; cf. Cic. *Deiot.* 31; Val. Max. 6.5.5; and see L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 37 [1942] 421-424).

<sup>1</sup> Aurelius was probably a son of the Consul of 126.

<sup>2</sup> According to Auct. *Vir. Ill.* Saturninus broke the sella of a Praetor named Glaucia for transacting legal business during one of his meetings. The order of notices implies that the incident occurred during his first tribunate, in which case C. Servilius Glaucia would be excluded since his one attested praetorship is dated in 100. However, if the date was 100 and the Praetor the notorious Glaucia, the incident may be explained as a by-play between confederates to increase the demagogic influence of the Tribune.

<sup>3</sup> The cognomen Marianum in the titles of the African towns of Thibaris and Uchi Maius indicates that this settlement was made on land annexed for the purpose, but the crisis in the north may have delayed the settlement and possibly even the measure authorizing it until Saturninus' second tribunate in 100 (*CIL* 8.26181, 15450, 15454, 15455, 26270, 26275, 26281; see Frank, *AJPh* 47 [1926] 61 ff.; Heichelheim, *PhW* 49 [1929] 1150; and opposed, Gsell *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 7.10; on Marius' preference for fresh troops in the north, Frontin. *Str.* 4.2.2; cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 192). The settlement established in Cercina by Julius Caesar's father (Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.7; Frank, *AJPh* 58 [1937] 90-93) may have been authorized under this law (see 100, Special Commissions).

<sup>4</sup> Lengle (*Hermes* 66 [1931] 307 f.) and Münzer (*ib.* 67 [1932] 224) both follow Mommsen in dating this law to 103: Norbanus could not justly be accused under it if his actions were not subsequent to it (see below, on Norbanus' tribunate). It is true that Q. Caepio, Quaestor in 100, was accused under this law, but this does not show that it was passed in that year with his opposition to Saturninus in mind (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.21). The Latin Lex Tabulae Bantinae belongs to this period as the oath indicates; Jones (*JRS* 16 [1926] 170 ff.) would identify it with this law, on the strength of the phrase *ioudeux ex h(ace) l(ege) plebive scito factus* (Bruns *FIR* 54).

<sup>5</sup> If Saturninus brought Equitius forward while he was Tribune it was in this year, for the latter was already a notorious figure in 102, when Metellus was Censor (Cic. *Sest.* 101; *Rab. Perd.* 20; cf. Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 196—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.16; Val. Max. 3.2.18, and 8.6; 9.7.1, and 15.1; App. *BC* 1.32-33; Flor. 2.4.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.1).

<sup>6</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 194) suggests that he may be the M. Baebius who was murdered by Marius in 86 (App. *BC* 1.72; Flor. 2.9.14; Augustin. *CD* 3.27; cf. Lucan 2.119 and *Schol. Bern.*).

<sup>7</sup> The tribunate of Norbanus must be dated in or after 104 B.C. The year 104 is itself improbable for the following reasons: 1. The proceedings against Caepio mentioned above took place in a public trial before the people for the loss of his army, as in the case of Mallius, and not in the extraordinary commission on the gold of Tolosa; and therefore would almost certainly be later than the disabilities imposed in 104 by the Cassian Law (see 104, Tribunes of the Plebs). 2. This action was probably associated with the plebiscite against Mallius, which took place during one of the tribunates of Saturninus and so



cannot precede 103 (see above, on Saturninus). 3. The riots described above led to Norbanus' prosecution in 94 B.C. for *minuta maiestas* under the Lex Appuleia. He could hardly have been accused under this law for offences committed before it existed (see Lengle, *Hermes* 66 [1931] 302-316, esp. 308ff., who refutes Mommsen's view that Norbanus acted against Caepio under the Lex Appuleia, and distinguishes the fields of this action and the *quaestio auri Tolosani*), and it cannot have existed before Saturninus' first tribunate in 103. A *terminus ante quem* in 95 is set by Norbanus' trial in 94. Niccolini (*FTP* 211f.) follows D.-G. and Klebs (*RE*) in support of this date, but is then compelled to replace the known Didius, who was Praetor by 101 at the latest and Consul in 98, by an otherwise unknown one who was Tribune in 95, and Antonius' description in his defense of Norbanus of how strong and recent the wrath of the people was at the time of Caepio's trial loses relevance and verisimilitude (Cic. *De Or.* 2.197-203). These considerations tend to exclude the years between Didius' praetorship, 101 at the latest, and 95; while 102 is also excluded by the probability that Norbanus was then serving as Quaestor under Antonius in Cilicia (see 102, Praetors, and Quaestors; and Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 37, note 14). The tribunate was not yet fixed in the *cursus honorum*, and had been held by Fulvius in 122 after his consulship, nor is there evidence that the overlapping between patrician and plebeian offices (between Dec. 5 and 10, if a quaestorship beginning Dec. 5 follows a tribunate ending Dec. 10) was expressly forbidden (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.516f., 551, 553). If so, there is still the possibility that he was Quaestor in 101, a possibility unknown to Münzer and Lengle (see above) who did not know the term of Antonius' command. We are left therefore with 103 as the most probable date for Norbanus' tribunate, and with it for the tribunates of Cotta, Didius, and Reginus, and for the Lex Appuleia de maiestate.

<sup>8</sup> An extraordinary commission was established to investigate the loss of the treasure of Tolosa (Cic. *ND* 3.74; Oros. 5.15.25), and secured the conviction of several persons (Dio 26, fr. 90). We do not know whether Caepio was among these or not since our sources (see above, and note 6) show that his exile was due to Norbanus' prosecution before the people, and either action may have included the confiscation of his property which actually took place (Liv. *Per.* 67; where the excerptor has confused the order and connection of events; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5, the funds used for Saturninus' colonial program; cf. Strab. 4.1.13, 188c; Iustin. 32.3.11; Obseq. 44a, mentioning a (former?) slave of Caepio who was banished from Rome). Lengle (*Hermes* 66 [1931] 302-316) believes that a jury in 104 or 103 constituted under Caepio's own law, since the Lex Servilia Glaucia is dated in 101, might have sacrificed several of his associates and acquitted him.

<sup>9</sup> Wilhelm (*JOEAI* 17 [1914] 1ff., esp. 92ff.) rejects the late date favored by Wilamowitz for this inscription and would place it in the late second century or between 130 and 90 B.C. Münzer (*RE* no. 3) favors this Memmius as the Proconsul who with a Praetor (or Propraetor) Vibius in person honored a secretary of the Messenian syndrion for his skill and honesty in handling special funds. See also Holleaux, *Στρατηγὸς Ὑπατος* 163f.

<sup>10</sup> E. Sadée (*RhM* 98 [1939] 44, note 4) is the latest to confess doubt regarding the identity of these Marsi, unless the name of some tribe in southern Gaul lies concealed. Can we imagine that these were the German Marsi (Tac. *Ann.* 1.50; *Germ.* 2; cf. Strab. 7.1.3, 290c) and that Sulla like Sertorius (Plut. *Sert.* 3.2) carried out missions for Marius far to the north?

102 B.C. A.U.C. 652

### Consuls

C. MARIUS C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115  
Q. LUTATIUS Q. f. – n. CATULUS<sup>1</sup> (7) Pr. by 109

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.699, 700; Cic. *Arch.* 5; Plin. *NH* 22.11; Plut. *Mar.* 14.8; 44.5; *Sull.* 4.2; Eutrop. 5.1.4; Obseq. 44; Chr. 354 (Mario III et Catulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mario III et Catullo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Catulus, Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 21; *Brut.* 132; *Tusc.* 5.56; Ampel. 22; and on Marius, Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83. See Degrassi 128, 476f.

In this year Marius at last met the Teutoni and the Ambrones and exterminated them in two battles near Aquae Sextiae. He then was reelected Consul in absence, and refused to celebrate the triumph voted him, but proceeded to join his colleague Catulus against the Cimbri (Elogium, above; Liv. *Per.* 68; Vell. 2.12.4; Val. Max. 1.2.4; Frontin. *Str.* 1.2.6, and 11.2; 2.4.6, 7.12, and 9.1; 4.7.5; Plut. *Mar.* 15—22; 24.1–2; *Apophth. Mar.* 4; Polyæn. 8.10.1–2; Dio 27, fr. 94.1; Eutrop. 5.1.4; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 102, p. 148 Helm; Oros. 5.16.9–14; Fest. 16 L; cf. Cic. *Cat.* 4.21; *Leg. Man.* 60). The latter meantime held command in Italy against the Cimbri, and either because of defeat in a preliminary skirmish or the fears of his soldiers was forced to retreat beyond the Po from fortified positions on the Adige (Liv. *Per.* 68; Val. Max. 5.8.4; Plin. *NH* 22.11; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.3; 4.1.13; Plut. *Mar.* 15.4; 23—24; *Sull.* 4.2–4; *Praec. ger. rei pub.* 12.5; *Apophth. Catuli*; Flor. 1.38.11–13; Fronto *Ad Ver.* 126 N; Dio 27, fr. 94.2; Ampel. 22.4; Oros. 5.16.14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.10).

### Censors

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. Q. n. METELLUS NUMIDICUS (97) Cos. 109

C. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS CAPRARIUS (84) Cos. 113

Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 6; *Dom.* 87; Vell. 2.8.2; see Degrassi 128, 476f. Numidicus attempted to expel Saturninus and Glaucia from the Senate (Cic. *Sest.* 101; App. *BC* 1.28), and deprived a certain Furius of his horse (Dio 28, fr. 95.2). The personal attack upon him by the supporters of Saturninus may have occurred either in 102 or 101 if it was occasioned by his refusal to admit the false Gracchus among the knights (Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 196—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.16b; Cic. *Sest.* 101; Val. Max. 9.7.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.1; see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Saturninus). They reappointed M. Aemilius Scaurus Princeps Senatus (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 21).

### Praetors

M. ANTONIUS<sup>2</sup> (28) Cos. 99

Received command against the pirates in Cilicia, a command which he continued to hold until 100, when he celebrated, probably between December 10 and 29, a triumph for his successes (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2662; *IGRP* 4.1116; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1700, after 97 B.C.; Cic. *De Or.* 1.82; 2.2; *Leg. Man.* 33; Liv. *Per.* 68; Trogus, *Prolog.* 39; Plut. *Pomp.* 24.6; Obseq. 44; see 101, and 100, Promagistrates; Taylor and West, *AJA* 32 [1928] 1-22; Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 35-40).

? M. MARIUS<sup>3</sup> (22)

As governor of a Spanish province, probably the Farther one, he subdued some Lusitanians with Celtiberian aid, and secured permission from the Senate to found a city for his allies (App. *Ib.* 100; cf. Obseq. 44a).

? A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*36) Cos. 99

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

C. SERVILIUS Pat. ? (12, cf. 11) Sicily

Succeeding Lucullus, he too suffered reverses (Diod. 36.9; Flor. 2.7.9-11). He may probably be identified with the Augur named Servilius, who later, probably in 101, accused Lucullus of peculation and forced him into exile, and himself in turn after an interval received the same treatment from Lucullus' sons (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; *Verr.* 2.4.147; *Acad.* 2.1; *Off.* 2.50; *Prov. Cons.* 22; Diod. 36.9; Plut. *Luc.* 1.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.4; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl).

### Aediles

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (DIVES) (61) Cos. 97

Cic. *Off.* 2.57. If this passage refers to the Consul of 97, 102 is a probable date, but it may refer to Dives Mucianus, Consul in 131 (Münzer, *RE* nos. 61 and 72). See 142, Aediles; Seidel, *FA* 44.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

A. POMPEIUS (\*6)

As Tribune, Pompeius denounced the Battaces, who had come from Pessinus with a message of encouragement from the Magna Mater against the Cimbri and the Teutoni, as an imposter, and fell ill and died three days later (Diod. 36.13; Plut. *Mar.* 17.5-6). See D.-G. 4.321, no. 11.

## Quaestors

? M. LIVIUS DRUSUS<sup>4</sup> (18)

Served in Asia (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.3).

? L. PHILO<sup>5</sup> (Veturius \*18)

Served under C. Servilius in Sicily (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl).

C. NORBANUS (5) Cos. 83, Pr. 87

Served under M. Antonius against the Cilician pirates (Cic. *De Or.* 2.197-202; cf. App. *BC* 1.91; see 103, notes 4 and 7).

## Legates, Lieutenants

? - AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (137)

Served under Catulus in northern Italy against the Cimbri, fled from Tridentum, and committed suicide when his father forbade him to enter his presence (Val. Max. 5.8.4; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.13; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.10).

? M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS<sup>6</sup> (226)

Served under Marius at Aquae Sextiae (Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.6; Plut. *Mar.* 20.4; 21.1; Polyæn. 8.10.2).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Served under Catulus in northern Italy (Plut. *Sull.* 4.2-4; *Praec. ger. rei pub.* 12).

(C. LUCILIUS) HIRRUS<sup>7</sup>

Legatus pro praetore under Antonius against the Cilician pirates (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2662; see 101, Legates).

## Prefects

M. GRATIDIUS (2)

Killed while serving under M. Antonius against the Cilician pirates (Cic. *Brut.* 168; *Leg.* 3.36; cf. *De Or.* 2.2; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 2.173, p. 61 U).

<sup>4</sup> For the filiation of Catulus, see that of his son, the Consul of 78.

<sup>5</sup> The date is given by Livy and Obsequens. The title in Livy is *praetor*, in Cicero (*De Or.* 1.82) and *CIL* is *pro consule*, and in *IGRP* στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος. He probably began while Praetor and was continued in command with an imperium *pro consule* (Broughton, *loc. cit.*). A clue to the duration of his command and the date of the triumph is given by Cicero (*Rab. Perd.* 26), who tells us that on December 10, 100, at the time of riots in which Saturninus perished (App. *BC* 1.33), Antonius was *extra urbem cum praesidio*, that is, like Marcius

Rex and Metellus Creticus in 63, he had returned but had not yet entered the city in triumph (Broughton, *loc. cit.*; see 101, and 100, Promagistrates).

<sup>2</sup> Appian dates Marius' action five years before the victory of Didius at Colenda, which probably took place in 97 (see 97, Promagistrates). Marius was probably the brother of the Consul who adopted his sister's son, M. Marius Gratidianus (Cic. *Brut.* 168; *Leg.* 3.36; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 2.173, p. 61 U).

<sup>4</sup> Both the aedileship and the quaestorship of Livius are attested by Auct. *Vir. Ill.*, although they are omitted from the Elogium (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74). The date is uncertain but should precede or coincide with the censorship of 102, since Cicero includes him in the list of senators who fought Saturninus (*Rab. Perd.* 21).

<sup>5</sup> If Ps.-Asconius is correct in his belief that Cicero in this passage gave his examples in the order of time, Philo's quaestorship should precede that of Scaurus, who was Consul in 108 (see 117, Quaestors), and the C. Servilius whom he wished to prosecute should be distinguished from the Praetor listed above. The cognomen Philo suggests that his *nomen* was either Veturius or Publilius.

<sup>6</sup> Marcellus' praenomen is given in Cic. *Brut.* 136. No title is preserved.

<sup>7</sup> This cognomen appears only in the Lucilian family. If, as West suggests (*AJPh* 49 [1928] 240–253; cf. Cichorius *RS* 67–70), he was the heir of the poet and a grandfather of the relative and associate of Pompey the Great, C. is a probable praenomen.

## 101 B.C. A.U.C. 653

### Consuls

C. MARIUS C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115  
M'. AQUILLIUS M'. f. M'. n. (11) Pr. by 104

Cic. *De Or.* 2.196; Diod. 36.10.1; Chr. 354 (Mario V et Aquilio), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Marius, Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83, and 17; and on Aquillius, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2. 701; Posidon. in Athen. 5.213b; Cic. *De Or.* 2.124. See Degraffi 128, 478f.

Joining forces, Marius and Catulus together destroyed the Cimbri on July 30 (Roman calendar) near Vercellae (Cic. *Cat.* 4.21; *Prov. Cons.* 32; Caes. *BG* 1.40.5; Liv. *Per.* 68; Elogium, as above; Vell. 2.12.5; Val. Max. 5.2.8; 6.1, ext. 3; 6.9.14; Plin. *NH* 22.11; Frontin. *Str.* 2.2.8; Plut. *Mar.* 24–27; Flor. 1.38.14–18; Obseq. 44a; Eutrop. 5.2.1–2; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 101, pp. 148–149 Helm; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.2; Oros. 5.16.14–22). Extravagant praises and high honors (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 27; *Sest.* 37–38; *Leg. Man.* 60; Val. Max. 8.15.7; Plut. *Mar.* 27.5, libations; Oros. 5.16.22) included the voting of a supplicatio of 15 days (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 26). He celebrated along with Catulus one triumph for his two victories (Cic. *Tusc.* 5.56; Liv. *Per.* 68; Elogium, as above; Val.

Max. 2.2.3; 3.6.6; 6.9.14; 8.15.7; Plin. *NH* 33.150; Iuvenal. 8.253; Suet. *Iul.* 3; Plut. *Mar.* 27.5–6; 44.5; *Caes.* 6.1; *Fort. Rom.* 4; Flor. 1.38.10; Eutrop. 5.2.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.2; Oros. 5.16.22; Jerome *Chr.* p. 149 Helm; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.164f., 231–233; and see Degrassi 562). He set up memorials of his victory in Rome (Val. Max. 2.2.3; 6.9.14; Suet. *Iul.* 11; Plut. *Caes.* 6.1–3; cf. at Olympia, *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 713), and built a temple to Honos and Virtus (Cic. *Div.* 1.59; *Planc.* 78; *Sest.* 116; Elogium, as above; Vitruv. 3.2.5; 7, praef. 17; Val. Max. 1.7.5; Fest. 468 L). His renown as the saviour of his country, his political alliance with Saturninus and Glaucia, release of his soldiers to come to the elections in Rome, and according to Rutilius and others, bribery, all combined to secure his reelection over a Metellus, perhaps Numidicus, to a sixth consulship in 100 (Liv. *Per.* 69; Vell. 2.12.6; Plut. *Mar.* 28.1–6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.3). Meantime Aquillius held command in Sicily in the war against the slaves (Diod. 36.10; Flor. 2.7.11–12; see 100, and 99, Promagistrates).

### Praetors

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (95) Cos. 98

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? T. DIDIUS<sup>1</sup> (5) Cos. 98 Macedonia

The latest possible date under the Lex Villia. In this year or the next he defeated the Scordisci in Thrace, and returned by 99 at the latest to celebrate a triumph (Cic. *Pis.* 61; Flor. 1.39.3–5; Ruf. Fest. *Brev.* 9; Amm. Marc. 27.4.10; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 100, p. 149 Helm; cf. Lex Delphica de Piratis, *SEG* 3.378; Riccobono, *Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiustin.* 1.121ff.).

? L. LICINIUS MURENA (121)

Grandfather of the Consul of 62. He attained the praetorship (Cic. *Mur.* 115), and should probably be dated before 100.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? C. SERVILIUS GLAUCIA<sup>2</sup> (65) Pr. 100

Presided over the tribunician elections for 100, in the course of which a successful candidate, Nonius, was murdered, and Saturninus hastily elected to his place (App. *BC* 1.28; cf. Liv. *Per.* 69; Val. Max. 9.7.3; Plut. *Mar.* 29.1; Flor. 2.4.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5; Oros. 5.17.3). To his tribunate should be attributed the Lex Servilia Glauciae, which dealt once more with the *quaestio de repetundis* (Cic. *Scaur.* fr. d, and Ascon. 21 C; cf. Val. Max. 8.1.8), making the juries wholly equestrian

again (Cic. *Scaur.* fr. d; *Rab. Perd.* 20; *Brut.* 224; Ascon. 21, and 79 C), and providing for the recovery of funds from ultimate recipients as well as immediate culprits (Cic. *Rab. Post.* 9). There were provisions also that Latins who succeeded in a prosecution under this law should receive Roman citizenship (Cic. *Ball.* 54); for a recess during public trials (*comperendinatio*, Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.26; Ps.-Ascon. 230 Stangl); and perhaps also that those who were convicted under it should be debarred from addressing public meetings (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.20).

### Quaestors

? C. FUNDANIUS C. f. (1)

He issued as Quaestor a series of coins about 100 B.C., on some of which a victory over Gauls is celebrated (Cimbri and Teutoni?, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.231-233, who is inclined to date him ca. 89 B.C.).

A. GABINIUS<sup>3</sup> (8, cf. 7 and 9)

Served under M. Antonius, when he was Proconsul, in the war against the Cilician pirates (*IGRP* 4.1116, from Rhodes; see 102, Praetors, and 101, Promagistrates).

### Promagistrates

M. ANTONIUS (28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102

Proconsul (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2662; Cic. *De Or.* 1.82; cf. *IGRP* 4.1116) in command of the war against the Cilician pirates. See 102, Praetors, and 100, Promagistrates.

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (7) Cos. 102

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 68; Vell. 2.12.5; cf. Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 21). He shared<sup>4</sup> with Marius the glory of the Cimbrian victory (Plut. *Mar.* 25-27; cf. Vell. 2.12.5; Plin. *NH* 17.2; 22.11; Eutrop. 5.2.1-2; Oros. 5.16.14; see above, Consuls), and celebrated his triumph with him (Plut. *Mar.* 27.5-6; 44.5; cf. Cic. *Tusc.* 5.56; Diod. 38.4.2; Val. Max. 9.12.4; Iuvenal. 8.253; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 101, p. 149 Helm; see Degraffi 562). From the booty he built the Porticus Catuli (Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.126; *Cael.* 78; *Dom.* 102, 114, 116, 137; *Att.* 4.2.4-5, and 3.2; *QF* 3.1.14; Val. Max. 6.3.1c; Plin. *NH* 17.2; Plut. *Mar.* 23.6; cf. Varro *RR* 3.5.12), and an *aedes* to Fortuna huiusce diei (Plut. *Mar.* 26.2; cf. *Fast. Allif.* for July 30, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 217; Hülsen-Jordan 1.3.491).

? M. MARIUS<sup>5</sup> (22) Pr. 102?

App. *Ib.* 100; cf. Obseq. 44a.

## Legates, Lieutenants

L. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Served under Catulus at Vercellae (Plut. *Mar.* 25.4; cf. 26.3).

(C. LUCILIUS) HIRRUS

Legatus pro praetore under M. Antonius in the war against the Cilician pirates (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2662; see 102, Legates).

## Augurs

C. ? SERVILIUS<sup>6</sup> (12, cf. 11) Pr. 102 ?

Plut. *Luc.* 1.1; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.147; *Acad.* 2.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.4; see 102, Praetors.

<sup>1</sup> Florus, Ammian, and Rufius Festus all confuse the order of the governors of Macedonia in this period (see 112–106). The Lex Delphica de Piratis refers to Didius' victory in Thrace, which must therefore be dated by or before 100 (*SEG* 3.378: [ἐκ Θράκης, ἧς Τίτος Δείδιος ἡγούμενος] ἐκάρτησεν; see Jones, *JRS* 16 [1926] 160–173; Carcopino, *Mél. Glotz* 1.117 ff., both of whom date the law to 100). Didius' triumph from Spain in 93 is numbered II in *Act. Tr.*

<sup>2</sup> According to Appian (*BC* 1.28) he was at once Praetor (στρατηγούμενα), and presiding officer at the election of the Tribunes of the Plebs (τῆς δὲ τῶν δημάρχων τῆς χειροτονίας προεστῶτα). But such an official must have been a Tribune himself, with considerably more to do than exercise the "oversight" which Mommsen claimed for the Praetor (*Str.* 1.141, and 518; 2.278). The continuations of offices mentioned by Velleius (2.12.6) refer to the attempt of Saturninus to continue as Tribune after 100, and of Glaucia, Pr. 100, to become Consul in 99. The Lex Servilia Glaucia must follow that of Caepio in 106, and his tribunate, which Mommsen placed before 111 on the ground that the Lex Acilia had been superseded by that time (*Strafr.* 709; *Jur. Schr.* 1.18–22), is best dated in 101 (Niccolini, *FTP* 196–198; see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Saturninus, and notes 4–8).

<sup>3</sup> Foucart (*Jour. des Savants* 1906, 576) showed that the commander under whom Gabinius served was the famous orator, and not his less distinguished son, M. Antonius Creticus (see 74–71, Promagistrates). The title Proconsul points to 101 rather than 102 as the date (Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 38 f., notes 17–19; see below, Promagistrates, on Antonius).

<sup>4</sup> The rivalry and party strife of subsequent years has affected the historical tradition. Catulus in his own work (Cic. *Brut.* 132–134) and Sulla in his *Memoirs* magnified the exploits of Catulus' army and minimized those of the army of Marius (Plut. *Mar.* 25–27; Eutrop. 5.2.2).

<sup>5</sup> Obsequens appears to place in 101 the pacification in Spain which Appian puts five years before the victory of Didius (in 97, Liv. *Per.* 70). Marius may have held the praetorship in 102 and continued as a promagistrate in 101, or, less probably, have been a Praetor in 101 and promptly succeeded by Dolabella in 100.

<sup>6</sup> The augurate and the name Servilius are certain. The praenomen C. depends on identification with the Praetor of 102. The date of his accusation of Lucullus is probably 101 or very soon after it; that of his own condemnation is uncertain, but early in the careers of Lucius and Marcus Lucullus.



100 B.C. A.U.C. 654

## Consuls

C. MARIUS C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–101, 96, Pr. 115  
 L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (176) Pr. by 103

Lex Delphica de Piratis, *SEG* 3.378; Cic. *Brut.* 224; *Rab. Perd.* 20; Vell. 1.15.5; Ascon. 5 C; Plin. *NH* 2.100; Plut. *Mar.* 28.5; Obseq. 45; Chr. 354 (Mario VI et Flacco), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Valerius, Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 27; and on Marius, Elog., *CIL* 12.1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83, and 17; Val. Max. 3.2.18; 9.7.1; see Deglassi 128, 478f.

Marius supported, with his veterans, the legislative program of Saturninus and Glaucia, even to taking the oath to maintain the agrarian law and interdicting Metellus Numidicus, who refused to do so, from fire and water (Liv. *Per.* 69; Plut. *Mar.* 29; App. *BC* 1.29–31; cf. *Sest.* 37; *Balb.* 48; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5–7; Oros. 5.17.4). In December the riots in connection with the elections, the murder of Memmius, Glaucia's rival for the consulate, and Glaucia's illegal candidacy for the office, led the Senate to pass the *senatus consultum ultimum*, in obedience to which Marius suppressed his former associates, who had seized the Capitol. In spite of their surrender to Marius, who placed them in custody in the Curia, they were lynched there by the crowd (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 7, 18–28, 31, 35; *Mil.* 8; *Phil.* 8.15; Liv. *Per.* 69; Elogium, above; Vell. 2.12.6; Val. Max. 3.2.18; 8.6.2; 9.7.1; Plut. *Mar.* 30.1–4; App. *BC* 1.32; Flor. 2.4.5–6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.9–12; Oros. 5.17.6–10; see Praetors, and Tribunes of the Plebs). As his final act he opposed the proposal to recall Metellus from exile (Oros. 5.17.11; cf. App. *BC* 1.33; Plut. *Mar.* 31.1; Dio 28, fr. 95). Flaccus, whom Rutilius termed more Marius' servant than his colleague (Plut. *Mar.* 28.5), commanded a guard on the Quirinal (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 20, and 27). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 41, no. 24.

## Praetors

? L. CORNELIUS P. f. L. n. DOLABELLA<sup>2</sup> Pat. (138) Farther Spain  
 See *Act. Tr.* for 98.

? CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (178) Cos. 97

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97

The latest dates possible for their consulships under the Lex Villia.

C. SERVILIUS GLAUCIA (65)

In alliance with Saturninus, he illegally became a candidate for the consulship of 99, and during the disorders on December 10 when his

confederates were crushed he was dragged from the house of a certain Claudius and put to death (Cic. *Cat.* 1.4; 3.15, and *Schol. Gron.* 284 Stangl; *Schol. Clun.* 270 Stangl; *Rab. Perd.* 20; *Planc.* 88; *Har. Resp.* 51; *Phil.* 8.15; *Brut.* 224; Liv. *Per.* 69; Vell. 2.12.6; Val. Max. 3.2.18; App. *BC* 1.31—32; Flor. 2.4.4; Dio 28, fr. 95; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.9—11; Ampel. 26.3; Oros. 5.17.9; *Schol. Bob.* 95, 113, 174 Stangl; see Consuls; and Tribunes of the Plebs, on Saturninus).

? — TREMELLIUS (cf. 5)

Date uncertain, son of the Quaestor of 142 and father of the Quaestor of 71 (Varr. *RR* 2.4.2). All three attained the office of Praetor.

### Aediles, Curule

? L. LICINIUS CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95, Pr. ca. 98

? Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLO (22) Cos. 95, Pr. ca. 98

They put on magnificent games (Cic. *Off.* 2.57; *Verr.* 2.4.133; Plin. *NH* 8.53, with mention of Scaevola as Curule Aedile; 17.6, on Crassus). As they were colleagues in all magistracies except the Tribune of the Plebs (Cic. *Brut.* 161), Crassus was probably a Curule Aedile too. The date lies between 105 and 100.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (29)

Cic. *Brut.* 224; *Sest.* 37; *Cat.* 1.4; *Phil.* 8.15; *Corn.* 2.5, in Ascon. 80 C; *Leg.* 2.14; Diod. 36.15.3; Liv. *Per.* 69; Vell. 2.12.6; Val. Max. 9.7.1 and 3; Plut. *Mar.* 29—30; App. *BC* 1.28; Flor. 2.4.1—6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5; Oros. 5.17.3—4; see 101, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Glaucia. With Glaucia the Praetor and Marius the Consul, he embarked upon a program of popular legislation, and then of illegal seizure of office, which in the end lost him his popularity and even turned Marius against him. His legislation included: 1. a grain law, probably to be dated in 100,<sup>3</sup> which set a low price for grain, and was carried over the veto of his colleagues and the violence organized by the Quaestor Caepio (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.21; cf. 2.17); 2. a bill for veteran colonies in Sicily, Achaea, Macedonia, and perhaps Africa,<sup>4</sup> giving Marius power to grant citizenship to three non-Romans in each colony (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5; cf. *Balb.* 48); 3. an agrarian law to assign Gallic land once held by the Cimbri, which contained a clause providing that senators who did not take the oath to obey it within five days of its passage should lose their place and pay a fine of twenty talents. This bill, carried by violence and against the auspices, caused Metellus

Numidicus to leave Rome, and was followed by another bill of Saturninus calling upon Marius to interdict him from fire and water (App. *BC* 1.29—31; Plut. *Mar.* 29; Liv. *Per.* 69; cf. Cic. *Leg.* 3.26; *Sest.* 37, 101, 130; *Dom.* 82; *P. Red. in Sen.* 25, and 37; *Cluent.* 95; *Pis.* 20; *Planc.* 89; *Schol. Bob.* 111, 168, 174 Stangl; Vell. 2.15.4, cf. 1.15.5, on Eporedia; Val. Max. 3.8.4; Flor. 2.4.2—3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.7—8; Oros. 5.17.4). In an attempt to control the government in 99 he secured his own reelection to the tribunate along with L. Equitius, the false Gracchus, and other supporters as Tribunes and Quaestors, but the murder of Glaucia's rival Memmius led to a union of moderate and conservative elements and the declaration of martial law. Marius besieged his former associates on the Capitol, accepted their surrender, and placed them in the Curia Hostilia to await trial, where Saturninus, Saufeius, and Labienus were murdered (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 7, 18—31, and 35; Liv. *Per.* 69; Elogium of Marius, above; Plut. *Mar.* 30.1—3; App. *BC* 1.32; Flor. 2.4.4—6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.9—12; Oros. 5.17.6—10; cf. Cic. *Cat.* 1.4; *Mil.* 8, and 14; *Schol. Bob.* 113f., 174 Stangl; *Phil.* 8.15; *Pro Var.* fr. 6, ed. Müller; *Brut.* 224; *Leg.* 2.14; 3.20; Caes. *BC* 1.7.5—6; Vell. 2.12.6; Val. Max. 3.2.18; 8.6.2; 9.15.1; Ascon. 5 C; Suet. *Iul.* 12.1). His property was confiscated (Oros. 5.17.10), his house razed (Val. Max. 6.3.1), and his laws annulled (Cic. *Balb.* 48; *Leg.* 2.14).

### Quaestors

? L. CORNELIUS SER. f. LENTULUS Pat. (193, cf. 195, Supb. 3.259)

Honored at Delos at some date in the late second century (Loewy 250; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1694).

L. CALPURNIUS PISO (CAESONINUS)<sup>5</sup> (89)

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (50)

Caepio protested the burden of Saturninus' grain law upon the treasury, and for his violent resistance was later prosecuted under the Lex Appuleia de maiestate, but acquitted (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.21; 2.17; 4.35; Sall. *Hist.* 1.62 M). With his colleague Piso he issued a coinage by decree of the Senate for the purchase of grain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.170f.: ad fru. emu. ex S. C., and Q(uaestores)).

### Promagistrates

M. ANTONIUS (28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 102, Praetors, and 101, Promagistrates), and celebrated a triumph, probably between December 10 and the end of the year (Plut. *Pomp.* 24; see Degrassi 560f.; Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 35—40).

M'. AQUILLIUS (11) Cos. 101

Proconsul in Sicily, where he was acclaimed imperator for successes over the slaves in revolt (Liv. *Per.* 69, Procos.; Cic. *De Or.* 2.195; Verr. 2.3.125, and 5.5 and 14; *Leg. Agr.* 2.83; *Flacc.* 98, and *Schol. Bob.* 108 Stangl; Diod. 36.10; Flor. 2.7.11-12; Obseq. 45, 100 B.C.; Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 96, p. 149 Helm.

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Macedonia (Lex Delphica de Piratis, *SEG* 3.378; 101, Praetors and note 1).

### Prefects

? Q. CALPURNIUS Q. f. (17a, Supb. 3.229f.)

Prefect, probably of the fleet, honored at Tenos in the late second century (*IG* 12.5.841).

### Special Commissions

#### *Decemviri agris dandis attribuendis iudicandis*<sup>6</sup>

C. IULIUS L. f. CAESAR STRABO Pat. (135)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.6. Probably a member of a commission to carry out the colonial and agrarian laws of Saturninus.

? C. IULIUS C. f. CAESAR Pat. (130) Pr. ca. 91

Settled colonists on the island of Cercina (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.7), either after 103 or 100, in accordance with legislation of Saturninus for Marian veterans (see also 103, Tribunes of the Plebs).

### Flamens

?-ca. 70: L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (176) Cos. 100

Flamen Martialis,<sup>7</sup> probably but not certainly before 100 (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 27, in *sacerdotio caerimoniis quibus praeerat diligentissimum*; *Div.* 1.104; Varro *LL* 6.21), the priesthood of his father, Cos. 131. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 41, no. 24.

— (POSTUMIUS) ALBINUS Pat. (\*37)

Cic. *Brut.* 135, who mentions him with the Consul of 99, but does not specify which flamine he held.

<sup>1</sup> On Valerius' filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* for 97, and that of his father, the Consul of 131.

<sup>2</sup> Dolabella celebrated a triumph *ex Hispania Ulteriore de Lusitanis* on January 26, 98 B.C. In all probability he held the praetorship in 100 and went to Spain either then or as Proconsul in 99. See 99, and 98, Promagistrates.

<sup>3</sup> The *terminus post quem* for the grain law of Saturninus is 103, his first tribunate, and the *terminus ante quem* is his second in 100. The revolt of the slaves in Sicily could have caused a shortage of grain in either year. Caepio could have been Quaestor Urbanus in either year if, as I believe, the Lex Appuleia de maiestate, under which he was accused, was passed in 103 (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.21; 2.17). Niccolini points out (*FTP* 200) that Saufeius, killed while Quaestor Urbanus on December 10 (see 99, Quaestors) entered office on December 5, 100, and therefore leaves room for Piso and Caepio to hold these offices in 100. Last (*CAH* 9.165) favors 103 because the Gracchan analogue came early in the development of the program of C. Gracchus, and so too, does Passerini (*Athenaeum* 12 [1934] 107-143). But 100 was the year when Saturninus and Glaucia put forth their greatest effort to gain popular support. The price set for the grain is usually read *semissibus et trientibus* (5/6 as) rather than *seis et trientibus* (6 1/3 asses) the modius, the Gracchan price.

<sup>4</sup> On the African settlements, see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs. It is uncertain whether those in Cercina and Corsica should be dated in 103 or in 100, but the latter is perhaps preferable, since individual settlements were made even though the laws of Saturninus in general were repealed. See Special Commissions, and note 6; cf. Broughton, *AJA* 52 (1948) 326f.

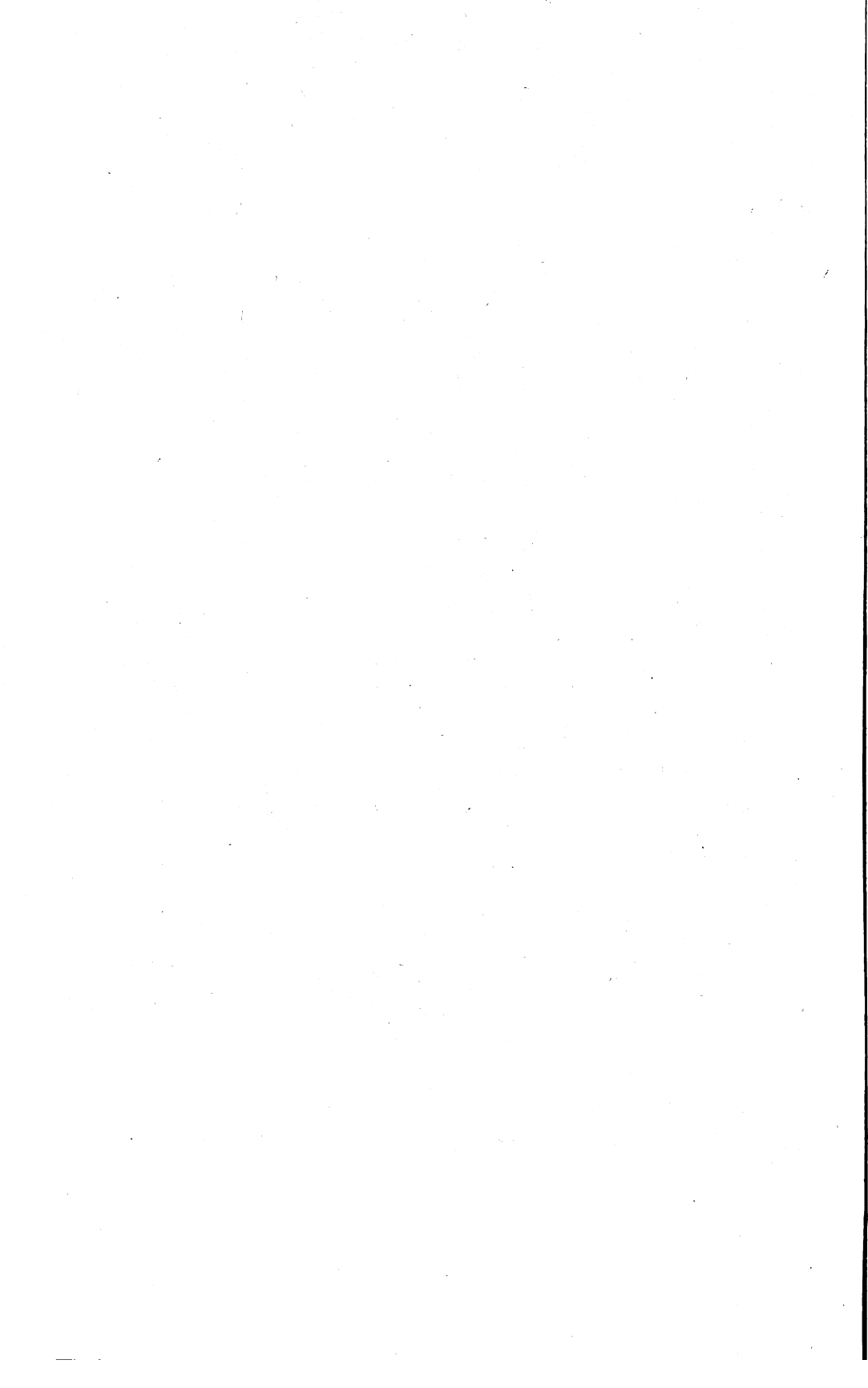
<sup>5</sup> Last and Passerini (see note 3) are inclined to place Caepio's quaestorship in 103 along with the grain law of Saturninus. Sydenham (*Num. Chron.* 20 [1940] 164-178) argues for a date toward 94, even if we must assume that the man who issued the coins was another Caepio, because a date as early as 100 makes the body of coins issued between 110 and 100 inordinately large in comparison with those issued between 100 and 90. The record however of the wars of the period, the need of men and supplies, and of the money to provide them, favors just the sort of disproportion which Sydenham finds. It is not a serious objection to a date in 100 but does count against a date in 103.

<sup>6</sup> The commission of which Caesar Strabo was a member must be clearly distinguished from the one constituted under the legislation of Livius Drusus in 91, not only because of the order and dates of the offices in Caesar's career, as Mommsen saw, but because the definition of its functions given in his Elogium contains the word *iudicandis* (*agris dandis attribuendis iudicandis*), while that of Drusus is described simply as *agris dandis assignandis* (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74). Hence Cichorius was mistaken in supplying the name of Caesar in a fragmentary list which he believes to be the land commission of Livius (*CIL* 10.44, and p. 1003; *RS* 116-125). The legislation of Saturninus provides the only other point we know in this period when a land commission would be necessary, and the formula here suitably recalls that of the Gracchan commission (*agris iudicandis assignandis*), which would provide a precedent, among the other Gracchan precedents, to which Saturninus appealed. It is probable that Iulius Caesar's father settled colonists at Cercina under the same authority (see for restorations of his Elogia, and discussions of his career, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.7, and 75a, and Deggrassi's discussion; Frank, *AJPh* 58 [1937] 90 ff.; and most recently, Broughton, *AJA* 52 [1948] 323-330).

<sup>7</sup> A new Flamen Martialis was inaugurated between 74 and 69, probably in 70-69 (see *AJPh* 63 [1942] 400). The coins described by Grueber (*CRRM* 2.300f.), and dated about 90 B.C., may refer to the flamine of either this Flamen or his father, the Consul of 131, or both.

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## FOREWORD

I wish to thank most heartily the Directors of the American Philological Association for permission to add this Supplement to the new issue by photo-offset of Volume II of *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*. The opportunity is the more welcome not only because the seven years which have intervened since publication have brought to light errors of commission and omission but also because new evidence has been accumulating and many important reviews and studies have appeared. Pressure of time and need for brevity have prevented me from doing justice to many of them, but I hope that these notes and the bibliography will enable all who are interested to find them.

In this Supplement the arrangement by years of the original volumes has been discarded in the interest of brevity and convenience, and, excepting a few pages of Errata which follow the pagination of the volumes, remarks and discussions have been organized about the names. These have been listed in the order of the Index of Careers and those which have been added are starred. Many dates must still remain in doubt, but in general, unless there is evidence for an earlier date, offices are listed under the latest one possible. Moreover, the terms of many pro-magistrates did not coincide with the official year but began late or extended on until a successor arrived. Many such partial years are ignored. Differences of opinion among numismatists on the attribution and the dating of much of the coinage suggest that the criteria for dating still require extensive review, though such recent contributions as those of A. Alföldi, C. Kraay, and H. B. Mattingly, show that progress is being made. The titulature of many provincial governors remains imprecise. It may be that many who are termed praetors in the texts really had an *imperium pro consule*, as Mommsen held and as R. E. Smith is the most recent to point out.

I owe much to many colleagues who have sent me offprints or have written me or have otherwise aided me to become aware of recent studies. I wish to make special acknowledgment to Sir Ronald Syme for the splendid contributions contained in his review in *Classical Philology* in 1955 and in his article on "Missing Senators" in *Historia* in the same year, and in a number of his other studies besides, to T. J. Cadoux who, at great expenditure of time and labor, sent me a long and detailed criticism embodying many of the results of his own researches on the Senate of the

late Republic, and to Lily Ross Taylor who discussed many points with me and generously allowed me to use material on senators whose tribes are known from her forthcoming book on the Roman Tribes.\* E. Badian's recent articles and his book on *Foreign Clientelae* (264-70 B. C.) have been important aids, F. R. Walton sent me corrections of references and other material on Diodorus Siculus, and J. Suolahti's study of *The Junior Officers of the Roman Army in the Republican Period* has helped me to complete the lists of them. To these and to many more I wish to express my gratitude. Responsibility for phrasing and conclusions remains with me.

T. Robert S. Broughton

Rome, Italy

November 15, 1959

\* Notes and items to which they have contributed are designated by the letters RS, *CP*; RS, *MS*; TJC; and LRT, respectively.

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## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

VIBIUS ACCAUS (\*2, now 8), Praef. soc. 212. He should be indexed under Accaus, since Vibius is here a Paelignian cognomen. (RS, CP)

\*C. ACILIUS (4). The historian was at least of senatorial rank (Gell. 6.14.9, *senatore*; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 2.2.4, ἀνὴρ ἐπιφανής; cf. Cic. *Off.* 3.113; Liv. *Per.* 52).

\*M. ACILIUS M. f. VOL. (1). Senator named in the S. C. of 170 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 646). Mommsen suggested that the mention of his tribe was a means of distinguishing him from members of the leading branch of the Acilii, the Glabrones (*EE* 1.288; see no. 36). He should be attributed to the Balbi, one of whom was consul in 150. (LRT)

M. ACILIUS CANINUS (15). Delete the entry "Q.? Sicily, p. 478." The quaestor was M'. Acilius (11), listed earlier. See p. 285, note 3. The name of the urban quaestor before 28 (no. 28; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.810—*ILS* 892) favors the praenomen M. here. Grant (*FITA* 17) identifies the untitled quaestor in Sicily (p. 285, note 8) with the suffect consul of 33 (no. 16), but on p. 81 gives the consul his correct cognomen Glabrio. (TJC)

M'. ACILIUS C. f. L. n. GLABRIO (35), Cos. 191. An elogium, found at Luna, reads as follows: M'. Acilius C. f. |Scarpea cepi (R. U. Inglieri, *NSA* 1952, fasc. 7-12, 20—*ILLRP* 321 a). See 1.352.

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (37), Tr. pl. 122? In an important treatise (*Athenaeum* 31 [1953] 1-100), G. Tibiletti shows that repetition of the article in the formula in which the Rubrian and the Acilian laws are mentioned in the treaty between Rome and Astypalaea (*IG* 12.3.173—*IGRP* 4.1028) implies that they were two separate laws and may have separate dates. With this disappears the chief basis for dating the tribunate of Acilius in the same year with that of Rubrius (2, cf. 9), whose bill created the colony of Carthage, and one support for the claim that the law in part preserved on the Tabula Bembina is in fact the Lex Acilia de repetundis. Tibiletti holds that the law preserved on the Tabula was the Lex Sempronia itself, and that the Lex Acilia was carried later, superseding it, but must be dated before the use of the tablet for the text of the Lex Agraria of 111. The tribunate, or perhaps the praetorship, of M'. Acilius Glabrio should be dated between 121 and 111, and the law mentioned in the treaty with Astypalaea may be referred to the

same time. E. Badian on the other hand uses the apparent order of the Gracchan proposals, Cicero's statement in *Verr.* 1.51 regarding the Lex Acilia, and the stemma of the Acilii Glabrones, to hold that the law preserved on the Tabula Bembina was the Lex Acilia. He accepts the division between the Lex Rubria and the Lex Acilia, placing the tribunate of Rubrius in 123 and that of Acilius in 122 (*AJPh* 75 (1954) 374-384). See also on C.? Rubrius (2, cf. 9), Q. Servilius Caepio (49), and C. Servilius Glaucia (65).

\*M. AEFIOIUS CALVINUS (1.475), Prefect in Samos, uncertain date. He was honored with his wife Magilia in a Samian inscription with lettering of the first century B. C. (*SEG* 1.388). His daughter Aeficia Calvina was honored in Athens (*IG* 2<sup>2</sup> 4243; cf. Suet. *Gramm.* 3). (RS, CP)

L. AELIUS LAMIA (75) Pr. 42. Delete the notice of a praetorship in 43 on p. 338. On p. 359, refer also to Val. Max. 1.8.12. (TJC; RS, CP)

P. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS (101), Leg., Amb., 196. On p. 337, refer also to *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 591, line 70, on this embassy.

\*L. AELIUS TUBERO (150). Insert with the entries: Leg., Lieut. Asia 61-59, Pr.?, Promag., assigned Africa 49. (RS, CP)

L. AELIUS TUBERO (152). For the praenomen 'L.', read 'P.' On the chronological problem of his aedileship in 202, see below, on C. Servilius Geminus (60), Dict. 202.

\*Q. AELIUS TUBERO (156). A son of L. Aelius Tuberus (150); the famous jurisconsult to whom Dionysius of Halicarnassus dedicated his essay on Thucydides, husband of a daughter of Servius Sulpicius, with sons who attained the consulship in 11 and 4, respectively, he was almost certainly a senator before 31 (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.25, no. 157, and 45, no. 274; De Laet, nos. 7 and 12).

L. AEMILIUS Q. f. Q. n. BARBULA (31), Cos. 281. P. Lévêque (*Pyrrhus* 281, note 5) credits the consuls of 281 with the stratagem described in Frontin. 1.4.1 (cf. 4.4.2), which is credited to Papus (Paullus) (112), Cos. 278, on 1.194.

M. AEMILIUS L. f. Q. n. BARBULA (33), Cos. 230. A tantalizing fragment of an *Elogium*, inscribed in letters of the first century after Christ, was found late in 1950 in Brundisium at the probable site of the ancient forum. It was published by F. Ribezzo (*Il Carroccio del Sud*, S. II, Vol. 4.2, Feb., 1951, not available to me) and more recently by G. Vitucci (*RFIC* 31 [1953] 43-61). The text, with Vitucci's admittedly uncertain supplements, reads as follows:

Primus senatum legit et comiti[a ordinavit M. Iunio Pera M.]  
 Barbula cos. circumscedit vi [cepitque Tarentum praesi]  
 diumque Hannibalis et prae[dam ingentem. Solus e viris]  
 militaribus praecipuum glor[iam cunctando sibi paravit.]

Vitucci considers it an elogium of M. Fabius Cunctator and would refer the first phrases to his censorship in 230 with the suggestion that they place the reform of the centuriate assembly at that date. L. R. Taylor (*AJPh* 78 [1957] 351-353) holds that the reform should be kept in the censorship of 241 (*Liv. Per.* 20) when the last two tribes were created, and that the phrase "Primus senatum legit et comitia . . ." refers rather to the achievement of the censor Fabius in completing these portions of his duties within one year or one consulship. Earlier censors had carried through lections of the Senate. The relationship of the inscription to the colony of Brundisium is not clear, nor yet the reason for omission of much of the material in other *elogia* of the Cunctator. Gabba's view therefore that it honors a local magistrate of the first period of the colony seems preferable (*Athenaeum* 36 [1958] 90-105).

\*Q. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (78). Pliny (*NH* 7.181) includes him in a list of sudden deaths, taken from Verrius Flaccus, after the names of two senators and before that of C. Aufustius, *cum in senatum iret*. Possibly father of M. Aemilius Q. f. M. n. Lepidus (72), Cos. 78, or a son of M. Aemilius M. f. Q. n. Lepidus (73), the IIIvir r. p. c. (RS, MS)

Q. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS (79), Cos. 21. Read XV vir s. f., not X vir. His filiation was M' f., and he may perhaps be identified with the Barbula named in App. *BC* 4.49 (Borghesi 5.289 ff.). (TJC) There is no sign however that the cognomen Barbula was included in *Fast. Cap.* for 21.

P. AEMILIUS P. f. LEPIDUS (not in *RE*), Proq. Crete 43-42. As the known Aemilii Lepidi did not use the praenomen P., the nomen of P. Lepidus remains uncertain. Syme suggests that he may be an Aemilius who had passed by adoption into another gens (*CPh* 50 [1955] 135).

L. AEMILIUS Q. f. CN. n. PAPUS (108), Cos. 225. Refer also to Diod. 25.13.

L. AEMILIUS L. f. M. n. PAULLUS (114), Procos. 190 and 189. The title *Imperator* on the inscription of Lascuta (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.614—*ILS* 15), which is dated a. d. XII K. Febr., shows that his victory was won in the consular year 190. Ernst Meyer (*Erasmus* 6, nos. 13-14, col. 480) notes that his *imperium* was not formally prorogued for 189. But he probably continued to hold it until his return to Italy. Paullus was sent to Farther Spain as a praetor in 191, but with the *imperium* of a proconsul (Plut.



*Aem.* 4.1). Jashemski is, I believe, correct in her view that throughout this period the governors of Spain, though sent as praetors, held the imperium of proconsuls (*Origin and History of the Proconsular and Proprætorian Imperium to 27 B. C.*, 41–47). A. H. MacDonald offers as an explanation of the inconsistencies in Livy's record of titles that one source treated them as praetors and another as proconsuls (*JRS* 43 [1953] 143 f.; and see his references to Kahrstedt and to Klotz, *ibid.*).

L. AFRANIUS A. f. (6), Cos. 60, Legate in Spain in 72: refer also on p. 49 to Val. Max. 7.6, ext. 2; Flor. 2.10.9.

\*L. AFRANIUS L. f. (not in *RE*). Honored as a patron at Magnesia on the Maeander (*I. v. Mag.* 143), and at Caunus along with his brother Aulus (G. E. Bean, *JHS* 74 [1954] 90, no. 26—*A. Epig.* 1957, no. 165). Perhaps a son of the consul of 60, but not specifically termed a magistrate or a senator.

\*P. AL. Officer at Octavian's naval base at Lipara 37–36, see p. 406. Grant (*FITA* 52–4) suggests P. Alfenus Varus, cos. 2 A. D., but Cadoux favors his father, P. Alfenus Varus, Cos. suff. 39. (TJC)

\*ALBIUS (2). Since Cicero, *De Or.* 2.281 reads *Albium*, there is no evidence for the praenomen of the possible quaestor of 120 (if that is the approximate date).

\*SEX. ALBESIVS (or ALBEDIVS) (1), senator in 43 (*Cic. Phil.* 13.28). An unattested nomen. Syme notes cases of Albisius and one example of Albidius (RS, MS) Albedius is read in three of the manuscripts.

ALFIDIUS, AEM. Maternal grandfather of Livia. A municipal magistrate of Fundi who held honores in Rome (*Suet. Cal.* 23, with the reading *Aufidium Lyrgonem*; cf. *Tib.* 5). The name of Livia's mother is given as Alfidia in *ILS* 125. (LRT) See additions and corrections, p. 647.

\*P. ALF(IUS?) or ALF(ENUS?) PRIMUS. Legatus pro praetore of the proconsul of Achaea, named in an inscription of Olympia (*I. v. Olymp.* 235) of the late republican or the early Augustan period (De Laet, no. 439 bis; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> A. 515). (TJC)

T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1), Procos. Asia 58. The reading *Ampio* in *Cic. Fam.* 3.7.5 (cf. 1.3.2) implies that Ampius Balbus, proconsul in Asia in 58–57, was also the immediate predecessor of Lentulus Spinther in Cilicia in 57–56. This cannot be due to the transfer of the three Phrygian dioceses from Asia to Cilicia at that time, for C. Fabius Hadrianus issued coins in Laodiceia and Apameia in that year (p. 203) as proconsul in Asia. Magie (*Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 1247) suggests that he received

Cilicia the year after he was in Asia by a special grant, and Syme (*CPh* 50 [1955] 130; cf. *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 301) that this was arranged when Syria was substituted for Gabinius' original province of Cilicia, a better solution than the suggestion (p. 197 above) that *Ampio* in *Cic. Fam.* 3.7.5 may be an error for *Fabio*.

\*AN. An officer at the triumviral naval base at Lipara in 37–36, see p. 406, and p. 478, among possible quaestors.

\*M. ANICIUS (4). Praenestine praetor, commander of the Praenestines who served at Casilinum in 216 (*Liv.* 23.19.17). (RS, CP)

L. ANNI(US), Q. Sicily, uncertain date. See p. 406, where he appears among supposed officers of the triumvirs in 37–36 at the naval base in Lipara.

\*L. ANNIUS (not in *RE*). He was removed from the Senate by the Censors of 307 for divorcing his wife without having taken counsel with his friends (*Val. Max.* 2.9.2). (RS, MS)

Q. ANNIUS (18), senator in 63. The full name is Q. Annius Chilo (*Cic. Cat.* 3.14, accepting Helm's emendation of *Manlium* of the mss.).

SEX. ANN., Q. Sicily, uncertain date. See p. 406, where he appears among supposed officers of the triumvirs at the naval base in Lipara in 37–36.

\*P. ANNIUS ASELLUS (31, but with the praenomen C.). A senator who died in 75 (*Cic. Verr.* 2.1.104, with praenomen C., 107 and 113; 2.2.21, *senatoris*). Note the quaestor in Sicily, P. Ann. or P. Ani., p. 478. (RS, MS)

T. ANNIUS CIMBER (37), Pr. by 44: read Pr. 44.

T. ANNIUS RUFUS (78), Pr. 131. A milestone bearing the number CCLX, presumably the 260th milestone of the Via Popilia (see 132, Consuls), was recently discovered at S. Onofrio (Catanzaro) a little to the north-east of Vibo Valentia. The inscription, CCLX/T. Annius T. f./Pr., refers to the praetorship, not otherwise directly attested, of the Consul of 128. It should therefore be dated in or earlier than 131, but can hardly be earlier than 131 if C. Popillius Laenas was in fact the builder of the highway from Capua to Rhegium (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.637, 638—*ILS* 23) in 132, since the stone bears the name of Annius Rufus, not of Popillius. See L. Pitimada, *NS* 1953, fasc. 7–12, 343f., and for discussions of the road building, probably in connection with the program of the Gracchan Commission, of Popillius and Annius, A. Degrassi, *Inst. Ven. Sc. Lett. Art.* (Atti del Convegno per il Retroterra Veneziano) 1956 35–40; *Philologus* 99 (1955) 259–265. Degrassi attributes to Annius the Via

Annia which connected Aquileia with the south, Forum Anni in Lucania (Sall. *Hist.* 3.98 M), and the Via Annia in Etruria.

P. ANTISTIVS (19), Aed. or Iudex 86. He is termed *aedilicius* in Velleius' account of his death in 82 (2.26.3; see p. 57, note 3). (RS, CP)

\*(C. ANTISTIVS) REGIVS (39). The Reginus to whom Cicero refers in May, 49 (*Att.* 10.12.1), perhaps as a naval commander, may be identified with Caesar's Legate in Gaul, 53 – 50. (TJC) (RS, CP)

C. ANTISTIVS VETVS (47), q. pro pr. Syria 45 – 43. Perhaps quaestor in Syria in 45, then continued in command. (TJC) On p. 308, the reference to Velleius is 2.62.3, not 2.52.3. On his relationship to Caesar, see p. 214, note 2.

C. ANTVS (4), Tr. pl. 68. The cognomen was almost certainly Restio (Macrob. 3.17.13). (TJC)

M. ANTONIVS M. f. M. n. (28), Cos. 99. Refer also to *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2305—*ILLRP* 209. From Cic. *Brut.* 304 it is reasonable to infer that he served in the Social War, and, as Badian thinks, was one of L. Caesar's legates (*Historia* 6 [1957] 341f.).

M. ANTONIVS M. f. M. n. (30), Quaestor 52. On p. 236, refer also to Cic. *Mil.* 40. Cos. 44. On the bill of Antony and Dolabella to assign land to veterans (p. 316), refer also to Cic. *Fam.* 11.2.3; *Phil.* 5.7 and 9; Dio 45.9.1. He is mentioned, probably as III vir r. p. c., in an inscription of Ephesus which refers to honors for the deified Caesar. (*Forsch. Ephesus*, IV.3.280f., no. 4—*A. Epig.* 1952, no. 216).

\*Q. APONIUS (6). A Pompeian officer (Tr. mil.?) in Spain in 46 whom the soldiers placed in command against Trebonius (Dio 43.29.3).

L. APPVLEIVS SATVRNINVS (29), Tr. pl. 103, 100. In Vol. 2, p. 645, I held that the continuance of the colony of Eporedia, founded in 100, showed that not all of the colonies of that year were annulled with the annulment of the laws of Saturninus, and that therefore the African settlements of Marius and the special commission to which the two Caesars belonged (1. 577, and 578, note 6) need not have preceded 100 B. C. Eporedia however was not founded as part of the Marian program but separately on recommendation of the X viri s. f. (Cassiod., *ad ann.* 100; see Fraccaro, *Opuscula* 3. 93 – 121). If the commission may be dated before 100, so also may the beginnings of the careers of Julius Caesar's father (130) and of C. Julius Caesar Strabo (135), since the African settlements and the appointment of the commission may have depended on Saturninus' legislation in 103.

C. APPULEIUS M. f. TAPPO (31). On p. 532, add the entry 'Tr. Pl., late republican or early Augustan date, p. 468.'

P. APUSTIUS (3), Leg. Amb. 161. On p. 444, refer also to Diod. 31.23.

M'. AQUILLIUS (11), Leg. lieut. 88. On his capture at Mitylene (p. 43), refer also to Diod. 37.27.1.

\*AQUILLIUS FLORUS (19). A partisan of Antony, listed among other distinguished men, who died with his son after Actium (Dio 51.2.5 - 6; but cf. Suet. *Aug.* 13.2, who without naming the victims reverses the order of their death and dates it after Philippi). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.193, no. 989. (TJC)

M. AQUINUS (or AQUINIUS) (Aquinius 2), Leg. lieut.? 46. He had held offices earlier (*Bell. Afr.* 57.3). He may be identified with M. Aquinus (5, cf. 2), Leg. lieut. under Cassius in 43 - 42 (p. 364, and insert under 43 on p. 352). Appian's reference in *BC* 2.119 to an 'Ακουίνος who joined the liberators after the murder of Caesar favors the identification. (TJC)

Q. ARRIUS (7), Pr. 73, Propr.? 72. If the notice of his death in Schol. Gron., p. 324 Stangl, is incorrect, he may be identified with the baseborn friend of Crassus (Cic. *Brut.* 242) and the potential candidate for the consulship of 58 (no. 8), and the giver of the banquet that made Vatinius notorious (Schol. Bob., p. 149f. Stangl). (RS, CP)

\*ARTICULEIUS PAETUS (see 2). When he was expelled from the Senate in 18 B. C. (Dio 54.14.3) he was old enough to have a son a senator at that time. Probably a senator by 31. (TJC)

ASELLIUS (not in *RE*), Pr. suff. 33, and L. Asellius (not in *RE*), Pr. 33. On p. 415, refer also to Acro on Hor. *Sat.* 2.2.50: Asellius praetor. (TJC)

\*M. ASELLIUS? M. f. MAE. (not in *RE*), senator in 44. The correct reading in Jos. *AJ* 14.220, favors the name given above instead of the emendation Gellius, P σέλλιος; AM ἀσέλλιος). See below, on M. Gellius (7). (TJC, LRT)

M. ATEIUS BALBUS (not in *RE*), Promag. Sardinia 38. Delete the entry in the Index, and on p. 535, delete the gentilicium Attius, keeping only Atius. (RS, CP)

C. ATEIUS CAPITO, Prefect agr. dand. assig. 44, is wrongly given as (8) instead of (7).

L. ATEIUS CAPITO (9). Perhaps identifiable with the CAP (q. v.) who issued coins as an officer of the triumvirs at Lipara in 37 - 36 B. C., p. 406. (TJC)

C. ATILIUS M. f. M. n. REGULUS (48), Cos. 225. Refer also to Diod. 25.13.

P. ATTIVS P. f. (6). His tribe is attested as K . . .  $\mu\alpha$  and should be listed as either Qui. or Col.

M. ATTIVS BALBUS (11), Pr. 60. Correct the name to M. Atius Balbus, the form which appears in inscriptions of Aricia (see *CIL* 14.2179, 2180) and is proper for the maternal grandfather of Augustus. (RS, CP)

P. ATTIVS P. f. OUF. (BALBUS?) (not in RE). Delete the cognomen, for which there is no evidence since the gentilicium of the family of the mother of Augustus was Atius and the tribe of Aricia was Hor. not Ouf. (RS, CP)

Q. ATTIVS VARUS (33). See below, on Q. Varus (5). The praefectus equitum under Fabius in Gaul in 51, Q. Atius (not Attivus) Varus, may be the same as the *praefectus* under Domitius Calvinus in 48, Q. Varus (5).

CN. AUF[idius], Vel. Delete 'Vel.' both in the Index and on p. 488.

\*CN. AUFIDIUS T. f. (not in RE), Pr. before 100. His title is given as  $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\rho\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$  in SIG<sup>3</sup> 715 from Rhegium which Dittenberger dates from the lettering before 100. Perhaps identifiable with the Cn. Auf[idius] . . .] named in 129 in the *SC de agr. Perg.* (RS, MS; LRT)

T. AUFIDIUS M. f. POP. See T. Ofidius.

\*M. AUFIDIUS(?) SCAEVA (not in RE). An officer under the Triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37 – 36, see p. 406. (TJC)

\*C. AUFUSTIVS (not in RE). A senator who died suddenly *cum in senatum iret* (Plin. *NH* 7.181). The date is uncertain. (RS, MS)

\*L. AURELIUS. Proconsul of Macedonia at an uncertain date. He is named in a recently discovered inscription of Thasos, when a leading Thasian, Dionysodorus son of Pempides, introduced envoys from Rhodes to him. The lettering favors a date in the late second or early first century B. C. Pouilloux passes in review the possible Aurelii but finds no sure identification in the absence of the cognomen. General indications however favor slightly the conjecture that he was L. Aurelius Cotta (102), Praetor 70, Cos. 65. He was available for a province in 69 after his praetorship and there is a gap in the list of governors of Macedonia between 71 and 67. See C. Dunand and J. Pouilloux, *Recherches sur l'histoire et les cultes de Thasos* II, 26–35, no. 172 (Paris, 1958).

C. AURELIUS L. f. C. n. COTTA (94), Cos. 252. A miliarium, discovered at Zaccharone in Sicily on the road from Agrigentum to Panormus with

the inscription, [C. A] urelius | [L. f.] Cottas | [C]onsol | LVII, is referred to him (A. di Vita, *Kokalos* 1 [1955] 10–21—A. *Epig.* 1957, no. 172).

M. AURELIUS M. f. – n. COTTA (107), Cos. 74. Named, almost certainly with L. Lucullus, in the inscription that dates the restoration of the pavement of the temple of Diana Tifatina (A. Ferrua, A. *Epig.* 1956, no. 37).

M. AURELIUS SCAURUS (215), Q. 117? See on L. Valerius Flaccus (176), Cos. 100. Perhaps the same as no. 216.

M. AURELIUS M. f. VOL. (SCAURUS?) (216), Tr. mil.? 89. He is listed here with the cognomen Scaurus from Cichorius, *RS* 149, but M. Aurelius Cotta (107), Cos. 74, is also a possibility. (LRT)

\*M. BAEBIUS (18). Senator in 74, and a close friend of A. Cluentius Habitus (Cic. *Cluent.* 47 and 53). (RS, MS)

\*—— L. f. OUF. BALBUS. A senator named Balbus is listed in the *S. C. de Aphrodisiensibus* of 35 (—— *υκίου υἱὸς Ὀφενρεῖνα Βάλβο[s]*, Viereck, *Sermo Graecus* no. XIX, p. 40, cf. p. VII, where the editor supplied the name of M. Attius). The gentilicia Lucilius, Octavius, and Paccius may be considered, as Syme has noted, and also the possibility that L. Saenius L. f., Cos. suff. 30, may be this man or a member of his family. Degrassi, although he omits Saenius from the text of his *Fasti Consolari*, lists him in the Index, p. 224, with the suggested cognomen Balbinus. (RS, MS)

BARBA (not in *RE*), Leg. lieut. 73. Possibly a Cassius Barba, a name found among supporters of Caesar and M. Antonius in and after 45 (Cic. *Att.* 13.52.1; *Phil.* 13.3). (RS, CP)

\*BARBARIUS PHILIPPUS (not in *RE*). The runaway slave who became a praetor (Ulpian, *Dig.* 1.14.3; Suda *Βάρβριος Φιλιππικός*). See below, on M. Barbatius Pollio. (RS, MS) (TJC)

M. BARBATIUS PHILIPPUS (1) Q. 41. The cognomen is not Philippus but Pollio. The name of the quaestor of M. Antonius in 41 can be recovered from Cic. *Phil.* 13.3, *Barbatii Polliones* (removing the comma in Clark's text), and the praenomen from the coins (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.489–491—Sydenham, *CRR* 191f., nos. 1180ff.). He may therefore be M. Barbatius Pollio, curule aedile of uncertain date, who is named in *ILS* 9261; cf. *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.352, no. 50). Barbarius the pr. (above) and Barbatius have been wrongly identified on pp. 372 and 462. (RS, MS) (TJC)

\*L. CAE. An officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37–36, p. 406. Perhaps to be identified with L. Caecina L. f. (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2515). (TJC)

\*CAECILIUS (not in *RE*). Senator in 44. A brother of (Caecilius) Bucilianus (Bucilianus 1) who was present in the senate at the murder of Caesar (App. *BC* 2.117), and one of the conspirators (App. *BC* 2.113). He may possibly be identified with Caecilius (1), Q. 59, or the uncertain tribune of 45 (see p. 307). (TJC)

\*CAECILIUS Q. f. Curule aedile or curator of uncertain date (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.833: CUR). See below, on M. Popillius M. f. (9).

CAECILIUS BUCILIANUS (Bucilianus 1). Bracket the name Caecilius, which was the name of his brother (see above). On p. 488, refer also to App. *BC* 2.117; Cic. *Att.* 16.4.4; 15.17.2). One of the murderers of Caesar, he was a senator in 44. (TJC)

(CAECILIUS) METELLUS (70) and (CAECILIUS) METELLUS (see 70). Father and son. The father, an officer (*στρατηγών*) under Antony at Actium was saved by the appeal of his son, who had been an officer of Octavian there (*ἐστρατηγήκει*, App. *BC* 4.42, means 'had commanded,' rather than 'was an ex-praetor,' in this context, so the praetor of uncertain date, p. 463 and Index, should be deleted). Mommsen suggests that the father may have been the M. Metellus (79) who gave a gladiatorial show in 60 (Cic. *Att.* 2.1.1) and the son possibly C[ae]cilius M. f. M[etellus], pr. urb., procos. Sardiniae, named in *CIL* 10.7581 (*EE* 3.14). (TJC)

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81), Leg. Amb. 185. On p. 373, refer also to Diod. 29.16 on these legates. He was consul in 206, not 205.

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS DENTER (92), Cos. 284. Syme, giving preference to the Polybian tradition over the annalistic, favors the view that Metellus perished while consul in 284 in battle with the Gauls at Arretium. M'. Curius Dentatus would then have become consul suffectus in 284. (RS, CP) This consulship was never recorded in the Fasti (see Degraffi, cited on 1. 188).

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94), Cos. 143. With Cn. Servilius Caepio, he crushed a slave uprising about 133 at Minturnae and Sinuessa, perhaps with a special command (Oros. 5.9.4; E. Badian, *Historia* 6 [1957] 321).

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS NEPOS (96), Pr. 60, Cos. 57. He probably held some provincial command after his praetorship (Cic. *Att.* 2.5.2, Apr. 14, 59: *quoniam Nepos proficiscitur*). The provinces available are Farther Spain, Sardinia and Corsica, Cyrene (improbable), and possibly Cilicia. (RS, CP)

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS PIUS (98), Pr. 89. Possibly Pr. in 88: see below, on P. Gabinus (13). On his approach to Cinna as an Envoy in 87, refer also to Diod. 38—39.2. He continued in Africa with imperium until 84 when he was expelled by Fabius Hadrianus (82). The emendation of *Λιγύστιδι* to *Λιβύστιδι* in Appian, *BC* 1.80, probably correct, removes the evidence for a stay in Liguria (see pp. 54, 58). A possible reference to the Pont. Max. in Fest. 462–464 L.

Q. CAECILIUS NIGER (101). Q. 72. The date is 73 or 72 and the province Lilybaeum (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 4 and 39). Refer also to *Verr.* 2.1.15.

CAECINA (4), Leg. envoy 41. He may well be the 'Caecina quidam Volaterranus' who came to Cicero as Octavian's agent in the autumn of 44 (Cic. *Att.* 16.8.2; Syme *RR* 131, 208). The L. Caecina L. f. suggested on p. 276 may be later. (RS, *CP*)

C. CAELIUS C. f. AEM. Delete on pp. 488 and 540. See C. Coelius C. f. Aem.

C. CAELIUS (7), Tr. pl. 51. His full name was C. Caelius C. f. Rufus. He was honored as legatus pro praetore and tribune designate, probably in the latter part of 52, in an inscription from Demetrias in Thessaly (Γάιον Καίλιον Γάλου υἱὸν 'Ροῦφον πρεσβευτὴν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον, ἀποδεδειγμένον δὲ καὶ δῆ|μαρχον; T. A. Arvanitopoulos, *Polemon* 1 [1929] 204; see also *Arch. Eph.* 1916, 151; *Arch. Dell.* 10 [1926] par. 51; *Arch. Eph.* 1929, 142; Groag, *Röm. Reichsbeamten v. Achaia* 102, no. 411; S. Accame, *Domínio* 227, no. 3; Raubitschek, *JRS* 44 [1954] 66, note 6; Syme, *CPh* 50 [1955] 133). Add the entry: Leg., Lieut. Macedonia 52.

P. CAELIUS (13), Prefect 87. Refer also to Plin. *NH* 8.144, who terms him a senator. Insert on p. 488.

M. CAELIUS RUFUS (35), Tr. pl. 52. No ancient text reports his quaestorship. If Pliny (*NH* 7.165) is correct in dating his birth to May 28, 82, he should have held the quaestorship, on the analogy of Cicero, in 51, the year when in fact, after holding the tribunate, he was a candidate for the curule aedileship. Austin (*Pro Caelio*, ed. 2, 1952, pp. 144–146) points out that the date when he took the toga virilis, 66 (Cic. *Cael.* 9–11), tends to confirm a birth date in 82. The date of his praetorship is not sure evidence since many irregularities occurred during the civil wars. We must suppose that he either held the quaestorship after 56, since there is no mention of the office in Cicero's speech, and, quite anomalously, before 52, or that he never held it, but began his senatorial career with the tribunate (Austin, *loc. cit.*). Another suggestion may however be made: Just as an Italian who prosecuted a Roman successfully



under the *Lex de repetundis* secured that Roman's citizenship and tribal registration (*FIRA* 1.101), and the successful prosecutor of an ex-magistrate secured the defendant's insignia of rank and place in the Senate (Dio 36.40.3-4; see p. 145, on Papirius Carbo (35)), so Caelius may possibly have secured exemption or early preferment through such action as his successful prosecution of C. Antonius in 59 (Cic. *Cael.* 74, 78; Schol. Bob. in *Flacc.* 5; see H. E. Russell, *Advancement in Rank under the Republic as a Reward for the Soldier and the Public Prosecutor* (Dissertation, Bryn Mawr College, 1950, microfilm).

P. CAESETIUS (3, cf. 5), Q. Sicily 72. Probably not to be identified with the senator of 43, Caesetius Rufus (5), since Antony would probably have known a senator of thirty years standing.

\*Q. CALPENUS (3.1363). *Senator quondam actorque causarum* (Suet. *Iul.* 39.1), who fought as a gladiator in Caesar's games in 46.

\*P. CALP. An officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37-36, see p. 406. The name may be Calpenus or Calpetanus or Calpurnius.

\*CALPURNIUS (see 97). Senator and ex-praetor in the period of the Social War (Plin. *NH* 33.21), therefore not no. 97. Being mentioned by his gentilicium, he was probably not a member of one of the more distinguished branches like the Pisos. (RS, MS)

L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA (24), Tr. pl. 62, Aed. ca. 59, and L. Calpurnius Bestia (25) Aed. 57. Although Münzer distinguishes between L. Calpurnius Bestia, tr. pl. 62, and Bestia, aed. 57, the two should almost certainly be identified. See R. G. Austin, *Pro Caelio*, ed. 2, 1952, 152-154. The gentilicium of no. 25 is not given, and the aedileship precedes his prosecution in 56. In favor of two persons is Cicero's failure to mention the Catilinarian connections of the aedilicius (*Phil.* 11.11; 12.20; 13.26), in favor of one are dates, recorded political activity, and omission of praenomen (except in Sallust and Appian). (TJC; RS, CP).

\*P. CALPURNIUS LANARIUS (49). An officer, probably a legate, under C. Annius in Spain in 81, who defeated and killed L. Livius Salinator at the passage of the Pyrenees, and opened the way for Annius to attack Sertorius (Sall. *Hist.* 1.96M, cf. 97; Plut. *Sert.* 7). Cicero mentions him (*Off.* 3.66) as of a date before 91 when the father of Cato Uticensis was still alive. Perhaps a son of the monetalis P. Calp(urnius) (17), whose praenomen indicates that he was not a Piso. (RS, MS)

L. CALPURNIUS (L. f. C. n.) Piso Caesoninus (88), Cos. 112. The prosecution of Piso, apparently for extortions in Gaul (Cic. *De. Or.* 2.265, a

Galic witness named Magius was his prefect; cf. *De Or.* 2.285; *Pis.* fr. 11, *hominis furacissimi*), strongly suggests that he held a command in Cisalpine Gaul during his consulship and perhaps also as proconsul in 111. The prosecution must precede his death in 107 in Transalpine Gaul (see 1.552). (RS, CP)

L. CALPURNIUS L. f. L. n. PISO CAESONINUS (90). From Cic. *Pis.* 2 it appears that his public career progressed *sine repulsu*. His quaestorship, aedileship and praetorship may therefore with reasonable certainty be attributed to the normal years, 70, 64 and 61, respectively. (TJC) On p. 188, on the law giving him command of Macedonia, refer also to Cic. *Att.* 3.1. See Syme, *Classica et Mediaevalia* 17 (1956) 129-134, who raises the suggestion that the unknown province after his praetorship was Nearer Spain.

CN. (CALPURNIUS) PISO FRUGI (not in *RE*), Q. in Sicily, or officer under Sex. Pompeius, see p. 479.

CN. CALPURNIUS PISO (FRUGI) (95), Cos. Suff. 23. It is probable that these two should be identified although there is no evidence that the Cos. suff. of 23 bore the cognomen Frugi. If no. 95 was Q. pro pr. in Spain in 49, he may well have been quaestor in 50, but not necessarily, since, for example, L. Antonius in Asia in 50, and probably Caelius Caldus in Cilicia in the same year, had this title when left in charge of the province by their superior officers. He should be entered as Cos. suff. 23 in the Index.

L. CALPURNIUS PISO (FRUGI) (98), Tr. pl. 89. Since Sisenna refers to him in Book III of the *Historiae*, his magistracy should be dated in 90, not 89. Syme questions the identification as a Frugi and suggests that he was a Caesoninus, a cognomen attested for the period of the Social war (Cic. *Pis.* 87), a son of the consul of 112, and possibly not tribune but praetor in 90. If so, he might also be identified with L. Piso, a *στρατηγός* in Asia in this period (see p. 463; *RE*, Supb. 3.231), whose activity he would date toward 83, not before 90, as on p. 463. If the tribune of 90 was a Caesoninus he of course cannot be the L. Piso Frugi who was praetor in 74. (RS, MS)

C. CALVISIUS C. f. - n. SABINUS (13), Cos. 39. Syme (*RR* 221; and in *CPh* 50 [1955] 134, after inspecting the stone) assigns *ILS* 925 to the consul of 39, not to his son the consul of 4 (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.93, no. 353). Another priesthood, Curio Maximus, should be noted in the Index, and on p. 427f. his name as both Septemvir epulo and Curio maximus should be added to the lists for 31. The date when he attained them remains uncertain,

for T. Statilius Taurus was also Curio maximus (p. 424), probably after him, and survived until after 20. For the suggestion that he is the *Sabinus ille* of *Catalepton* 10, see Syme, *Latomus* 17 (1958) 73–80.

L. CANINIUS L. f. GALLUS (4), Pr. 40?, Cos. 37. To be added in the Index.

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (9), Cos. suff. 45. Perhaps the senator Rebilus, a supporter of Octavian who was captured and released by Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.101, and Viereck's note). He should be distinguished from the C. Caninius Re[bil]us (not in *RE*) who founded Cephaloedium (see p. 376), who is perhaps identifiable with *RE* no. 6. (TJC)

\*CAP. To the list of officers under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37–36, add CAP (Grant, *FITA* 52–54). Perhaps identifiable with L. Ateius Capito (9).

(D.) CARFULENUS (1), Tr. pl. 44. His action when in command of several cohorts in the battle of Alexandria on March 27 (Jan. 14), 47, was decisive (*Bell. Alex.* 31.1–3). Add the entry: Officer under Caesar at Alexandria, 47.

P.? CARISIUS (1), Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 36. Read P.? or T.? Carisius. In Appian (*BC* 5.111) the reading is *Καρκίω*, emended to *Καρσίω* by Gardthausen (*Augustus* 2.138, note 19) as the name Carcius is not attested. He may be identified either with T. Carisius (see p. 434; monetalis ca. 45) or with P. Carisius the future legatus pro praetore in Spain (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.99, no. 422, who is called *Τίρος* in Dio 53.25.8). (TJC)

A. CASCELLIUS A. f. (not Q. f.) (4), Q., and perhaps Pr., uncertain date in late Republic. Despite the phrase '*quaestorius fuit nec ultra proficere voluit cum illi etiam Augustus consulatum offerret*' in Pomponius (*Dig.* 1.2.2.45), his refusal under the Triumvirs '*ut formulam componeret*' (Val. Max. 6.2.12), and the attribution to him of the '*Iudicium Cascellianum*' (Gaius 4.166a, 169) suggest that he was urban praetor at some time under the triumvirate. (TJC)

\*CASSIUS BARBA (not in *RE*). Perhaps an officer in Caesar's guard when he set sentinels about Cicero's villa on the occasion of Caesar's visit in December, 45 (Cic. *Att.* 13.52.1). See also Cic. *Phil.* 13.3. (TJC)

\*L. CASSIUS (L. f. LONGINUS) (15), Leg. Lieut.? or Prefect under Cassius 43–42. Complete the name on p. 352, add it on p. 364, with a reference to App. *BC* 4.135, and in the Index.

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59), Q. 53. On p. 229, refer also to Liv. *Per.* 108.

C. CASSIUS PARMENSIS (80), Q. 43. Although he terms himself quaestor in 43 he was present in the Senate among Caesar's murderers (Vell. 2.87.3). Had Caesar allected him? Or was he already a proquaestor in 43? (TJC)

\*CASSIUS SABACO. Expelled from the Senate by the censors of 115 on suspicion of assisting the candidacy of his friend Marius for the praetorship by bribery (Plut. *Mar.* 5.3-4). (RS, MS)

L. CESTIUS (4), praetor 43. See below, on C. Norbanus Flaccus (9a).

\*CILLO. A senator who was proscribed in 43 (App. *BC* 4.27, *Κίλλων*). Probably not identifiable with L. Flaminius Chilo (Flaminius, no. 7), but might be a Vettius, an Annius, a Toranius, or a Magius, or, if the cognomen was really Gillo, a Fulvius. (RS, MS)

L. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS (5), Promag. Sicily 209. His imperium in Sicily in Hiero's former kingdom was prorogued in 208 (Liv. 27.12.16, and 28.13-17).

CRISPIUS LAEVUS (6,) Leg., envoy 43. An error for Cispus Laevus (6), who may be identified with L. Cispus (3), Praef. class. 46.

\*L. CLAUDIUS (22), Pr. 174. See I, p. 404.

L. CLAUDIUS L. f. LEM. (23). This praenomen was usually avoided in the Claudian gens and suggests that he was father of L. Claudius the rex sacrorum in 57 (no. 21), who had become a member of the college of pontiffs ca. 62-60 (see p. 187). The name of the preceding rex sacrorum is lost in the lacuna in Macrobian 3.13.11, but he entered office between 74 and 69. Professor L. R. Taylor suggests that since the succession was often in the same family, there may be here a branch of the Claudii kept for this priesthood which barred one from a further political career. If so, the Claudius listed above owed his place in the Senate and on the consilium of 73, not to a quaestorship, but to his priesthood.

\*C. CLAUDIUS C. f. ARN. GLABER (see 165), Pr. uncertain date. Since C. Licinius Sacerdos (154), Pr. 75, is listed after C. Claudius Glaber in the consilium of 73 (see p. 114f.), he is more probably father or an older brother, already a praetorius, of the Pr. of 73. His praetorship, though later than that of Marcellus, may precede 73 by several years. The praenomen of the Pr. of 73 is not known from other texts. (LRT)

C. CLAUDIUS GLABER (165), Pr. 73. The praenomen depends on the evidence of the consilium of 73. See the previous note.

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (223, 224), Pr. 188 or 185. On 1.372 and elsewhere, read 223 or 224. In Liv. 39.23.2 Sage (LCL) and Weissenborn read Marcellinus.

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (226). On p. 114, the numbers should be (226 or 227). As he is the senior praetorius listed in the consilium of 73 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 747) his praetorship probably precedes 73 by many years. Nor is it certain how the lower offices should be divided between nos. 226 and 227. (RS, CP)

TI. CLAUDIUS TI. f. CLU. (NERO?) (see 250, 251, 252). The tribe is not given for the other two witnesses in the S. C. ca. 164 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 664). Professor L. R. Taylor suggests that it is included to distinguish him from other branches of the Claudii, such as the Neroni who were in the Arnensis. He may have been an Asellus.

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER (295), Triumvir a. i. a. 133–130. See below, on C. Sempronius Gracchus (47).

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. PULCHER (269), Cos. 79. On p. 82, refer also to Cic. *Har. Resp.* 2.

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. PULCHER (196), Pr. 89. Possibly Pr. 88. See below, on P. Gabinus (13).

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. AP. n. PULCHER (197), Cos. 54. A possible reference to his augurate in Fest. 462L.

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. PULCHER (298), Cos. 38. He may be identified with the Appius who held command (title not attested) of the legions that Pompey withdrew from Caesar in 50 (Plut. *Pomp.* 57.4; cf. Cic. *Att.* 7.15.3, and 20.1). His position under Antony in 43 is not clear (Cic. *Fam.* 11.22). (TJC)

\*AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (299, cf. 15). Since he assisted in the prosecution of Milo in 52 (Ascon. 34 C), he very probably entered the Senate before 31 and, if he is the ..|πίου υἱός named in the S. C. de Mitylenaeis, was certainly there in 25 (*IGRP* 4.33). Mommsen and Münzer (*RE* no. 15) suggest that the senator of 25 was a son of no. 299, but the order of names, though fragmentary, is in favor of an older man. (TJC)

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER (303), Procos. 55. On p. 218, add 'Pr. 56.'

P. CLAUDIUS AP. f. P. n. PULCHER (305), Cos. 184. On 1.374, refer also to Liv. 39.33.1, and 52.4–5.

L. CLODIUS (9, cf. 18), Praef. fab. 51, Tr. pl. 42? He may be identified with Clodius Bithynicus (Clodius 18) who was in the following of L. Antonius at Perusia (App. *BC* 5.49).

P. CLODIUS PULCHER (48), Tr. pl. 56. Almost certainly a XV vir s. f. by 56 (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 26, *Ne hoc quidem tibi in mentem veniebat, Sibyllino sacerdoti, haec sacra maiores nostros ex vestris libris expetisse?*).

\*C. CLUVIUS (see no. 4), Pr.?, uncertain date in the late Republic. A certain C. Cluvius, who had been elected consul but had been unable to assume office, was advanced to consular rank by Augustus in 29 (Dio 52, 42, 4). Despite the irregularities of the period he had probably filled the lower offices. (TJC) Identification is uncertain since two Cluvii are known in this period (Groag, *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.286f., nos. 1213, 1214).

C. COELIUS C. f. ARN. (see 6, Supb. 3.255). Correct the tribe to Aem., both on p. 489 and in the Index.

C. COELIUS C. f. C. n. CALDUS (12), Cos. 94. Noting that the spelling Coelius has support in the MS tradition of Liv. *Per.* 73, E. Badian suggests that the C. Caelius (pp. 25, 27) who defeated the Salluvii may have been the Cos. of 94. Like Sentius in Macedonia and Valerius Flaccus in Spain he continued for several years, perhaps past 87, in Transalpine Gaul, and was anti-Marian. The P. Coelius (see Caelius 13; p. 51) who held command in Placentia in 87 was probably a P. Coelius Caldus (Caelius 16; Val. Max. 4.7.5, *Caelius*; Plin. *NH* 8.144, *Caelium senatorem*; Plut. *Soll. Anim.* 13.7, Κάλδος; Aelian, *NA* 7.10, Κάλβος) and may have been connected with him, perhaps as a legate (*Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 [1958] 12–15).

C. COELIUS CALDUS (13), son of the Cos. of 94. A pr. of uncertain date, probably also a promag., since he is termed IMP of the coins of his nephew (no. 14). See p. 485, and Index. (RS, CP)

C. CONSIDIUS NONIANUS (12), Monetal. ca. 63. H. B. Mattingly attributes his S. C. coinage (Sydenham, *CRR* 147, nos. 886–889) to a quaestorship in 63 and refers his types to the temple of Venus Erycina near the Colline gate; so he too celebrated the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae at Praeneste (*NC* 16 [1956] 200).

CORDUS, Monetal. 70–68: see below, Servius Cordus (3).

\*C. CORNELIUS C. f. (not in *RE*). Placed in command as Prefect (ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπὶ τῆς πόλιος [ἐπαρχος] by M. Lucullus, imperator, of the city of Mesembria on the Pontic coast of Thrace, he was honored by the city as benefactor and patron (Detchev, *Bull. Arch. Inst. Sophia* 17 [1950] 59–64, known to me from J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.* 1952, p. 156f., and 1954, no. 177; G. Tibiletti, "Governatori romani in città provinciali," *Ist. Lombard Sc. Lett.* 86 [1952] 64–100, esp. 70f.).

CORNELIUS (5), Scriba under Sulla, Q. urb. under Caesar.

Q. (not L.) CORNELIUS (51), Pont. minor ca. 69.

Q. CORNELIUS (52) Q. urb. 44.

Syme (*CPh* 50 [1955] 134) would identify nos. 5 and 52, while admitting the possibility of identifying all three. To identify nos. 5 and 51 is not unreasonable since minor pontiffs were once termed *scribae pontificii* (Liv. 22.57.3). Cadoux points out that Cicero (*Off.* 2.29, written in 44) uses the word *fruit* of the quaestorship of no. 5, while implying that it was a reward for supporting Caesar. This favors a date between 48 and 45 for the quaestorship of no. 5, but is against identification with no. 52.

C. CORNELIUS M. f. STE. (17)

L. CORNELIUS M. f. ROM. (30)

A combination of praenomina favored by the Corneli Cethegi. One of these senators of 129, and more probably the former because of his apparent praetorian rank, was probably a son of M. Cornelius Cethegus (93), Cos. 160, but the difference of tribe excludes the other. A L. Cornelius might be a Sisenna, but the praenomen M. is not attested among them. (LRT)

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. PAL., Tr. mil.? 89; see nos. 134 and 135. This officer in the consilium of Pompeius Strabo, Cos. 89, could be an otherwise unknown son of Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Lentulus (178) Cos. 97, Professor L. R. Taylor notes that L. Cornelius P. f. - n. Lentulus Crus (218), the patron of L. Cornelius Balbus of Gades, was also registered in a city tribe and probably in the Palatine.

P. CORNELI. Either an officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37-36, see p. 406, or quaestor in Sicily of uncertain date, see p. 478.

L. CORNELIUS (51). For L., read Q. See above, on Cornelius (5).

Q. CORNELIUS (52). See above, on Cornelius (5).

L. CORNELIUS L. f. BALBUS (69). Praefectus fabrum under Caesar during his praetorship in 62 and his consulship in 59 (Cic. *Balb.* 63), perhaps also during Caesar's governorship of Farther Spain in 61-60.

\*P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (97). A senator in the period of Marius and Sulla, and in the decade before 70 very influential in the Senate and in the political intrigues of the time (Ps.-Ascon. on *Verr.* 2.2.8, p. 259 Stangl; Plut. *Luc.* 5-6; Cic. *Cluent.* 84-86; and especially *Paradox.* 5.40, a description which makes him comparable to a modern "party boss"). Identifiable with the monetalis Cethegus (p. 437), he may have attained office before the Social War (Cic. *Brut.* 178; cf. Plut. *Mar.* 40.3; App. *BC* 1.60, and 62, and 80; Sall. *Hist.* 1.77.20 M; Val. Max. 9.2.1.). See L. R. Taylor, *Party Politics* 70. (RS, MS)

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. CINNA (106), Cos. 86, 85, 84. In the entries on pp. 55, 57, 60, add the phrase 'Pr. by 90.' The college of two patrician consuls in 86 is discussed on p. 30, note 3. T. J. Cadoux suggests that this case, in view of the absence of record of protest at Caesar and Lepidus in 46 (p. 293) and at later examples such as Octavian and Messalla in 31 (p. 420), indicates, not disregard of *mos* and *ius*, but repeal or obsolescence of the old law.

P. CORNELIUS P. f. - n. DOLABELLA (141), Tr. pl. 47. The evidence for the transfer of this patrician to the plebs in 48 is found in Dio 42.29.1, and the name P. Lentulus is attested in Ascon. 5C; cf. Cic. *Att.* 12.28.3, and 30.1; Plut. *Cic.* 41.1; Macrobian. 2.3.3.) (TJC) *Proconsul* 43. Named with title in a recently discovered inscription of Thasos, in which he confirms the rights and privileges they had enjoyed since Sulla (C. Dunand and J. Pouilloux, *Thasos* II, 45ff., no. 175).

C(N). CORNELIUS LENTULUS (177), Leg. Amb. 161. On 1.444, refer also to Diod. 31.23. He may be identified with *RE*, no. 175.

L. CORNELIUS P. f. - n. CRUS (218). Before Crus add his cognomen Lentulus.

CN. CORNELIUS P. f. - n. LENTULUS MARCELLINUS (228), Promag. Syria 59. His title is not attested. (TJC)

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS (232), Q. 48. The praenomen depends on the assumption that he was the father of the consul of 18 whose filiation is P. f. On p. 274, refer also to Oros. 6.15.19. (TJC)

\*P. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n.? LENTULUS MARCELLINUS (233), Cos. 18, Pr. 29. Named in a list (*CIL* 11.7412) of praetors in 29, he may be identified with Marcellinus, monetalis ca. 38 (p. 437), and was almost certainly a senator by 31.

P. (CORNELIUS P. f. L. n.) LENT(ULUS SPINTHER) (238, cf. 204), Q. urb. 74. H. B. Mattingly dates his S. C. coinage to 70, and connects it with his celebration of the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae in Praeneste (*NC* 16 [1956] 199f.).

\*P. CORNELIUS MERENDA Pat. (266). A candidate for the consulship of 217 (Liv. 22.35.1), he was almost certainly a senator by 218.

\*P. CORNELIUS P. f. SCAPULA (316, cf. 315), Pont. Max. A palombino sarcophagus, recently found in Rome at the Via Cristoforo Colombo, and now in the new epigraphical gallery of the Capitoline Museum, bears an inscription in early letters naming P. Cornelius Scapula as Pont. Max. This inscription may not be early enough to name either the pontifex maximus of 304 or his predecessor, or to confirm Livy's record of the con-



sul of 328 (see 1, p. 145, 168). See the summary description presented at the opening of the gallery to the members of the Epigraphical Conference in Rome in September, 1957, which dates it in the third century B. C.

P. CORNELIUS P. f. L. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS (336), Leg. Lieut. 190. On p. 358, refer to Diod. 29.5, and 8, and 10. Cos. 205. On p. 301, refer also to Liv. 28.38.6.

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. SCIPIO ASIATICUS (338), Cos. 83. Diodorus also mentions his attempt to start a revolt against Sulla (see p. 65, note 1). See E. Badian on his command in Macedonia in 85, and his relation to Sulla (*Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 [1958] 6f.).

P. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) (353), Cens. 159. On p. 445, refer also to Plin. *NH* 34.30, dated to 158.

\*P.? CORNELIUS SCIPIO POMPONIANUS SALVITTO Pat.? (357). According to Pliny (*NH* 35.8) the true line of the Scipios became extinct during the lifetime of Messalla, Cos. 53, and the family was represented only by an adoptive Scipio called Pomponianus Salvitto. This Scipio should probably be identified with the unimportant Scipio whom Caesar, in derision of the claims of Metellus Scipio, treated as a commander in Africa in 46 (Plut. *Caes.* 52.2, a member of the house of Africanus called Sallustio; Suet. *Iul.* 59, Salvitoni; Dio 42.58). He may perhaps be identified with the officer under the Triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37-36 (P. CORNELI, p. 406, cf. p. 478, and see above), and the suffect consul of 35, P. Cornelius, whose name is preserved only in an abbreviated form. The praenomen may be given by the filiation of the consul of 16, P. f. P. n., probably a son of the consul of 35, and his filiation in turn would be P. f. - n. (TJC).

FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA (377), monetalis ca. 62, Q. 54. Sydenham dates his S. C. coins in 62 (*CRR* 146, nos. 882-884), but H. B. Mattingly in 54, holding that they refer to the celebration of the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae at Praeneste by the urban quaestor (*NC* 16 [1956] 200f.).

P. CORNELIUS P. f. SULLA Pat. (387). L. Sulla P. f., Cos. 5, was probably a son of this man and a grandson of the consul designate for 65 (no. 386), though he could be descended from no. 385, the Catilinarian conspirator. It is unlikely that no. 387, who was a young man in 54 (Cic. *QF* 3.3.2, cf. *Sulla* 88-89) and alive in 46 (*Fam.* 15.17.2), failed to become a senator if he survived. (TJC)

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA FELIX (392), *Pr.* 93, *Propr. Cilicia* 92. E. Badian (in a forthcoming article in *Athenaeum*, 1959) gives full value

to the word *εἰθὺς* in Plut. *Sull.* 5.1–2, and dates his first candidacy for the praetorship in 99, immediately after his military service, his praetorship in 97, and his command in Asia in 96. Perhaps rightly: it is consistent with his age at the time, though the order of events in Liv. *Per.* 70 and the interval before his consulship would look to a later date. Note that in Ruf. Fest. 15 his title is *proconsul*. Leg. Lieut. 89. On p. 36, refer also to Diod. 37.2.8, a *στρατηγός* under the consul Cato. See also *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup> 2828—*ILLRP* 224, ca. 85. B. C., in which he is termed *imperator* (Sicyon). Consul II 80. Named as consul in his recently discovered letter to the Thasians (C. Dunand and J. Pouilloux, *Thasos* II, 37ff., no. 174).

L. CORNIFICIUS (4), Senator in 52. Not called a senator in 52 (Ascon. 38 and 54 C) when he was one of the prosecutors of Milo. (RS, CP) Identifiable with no. 5. (RS, MS)

L. CORNIFICIUS (5), Tr. pl. 43. His tribunate, like that of Agrippa, depends on Niccolini's view that they were tribunes when the one prosecuted Brutus and the other Cassius. This is unlikely, since the actions were apparently taken before a quaestio. See below, on Agrippa.

\*P. CORNIFICIUS (6). Senator in 52, who accused Milo of carrying a concealed weapon in the Senate (Ascon. 36 C, where Giarratano reads L., not P.; cf. *Mil.* 66). (RS, MS)

Q. CORNIFICIUS (8), Procos. Africa 44–43. On p. 345, refer also to Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.578; and Sydenham, *CRR* 212, no. 1352.

C. COSCONIUS (3), Leg. Lieut. or Pr.? 89. On p. 33 and 36, refer also to Diod. 37.2.8 who, like Appian, terms him a *στρατηγός*.

C. COSCONIUS (5), Pr. 54? and Procos. Macedonia? ca. 53–52. The inscription in question (see pp. 230, and 233, note 1) is published in *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 4106. Groag (*Röm. Reichsbeamten von Achaia bis auf Diokletian* 14) gives a dating later than the period of the Republic, and Oliver (*AJPh* 68 [1947] 151f. and note; 69 [1948] 435) would place both it and the Marcellus inscription with which Broneer associates it in the Julio-Claudian period. (RS, CP) In this period a date based on the style of lettering must allow considerable chronological limits. Cosconius remains an attractive reading, but if the later date is correct Asconius and Paconius become names to consider. C. Cosconius may still be identified with the ex-praetor who was murdered in 47.

M. COSCONIUS C. f. (8), Procos. Macedonia 134–132(?). An inscription of Erythrae (*IGRP* 4.1537) probably refers to him, although it gives no title. See Münzer, *RE*.

Q. CURIUS (7, cf. 1), Pr. by 67. Omit the praenomen, which is not attested (also on p. 143). There is some manuscript authority for the reading *Turium* in Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2 (M<sup>bd</sup>  $\Sigma$ ; Torium Z<sup>b</sup>), and Syme's suggestion, L. Turius, is attractive since according to Cicero (*Brut.* 237) he almost won the consulship. Münzer puts the candidacy of Turius (*RE*, no. 2) in the more normal period between 73 and 71. See Syme, *RR* 81; *CP*.

M'. CURIUS M'. f. M'. n. DENTATUS (9), Pr. suff.? 283. See above, on L. Caecilius Metellus Denter (92), Cos. 284.

\*C. CURTIUS (6). Adlected into the Senate by Caesar (Cic. *Fam.* 13.5.2). Cicero tried to save his estate at Volaterrae, on which his rank depended, from being distributed to veterans. (RS, *CP*)

M. CURTIUS (8), Q. 61

M. (delete M') (or C.) CURTIUS PEDUCAEANUS (23) Tr. pl. 57, Pr. 50

C. CURTIUS PEDUCAEANUS (23) Pr. 50

The name M. Curtius is clearly attested for the quaestor of 61, and from Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 21 (not 27) it appears that the Tr. Pl. of 57 was a Curtius Peducaeanus. The praetor of 50 is addressed (Cic. *Fam.* 13.59) as C. Curtius Peducaeanus, but Münzer (*RE* no. 23) supposes the C. to be due to dittography and identifies him with M., as both the Q. of 61 and the Tr. pl. of 57. It might also be that two Peducaei were adopted by two Curtii or that if adopted by one they kept different praenomina. But most probably all three entries refer to one person. Index as follows:

M. Curtius (8), Q. 61

(M. or C.) Curtius Peducaeanus (23, cf. 8), Tr. pl. 57

C. (or M.) Curtius Peducaeanus (23, cf. 8 and 23, above), Pr. 50. (RS, *CP*; TJC)

\*P. CURTIUS (SALASSUS) (10). A brother of Q. Curtius Salssus, who was probably an officer under Cn. Pompeius in Spain in 45 when he plotted to capture his commander and bring him to Caesar. He was discovered and put to death (Cic. *Fam.* 6.18.2; on the cognomen, see *CIL* 9.326,327). (TJC)

C. (CURTIUS) POSTUMUS (24), Q. 71, pr. cand. 63. Both the praenomen and the nomen of Murena's accuser remain unattested. See Cic. *Mur.* 54, 56-57, 69. Read (C. Curtius?) Postumus, candidate for the praetorship of 62. (RS, *CP*)

M. CUSINIUS (1), Pr.? 44. Delete the question mark. Two Cusinii are named in *ILS* 965—*CIL* 14.2604, a father who was not a senator, and M. Cusinius M. f. Vel., aed. pl., aerario praef., pr. The latter should be

identified with the praetor of 44, and both the aedileship and the quaestorship will then precede that date. The post of aerario praefectus must precede 28 (Dio 53.2.1) but if the offices are in chronological order the post is anomalous and suggests that he may have been one of the prefects of the city (πολιανόμοι, Dio 43.48), two of whom were in charge of finance (ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως), whom Caesar left in charge in 45 (see p. 313). But see also the notes on L. Cestius (4) and C. Norbanus Flaccus (9a). (RS, CP; TJC; LRT)

L. DECIDIUS C. f. SAXA (4). Delete the filiation, which is unattested, and note that he served under Antony in Macedonia as well as Syria.

C. DECIMIUS (1), Leg. amb. 168. See the note on C. Popillius Laenas (\*7, now 18).

P. DECIUS (9), Tr. pl. 120, Pr. 115. E. Badian holds that he was a son of P. Decius Subolo (20), bore the cognomen himself (see Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 48; Cic. *De Or.* 2.253 and 277; Val. Max. 6.1.10), and was prominent with Marius in the post-Gracchan period (*JRS* 46 [1956] 91–96).

L. DOMITIUS CN. f. PUP. (AHENOBARBUS), senator in 129. Delete the tribe both on p. 490 and in the Index. He may be identified as a son of no. 19, Cos. 162, and a brother of no. 20, Cos. 122. See 1.496f., note 1.

CN. DOMITIUS L. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (23), Cos. 32. The inscription of Glanum, once referred to the consuls of 96 (p. 9) is now read (Teucer hic fuit[a. d. K. Apri[les]]Cn. Domitio C. Sossio[Co[s]]) (*A. Epig.* 1958, no. 308).

\*DOMITIUS APULUS (34). A partisan of Antony in 43 whom Cicero names in a list of senators, although he is not specifically termed one (Cic. *Phil.* 11.13; cf. 13.26–28, a list from which he is omitted).

\*(CN.) EGNATIUS (CN. f.) (2). Senator in 74, who was disinherited by his father for taking bribes in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 135, *Egnatius*). The description of the father as 'Cn. Egnatius pater' indicates that both had the same praenomen, and the son therefore should be distinguished from the monetalis C. Egnatius Maximus (no. 27, see p. 439 and 490). (RS, MS; LRT)

\*EGNATIUS VALE(RIANUS?) (not in *RE*). A praetor in 28 (*CIL* 11.7412; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.70, no. 13), he was probably a senator by 31.

EXTITIUS (1), Q. 43. Sex. Titius is a frequent and probable emendation for the name as given in Cic. *Phil.* 13.28. See Sex. Titius (24). Note however the name Tittius in *ILS* 3397, and in *IGRP* 1.1024: Μάρκος Τίττιος Σέξτρου υἱὸς Αἰμιλία. (TJC; LRT)

Q. FABIVS Q. AEMILLIVS f. Q. n. MAXIVS ALLOBROGIVS (110), Cos. 121. On p. 520, last line, after Strabo 4.1.11, add 'and 4.2.3.'

Q. FABIVS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIVS VERRUCOSVS (116). On both the censorship of 230 and the conship of 209, see the remarks on the new elogium above, under M. Aemilius Barbula (33).

C. FABRICIVS C. f. C. n. LUSCIVS (9), Leg. Amb. 280, 279. P. L  v  que (*Pyrrhus* 341–370) reviews in detail the evidence regarding the two supposed embassies each of Cineas and Fabricius before and after the battle of Asculum. He accepts the two of Cineas but rejects the second one of Fabricius as dependent on confusion of material in Justin and connected too closely with Roman annalistic anecdotes, such as the physician's plot to poison Pyrrhus, to be a reliable historical datum. See 1.193, note 3.

(FABRICIVS) VEIVS (Fabricius 6). If Veius was also the cognomen of M. Perperna (6) Fabricius becomes only one of the possible gentilicia for the legate whom Bibulus left in command of Syria in 50 (see p. 253).

C. FANNIVS (9). His praetorship should be listed as 'Pr. by 54 or in 50' on pp. 186, 206, 277, 351, and 365 (see the discussion on p. 222). The cistophori issued in Asia in 49–48 (p. 262) give his filiation, C. f., and confirm that he was a pontifex (PONT), while the legend PR may stand for Pr(o praetore). The title in Josephus (*AJ* 14.230) is given as ἀντιστράτης (mss ἀρχιστράτης) and also (14.233) quite strangely as στρατηγός ὑπατος. Mention of him by Cicero in November, 48 (*Att.* 11.6.6, de Fannio consoler te?) between the names of Pompey and Lentulus Spinther who had died, suggests that he too had been reported dead. Perhaps the report was mistaken, a solution which Cadoux prefers, since the legatus of 43 and 42 appears as an envoy (p. 351) with persons of considerable seniority, and the legatus of 42 (p. 365) continues in Sextus Pompey's entourage until 35 as a person of rank (*App. BC* 5.139, τιμω  τος). (TJC) The third place on a legation, however, often went to a younger man, so the possibility that the legatus of 43 and 42 (and probably till 35) was not C. Fannius (9) remains open.

M. FAVONIVS (1), Q. before 59. He was a candidate for the tribunate of 59 (*Cic. Att.* 2.1.9), so the quaestorship should date before 61. (TJC) Perhaps identical with the legatus named in *CIL* 10.6316—*ILS* 879. (LRT) Legate of uncertain date, honored by the people of Agrigentum (*CIL* 12.771—*ILLRP* 398).

\*M. FIDUSTIVS (1). Proscribed by Sulla and once again as a senator by Mark Antony (*Plin. NH* 7.134, senatorem; *Dio* 47.11.4, Λούκιος Φιλούσκιος). (RS, CP; TJC; LRT)

\*Q. FISCILI[US] (not in *RE*). The name which Bormann read in a list of praetors of 28 (*CIL* 11.7412; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.128, no. 167). Almost certainly a senator by 31.

L. FLAMINIUS CHILO (7). If the coins of L. Flaminius Chilo could be dated earlier than 43 or 42 (see p. 440, and Sydenham's dating) as in *RE*, it would be possible to identify him with the uncertain candidate Flaminius of 44 and the senator Cillo who perished in the proscriptions, but these identifications remain improbable. (RS, CP; TJC)

\*C. FLAVIUS (13). Perhaps a senator (App. *BC* 5.49); put to death along with Cannutius after the capture of Perugia in 40. Identified by Gardthausen (*Augustus* 2.1.98, note 21) with C. Flavius Hemicillus (11), legatus or praefectus in 43–42 but he probably died at Philippi. (TJC)

L. FLAVIUS (17), Pr. 58. Perhaps the Flavius whom Atticus heard had been given command of a legion and of Sicily under Caesar in April 49 (Cic. *Att.* 10.1.2), the command that was given to Curio. See Syme *RR* 66, note 1. (TJC)

C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA (99), Leg. Lieut. 86. Note that in the sources he has three different titles: praefectus equitum (Vell. 2.24.1), legatus (Liv. *Per.* 82), and quaestor (Strabo 13.1.27, *ταμίας*).

\*P. F(LAVIUS?) SILVA (180). Governor of Sicily before 27 (named on Sicilian coins, *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.94, no. 2), so almost certainly a senator by 31. (TJC)

M. FOLIUS (1, 2). For Pont., read Pont. Max.

\*FONTEIUS Q. f. (3). Quaestor in Africa in the late republican or early Augustan period. He was honored by the mancup(es) stipend(iorum) ex Africa (*CIL* 6.31713—*ILS* 901). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.196, no. 462. (RS, MS; TJC)

M'. FONTEIUS C. f. PAP. (7a, supb. 3.528). Delete the tribe.

C. FONTEIUS C. f. – n. CAPITO (20), Cos. suff. 33. The unpublished inscription of Cos which names him as a priest (see p. 486; M. H. Lewis, *Official Priests of Rome* 62, suggests that he was a pontifex) also makes him an author of a popular measure ca. 39, presumably as tribune of the plebs (Münzer, *RE* Supb. 3.528, no. 20; cf. *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.197, no. 469). Insert with a query on p. 425 among the priests of 31.

\*L. FUFIDIUS (3)

L. FUFIDIUS (4). The latter is possibly identifiable with no. 3, who was a friend of M. Aemilius Scaurus and an orator who attained the praetor-

ship (Cic. *Brut.* 112–113; Plin. *NH* 33.21), but more probably was a member of the next generation.

A. FULVIUS (see 94), senator in 63, p. 491. Perhaps identical with A. Fulvius A. f. Tro. in Pompeius Strabo's consilium in 89 (Cichorius, *RS* 175). (LRT)

\*L. FULVIUS (20, see 57 and 92). Expelled from the Senate by the censors of 174 (Liv. 41.27.2, with praenomen L.; Vell. 1.10.6, with praenomen Cn.; Val. Max. 2.7.5, like Liv.; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.32, without praenomen). On his identification, see 1.391, note 3.

M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (56), Tr. pl. 198. In Vol. 1, 331 read M. Fulvius (Flaccus).

M. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (58), Procos. 124–123. In Vol. 1, 512, read M. Fulvius Flaccus.

SER. FULVIUS Q. f. – n. FLACCUS (64), Cos. 135. On Vol. 1, p. 488f., refer also to *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.635—*ILS* 22.

\*FULVIUS POSTUMUS (103). An officer who served as *adiutor* with the quaestor Lentulus Marcellinus at Dyrrachium in 48 (Caes. *BC* 3.62.4). Perhaps a prefect. (TJC)

\*FULVIUS SEPINUS (108). A senator who was refused permission to fight as a gladiator in Caesar's games in 46 (Dio 43.23.5, reading Σεπῖνος, rather than Σερίνος, with Boissevain). Syme suggests that he may have been confused with Furius Leptinus (62), a man of praetorian stock, who according to Suetonius (*Iul.* 39.1) did so fight. (RS, *MS*)

\*M. FURIUS C. f. (20, cf. 56), Tr. mil., uncertain date, but probably before 200. An early inscription from Tusculum reads as follows: M. Fourio C. f. Tribunos | militare de praidad Maurte dedet (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.49—14.2578—*ILS* 3142—*ILLRP* 221; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.48). Münzer suggests that his cognomen was Crassipes (see no. 56) and that he was praetor in 187 and 173. See Suolahti 309, 405. (RS, *CP*; LRT)

L. FURIUS M. f. L. n. CAMILLUS (41). For Cos. 350, 349a, read Dict. 350, Cos. 349a.

\*FURIUS LEPTINUS (62). A man of praetorian stock (*stirpe praetoria*) who fought as a gladiator in Caesar's games in 46 (Suet. *Iul.* 39.1). Not certainly a senator then or earlier. See above, on Fulvius Sepinus. (RS, *MS*)

A. GABINIUS (7, 8, 9). E. Badian identifies the quaestor of 101–100 with the legate of 89 and suggests that he had held the praetorship in the meantime (*Philologus* 103 [1959] 86 f.).

A. GABINIUS A. f. - n. (10, 11). E. Badian would identify the tr. mil. of 86 and the legate of 81 with the Consul of 58: the interval would not be surprising in view of the late attainment of the consulship by two other supporters of Pompey, M. Piso and L. Afranius (*Philologus* 103 [1959] 87-99).

P. GABINIUS (13), Pr. 89. Starting with the possibility that the Lex Plautia Papiria was passed late in 89, E. Badian raises the question whether the three praetors who are recorded as registering citizens under it, Ap. Claudius, Metellus Pius, and P. Gabinius, did not more probably hold office in 88. He notes that Cicero's argument uses only these three, and that at least two of those in 88, Junius Brutus and Servilius, were removed from office (see above, pp. 40-41; the others listed are of uncertain date). If P. Gabinius were praetor in 88, he could have succeeded Sentius in Macedonia, and by his conduct there have laid himself open to prosecution by the Achaeans (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 64; cf. *Arch.* 9). See E. Badian, *Proc. African Class. Assoc.*, 1 (1958) 3-6.

M. GALLIUS (5), Pr. by 44. Read Pr. 44. On p. 321 delete the question mark and refer also to Cic. *Phil.* 3.26, where Clark's restoration of the name in place of M. Antonius appears to be mandatory. He may be identified with the M. Gallius Q. f., an officer under Caesar in August, 47, who was bringing troops to Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 11.20.2). (RS, CP; TJC)

Q. GALLIUS (7) Q.? or Leg. Lieut.? 47. The MSS readings in Cic. *Fam.* 13.43 favor *Quintio Gallo*, not *Quinto Gallio* (see p. 290). He should be listed under the name of Quin(c)tius Gallus. (RS, CP; TJC) On this name and the province to which Philomelium belonged in 47, see Syme *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 312ff.

\*GEGANIUS CLESIPPUS (3), Lupercus. A freedman, termed *mag. Luperc.* in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.1004—*ILS* 1924; cf. Plin. *NH* 34.11. The spelling Clesipus and the lettering favor a date in the late Republic (Münzer, *RE* no. 3). (RS, CP)

M. GELLIUS M. f. MAEC. (7), senator 44, p. 491. See above, on M. Asellius? M. f. Maec. The notice in Plutarch (Cic. 27.2) indicates that there was a senator of low birth named M. Gellius.

\*GEMINIUS (2), Leg. Lieut.? 77. The officer, possibly a legate, although the title is not attested, whom Pompey sent to put Brutus to death (Plut. *Pomp.* 16.5; see p. 91, on Brutus). (RS, CP)

\*C. GEMINIUS, CAM. (3, Supb. 3.542, cf. 528). He is named in an unpublished inscription of Cos (noted in *RE*, above) as the man who cast the first vote in the assembly for measures favored by Mark Antony (cf.



Fonteius, no. 20, above). Probably a senator, but the case of A. Gabinius Capito (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2500) shows that casting the first vote is not proof. He was important enough to be sent in 32 to urge Antony to make peace with Octavian (Plut. *Ant.* 59). (RS, MS; LRT)

\*HATERIUS (1). One of the proscribed in 43 (App. *BC* 4.29). Brother (see *PIR* H 17; *RE* 7.2513) or more probably father (so Syme) of Q. Haterius the orator, Consul suffectus in 5, whose family was senatorial (Tac. *Ann.* 4.61).

C. HEDIUS C. f. THORUS (3). The tribe is Claudia, and the dates of the senatus consulta that mention him 39 and 35, respectively.

M. HELVIUS (4). He served in 209 as a tribune of the soldiers under Marcellus against Hannibal at Canusium (Liv. 27.12.16). See Suolahti 308, 405. See below, on M. Licinius (20).

\*HELVIUS BLASIO (10). As an old comrade in arms of Decimus Brutus, he may have attained senatorial rank, but it is not attested (Dio 46.53.3). (TJC)

\*C. HERENNIUS (7, no. 2), senator in 74. Cicero (*Verr.* 1.39) mentions him as a senator who, like C. Popillius, was condemned for peculatus. The context indicates that he was one of the corrupt jurymen of the trial of Oppianicus in 74, and should be distinguished from C. Herennius (7, no. 3), the officer under Sertorius who was killed at Valencia in 75 (pp. 95 and 99). (RS, MS)

C. HERENNIUS Q. f. OUF. (not in *RE*; see 5). Delete the tribe both here and on p. 492.

M. HERENNIUS (M.? f. TI.? n. PICENS?) (13, cf. 15), Cos. suff. 34. Cadoux holds that he may equally well be a descendant of other known Herennii, such as the consul of 93. But the consul of 1 A. D. M. Herennius Picens would more probably be derived from a prominent senator of this date. (LRT) If the consul suffectus of 34 is the father of the consul of 1 A. D. his filiation should be M.' f. See Degraasi 36, M.? f., and 251, T. f.

T. HERMINIUS (2), Leg. Amb. 508. See T. Lucretius (31), below.

\*HIRTIVS (4). A refugee from the proscriptions who became an officer under Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 4.43, and 84) in 42. On p. 362, on Pompeius Bithynicus, note that the reading in App. *BC* 4.43 and 84 (*Ἰρτιος*) should be retained, nor is there evidence that Hirtius was a senator.

L. HIRTULEIUS (3), Q. under Sertorius 79

## \*Q. HIRTULEIUS L. f. SER. (4)

There were two Hirtulei serving under Sertorius in Spain, brothers who died in the battle at Segovia against Metellus Pius in 75 (Flor. 2.10.7; *Hirtulei*; Oros. 5.23.12, *Hirtulei fratres interfecti*; Auct. Vir. Ill. 63, *Herculei fratres*). The brother of L. Hirtuleius may be identified with Q. Hirtuleius L. f. Ser. who was a member of the staff of Pompeius Strabo at Asculum in 89 (*ILS* 8888—*CIL* 6.37045); and one or other may be the Hirtuleius (1) who held a quaestorship in or soon after 86 (see p. 54). Q. Hirtuleius may well have been an officer too, but his title is not attested, and the deeds of the brothers are not fully distinguishable. See Münzer, *RE*, nos. 3 and 4; Cichorius, *RS* 167; E. Gabba, *Athenaeum* 32 (1954) 107; Maurenbrecher, pp. 44 and 71 in his ed. of Sall. *Hist.* (RS, CP)

Q. HORTENSIVS (8), possibly quaestor in Asia in 51. If the verb 'decederet' in Cic. *Att.* 6.3.9 (not 6.6.2 as on p. 573) means 'leave his province' (see Baldson, *CR* 51 [1937] 8–10; cf. Badian, *Athenaeum* 34 [1956] 104ff), he may have been quaestor in Asia in 51–50, preceding L. Antonius (Cic. *Fam.* 2.18) (RS, CP)

C. HOSTILIUS (TUBULUS) (3), Leg. Amb. 168. See C. Popillius Laenas (\*7, now 18), below.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS (7), Tr. pl. 42. Tullus is more probably a cognomen (see *CIL* 9.5560, the name L. Hostilius Tullus), and Cicero (*Phil.* 13.26) has just written 'Cotyla Varius.' (TJC)

A. HOSTILIUS CATO (10), Pr. 207. In Vol. 1, p. 359, read A. Hostilius (Cato).

L. HOSTILIUS CATO (12). In Vol. 1, p. 359, delete 'Pr. 207.'

C., L. AND P. HOSTILII SASERNAE (22, 23, 24). Cicero implies that there were three Sasernae of about the same age in the period (*Phil.* 13.28) but only two were senators in 43. The tribune of 44 (see p. 324) was therefore more probably C. or P., who were officers under Caesar in 46. Delete the phrase 'or L.' on p. 324. (TJC)

L. INSTEIVS (2). The officer under Sertorius in 76 (Cichorius, *RS* 167) is perhaps the same as the young member (no. 40) of the consilium of Pompeius Strabo in 89, L. Insteius L. f. Fal. (LRT)

C. IULIUS CAESAR (130), X vir a. d. a. i, Procos. Asia. See above, on L. Appuleius Saturninus (29). He may have been a commissioner in 103 or 102. As proconsul in Asia, he was honored at Samos (*IGRP* 4.970—Raubitschek, *JRS* 44 [1954] 67 no. M, without title). According to his

elogium he held the tribunate of the soldiers before his quaestorship, both probably before 100 and perhaps before 103 (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.7). See Suolahti, 312, 405.

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR (131), Q. 69. If Caesar was born before 100, the latest date proposed, and the one, I believe, most directly attested (see most recently, Syme, *CPh* 50 [1955] 131), he was of course eligible for the quaestorship before 69, but an earlier date seems unlikely if his tribunate of the soldiers and the Lex Plotia are correctly dated above. Cadoux accepts 102 as the year of birth and asks: "Does 'ante tempus' make it certain that he did not serve under two or more governor's instead of one, for some special reason? Must Vetus' governorship follow, and not precede that of Pupius Piso? Must the levy in Cisalpine Gaul be in 68?" I have no examples of quaestors who continued longer than through the interim between governors, though I know no reason why they might not have done so. Vetus was governor of the farther province, Pupius, probably though not certainly, of the nearer one. The date of Vetus depends on that of Caesar's quaestorship, of Pupius on that of his own triumph. The most probable time for the levy in Cisalpine Gaul is 68, since Marcius Rex (consul 68) left for his province of Cilicia either before the end of the year or early in 67 (see p. 148, on the capture of P. Clodius Pulcher by the pirates while serving under him). Caesar's return at the time of the levy and in time to support the Gabinian law, which was proposed early in 67, is strongly in favor of a date for his quaestorship in 69. *Curator of the Appian Way*. The date is uncertain, but if Plutarch has followed a chronological order in his notes on Caesar's extravagance (*Caes.* 5.5), it comes between his quaestorship and his aedileship (RS, *CP*; on the aid such public benefactions gave to advancement, see *Cic. Att.* 1.1.2). *Cos. I* 59. If born in 100, Caesar attained the consulship two years before the age prescribed by the *Leges Annales*. Deutsch suggested that he was granted some unrecorded exemption between his quaestorship and his aedileship (*TAPhA* 45 [1914] 23ff.), but Helen Russell White, noting how close to senators winners of the *civica corona* were placed both in honor and in line for lection into the senate (*Liv.* 23.23.6; *Plin. HN* 16.13), has suggested that Caesar's exemption was due to the winning of this crown in 80 (*Suet. Iul.* 2; *Advancement in Rank under the Roman Republic as a reward for the Soldier and the Prosecutor*, Bryn Mawr Diss., 1950, microfilm). *Cos. II* 48. On p. 272, note that *I. de Délos* 1587 has been republished by Raubitschek, *JRS* 44 (1954) 65, no. B. Refer also to *IGRP* 4.305, Pergamum; 4.928, Chios; and Raubitschek, *ibid.* 66, no. F, Athens. *Dict. II* 48-47. Refer also

also to A. E. Raubitschek, *ibid.* 67f., no. N, which should perhaps be dated late in 48 when Caesar was still Cos. II and already Dict. II. See also *IGRP* 4.304—1677, Pergamum (Raubitschek, *ibid.* no. O); *IG* 2<sup>2</sup> 3222 (Raubitschek *ibid.* no. P). on this dictatorship. *Cos. III* 46, *Dict. III* 46—45. Caesar's third consulship is noted without mention of the dictatorship in two inscriptions of Samos: *SEG* 1.382 (Raubitschek, *ibid.* 69, no. R) and Raubitschek, *ibid.* no. Q. Furthermore, an inscription of Thespieae as supplemented (*ibid.* 70f., no. S, emending Plassart, *BCH* 50 [1926] 439, no. 75; [ἔ]πατον[τε τὸ τρί]||[τον κ]αὶ δικτάτορα ἀπο[δέδειγμέ]||[νον τ]ὸ τρίτον . . .) supports the view that the third dictatorship began before his fourth consulship and at an interval after the second dictatorship. Whether Caesar assumed it soon after the battle of Thapsus, just as he assumed his second as soon as communications permitted after the battle of Pharsalus (p. 284, note 1), or waited until he returned to Rome late in July as Raubitschek suggests, it appears that his series was now counted from April, 46. Raubitschek adds the important suggestion that after the reform of the calendar in the autumn of 46 the third dictatorship would end February, 45 (that is, that though his dictatorships were now annual they were formulated in months in the traditional way), and the fourth in February of 44. If so, his change to the position of Dictator Perpetuo at that time (see p. 317f.) was not an irregular and sudden change in the middle of a term but one for which he prepared, as the occurrence of the title Dictator Perpetuo Designatus (see p. 318) would also suggest. This weakens considerably Alföldi's argument for a sudden decision late in February or early in March, made in view of the failure of his plan to become Rex at the Lupercalia (see p. 318; *Studien über Caesars Monarchie*, 4ff., 19ff.). Alföldi bases his arguments upon a restudy of the coinage of 44, and in particular interprets a symbol on a unique coin of M. Mettius as a representation of the diadem which Caesar refused at the Lupercalia and dedicated to Jupiter. The inscription on the coin read DICT. QUART., and this along with a study of its place in the series of coins of 44 leads him to date the assumption of the perpetual dictatorship to the end of February or the beginning of March. The identification of the symbol is a technical numismatic problem, since the straight ribbon of the supposed diadem may be the result of either chance damage or deliberate alteration (see C. Kraay, *NC* 14 [1954] 18—31), but it may be noted that Cicero (*Phil.* 2.87) implies that Caesar was already Dictator Perpetuo at the time of the Lupercalia on February 15. On p. 305, on Caesar's fourth dictatorship, refer also to *IG* 12.11.35, and suppl. 1939. On p. 317, last line, before 'February,' insert the word 'before.'

C. IULIUS CAESAR STRABO (135), X vir a. d. a. i. See above, on L. Appuleius Saturninus (29). The commission may date from 103. He was twice a tr. mil. (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 6—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 198, no. 27), probably about 100. See Suolahti 312, 405.

L. IULIUS SEX. f. FAL. (CAESAR) (141). Being no. 7 in the consilium of 129, he may be of praetorian rank, a son of no. 148, Cos. 157, and father of no. 142, Cos. 90. A date in 129 makes identification with the monetalis of 133–126 (no. 29) less probable.

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO BRUTUS) (53). An inscription of 44 B. C. from the Athenian Agora indicates his use of the nomen Servilius (Raubitschek, *Atti d. III Congresso Internaz. Epig. Gr. e Lat.*, 1957, 15–21 (pub. 1959).

M. IUNIUS D. f. (See 169). The author of the Lex Iunia de repetundis is so named in the Tabula Bembina. Date and content cannot be defined more closely, though identification of the author with various Iunii, including M. Iunius D. f. Silanus (169), Cos. 109, has been suggested. See 1.513; Tibiletti, *Athenaeum* 31 (1953) 91.

M. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. SILANUS (169), Cos. 109. See above, on M. Iunius D. f. (see 169).

M. IUNIUS M. f. D. n. SILANUS (172), Leg. Lieut. 43. If the officer (στρατιάρχῳ) under Lepidus in 43 (p. 353) may be identified with the consul of 25, he might better be listed as a tribune of the soldiers, although the case of Atticus (Nep. *Att.* 6.4) shows that non-senators could be legates. But the fact that the consul of 25 appears as a quaestor so late as 34 suggests that the legate of 43 may be an older man and identifiable with Caesar's legate in Gaul in 53 (p. 231; no. 171), although the fact that he had the rare title of quaestor pro consule (p. 412) suggests that he was beyond normal rank and age in 34. There was also the M. Silanus, 'vir clarissimus' who had served under Sextus Pompey and was restored by the peace of Misenum in 39 (Vell. 2.77.3; *RE*, no. 172) who might be the legate of 53, or, if Velleius' phrase is prospective, the consul of 25. (TJC) As Münzer remarks, it is difficult to determine to which of the various M. Silani the different notices refer.

IUSTULEIUS (10.1340). Prefect in Pompey's camp, probably at Dyrrachium in 48 (Val. Max. 3.2.23).

\*IUVENTIUS (not in *RE*). The father of M. Iuventius Laterensis (16), pr. 51. Cicero's reference (*Planc.* 51; *quid imaginibus tuis, quid ornatisimo atque optimo viro, patri tuo*) implies that he had attained both senatorial and curule rank. (RS, MS)

\**M'*. (IUVENTIUS) L. f. LATERENSIS (not in *RE*). He is named as praetor (*στρατηγός*) or praetorian governor on a statue base found at Calymnos along with a base bearing the name of P. Servilius P. f. Proconsul (*ἀνθύπατος*) (*AE* 1940, no. 129; *Ann. d. Scuola Arch. di Atene* 22/23 (1952) 158ff., nos. 130, A, C, D, and E, above the name of Servilius in D). The date remains uncertain, but the praenomen distinguishes him from M., the praetor of 51. (RS, MS)

M. (IUVENTIUS) LATERENSIS (16), Monetalis ca. 72. H. B. Mattingly attributes this S. C. denarius to his quaestorship in 64 or 63 when he gave games at Praeneste, probably the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae, and would attribute his absence in Cyrene to a proquaestorship in the following year (63?) (*NC* 16 [1956] 198f.; see Cic. *Flacc.* 63; cf. 13). The stamp from Praeneste can hardly refer to the same man since the reading is *M'*. *Later. Q.* (*CIL* 14.4081.12).

KALENUS, monetalis ca. 70–68. Probably to be identified with Q. Fufius Calenus (10), Cos. 47.

C. LAELIUS C. f. MEN. Since he occupies second place in the senatorial consilium of 129, he is most probably the consul of 140 (3).

Q. LAENIO(S) Q. f., PRAEFECTOS (1). See now *ILLRP* 302. Mommsen (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.398) thought him a prefect like those sent to Capua and Cumae, but Tibiletti suggests that he was one of the prefects left by a commander in charge of a town (*RIL* 86 [1953] 82).

L. LAETORIUS (7), Aed. Pl. 202. See below, on C. Servilius Geminus (60), Dict. 202.

SP. LARCIUS (FLAVUS?) (4), Leg. amb. 508. See below, on T. Lucretius T. f. – n. Tricipitinus (31).

Q. LEPTA (1). For the possibility that his nomen was Paconius, see *CIL* 10.4654—*ILS* 5779; and Cichorius, *RS* 79.

C. LICINIUS C. f. TER. (14), senator 129. His comparatively early place (no. 16) in the consilium of 129 and the date invalidate attempts to identify him with C. Licinius Nerva (134), Tr. pl. between 120 and 111. Professor L. R. Taylor suggests C. Licinius Crassus (52), Tr. pl. 145.

C. LICINIUS C. f. (16). Add the tribe: Pom.

M. LICINIUS (20), Tr. mil. 209. Killed while serving under Marcellus at Canusium in 209 (Liv. 27.12.16). See Suolahti 308, 405.

M. LICINIUS M. f. M. n. CRASSUS (58), Cos. 30. He had served under Sextus Pompey and had probably been restored after the pact of Misenum (cf. Vell. 2.77.3; App. *BC* 5.72; Dio 48.36.4). (TJC)

P. LICINIUS M. f. P. n. CRASSUS (61), Leg. lieut. 87. The sources are contradictory regarding the circumstances and the order of the deaths of him and his son (p. 50).

P. (LICINIUS) CRASSUS M. f. (63). Sydenham dates his issues of S. C. coins ca. 54 (*CRR* 155), but H. B. Mattingly attributes them to his quaestorship which he dates in 55. He suggests that the type refers to his father's part in Sulla's victory and that he gave the *Ludi Victoriae Sullanae* at Praeneste as q. urb. (*NC* 16 [1956] 20f.).

M. LICINIUS P. f. M. n. CRASSUS DIVES (68), Cos. 70, 55. The cognomen Dives does not appear on any official lists that are preserved (see Münzer, *RE* 13.1.245, against Gelzer on no. 68), but Cicero in *Att.* 2.13.2 uses it on a par with Pompey's Magnus (*Quanto in odio noster amicus Magnus! Cuius cognomen una cum Crassi Divitis cognomine consenescit*; cf. *Fin.* 3.75). *Aedile?* 76. The remarks of Sicinnius (9), Tr. pl. 76, may imply that Crassus was in office that year (Plut. *Crass.* 7.9; see T. J. Cadoux, *G and R* 3 [1956] 154, note 5). *Pr.* 73?, *Procos.* 72. Note also (p. 121, note 2) that Plutarch (*Crass.* 10.6) implies that by mid-winter the campaign had been in progress for a considerable time. It had ended by April 1, 71 (T. Rice Holmes, *Rom. Rep.* 1.161, note 2).

P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CRASSUS DIVES (69), Cos. 205. In Vol. 1, p. 301, refer also to Liv. 28.38.6.

P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS (72), III vir a. i. a. See below, on C. Sempronius Gracchus (47). In Vol. 1, p. 500, the order of cognomina should be as above.

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES IUNIANUS (75), Tr. pl. 53. The cognomen Dives is unattested. The filiation is P. f. (*BCH* 14 [1891] 232). He may have held the praetorship in 51 (Cic. *Att.* 5.3.2: *Edictum P. Licini*). Willems (*Sénat* 1.515, no. 303) believes that this phrase refers to a praetor of this year and to this man. (TJC)

\*LICINIUS LENTICULUS (OR DENTICULA) (80). A *calamitosus* whom Mark Antony restored in 49, so probably a senator (Cic. *Phil.* 2.56, with the reading Denticula in some mss; Dio 45.47.4, *Λεντίκουλον*). (TJC)

L. LICINIUS L. f. L. n. LUCULLUS (104), Cos. 74. Note on p. 106ff. that the order of the fragments of Diodorus which places the siege of Cyzicus after the account of the death of Sertorius in 72 suggests that Diodorus placed the siege in the winter of 73/72 rather than 74/73. I believe that on balance the evidence favors the earlier date. *Aed. Cur.* 79. On p. 85, note 2, add that, according to Plut. *Luc.* 1.6, L. Lucullus waited for his brother's year, which according to the normal working of

the *Leges Annales* was 79. L. Lucullus advanced more rapidly *legis praemio* (Cic. *Acad.* 2.1). (TJC) See above on Caesar's early advancement to the curule magistracies.

L. LICINIUS L. f. L. n. MURENA (123), Praef. fab. before 74. Delete the entry both on p. 484 and in the Index, since Cicero in *Mur.* 73 refers to another (unnamed) person. (RS, CP)

\*LICINIUS REGULUS (149). As his son was a senator, and remained a member of the Senate, when he was expelled in 18, it is probable that he entered the Senate before 31 (Dio 54.14.2). See De Laet 59, no. 218. (TJC)

\*L. LICINIUS STOLO (not in *RE*). Named in a list of praetors of 28 (*CIL* 11.7412), he was almost certainly a senator by 31.

\*P. LIGARIUS (3). He had served in Pompeian forces in Spain, Greece and Africa in 49–46, and as an officer had been released after his capture in Spain in 49 upon promise not to serve against Caesar again (*Bell. Afr.* 64). His title is not attested. (TJC)

Q. LIGARIUS (4)

T. LIGARIUS (5)

The praenomina were transposed in the Index and are given correctly above. Q. Ligarius yielded his command to P. Attius Varus in 49 (Cic. *Lig.* 20; see p. 260) and so continued as a legate into that year. His status until his capture in 46 (*Bell. Afr.* 89.2; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl) is not attested. (TJC)

L. (LIVINEIUS) REGULUS (see 2)

L. LIVINEIUS REGULUS (3)

The coinage bearing the legends L. REGULUS IIII VIR A. P. F., L. LIVINEIUS REGULUS, REGULUS PR, and REGULUS F. PRAEF UR, is now generally dated after the death of Caesar (see p. 443, and Sydenham, *CRR* lvii, lxxviii, 182f.; cf. C. Kraay, *NC* 14 [1954], 18–31), and Sydenham prefers 42. It is clear that two persons are named since the IIII vir (Sydenham, nos. 1103–1105) cannot be the PR (nos. 1108–1113) at the same time. The coin with L. REGULUS PR. on the obverse and REGULUS F. PRAEF. UR. on the reverse (no. 1113) is decisive and implies that the PR(aetor) was the father. The date of the father's praetorship thus celebrated by the son remains uncertain but the praefect at Hadrumetum in 46 (p. 303) may well be the praetor of the coinage. (TJC) On p. 464, under praetors of uncertain date, on Livineius, refer also to Sydenham, *CRR* 183, nos. 1108–1113. The PRAEF. UR. appears to be the son and the monetalis himself. On p. 368, under 42, add the



heading Prefect of the City and the name (L. Livineius) Regulus f., and refer to Sydenham, *CRR* 183, no. 1113. In the Index under no. 2, add 'Prefect? Hadrumetum 46' and under no. 3 'Prefect of the City? 42,' and correct III vir to IIII vir. T. H. Buttrey suggests that he was a IIII vir monetalis in 42 with P. Clodius (10), L. Mussidius Longus (3), and C. Vibius Varus (20) (*Num. Notes and Monogr.* no. 137).

C. LIVIUS (not in *RE*), Leg. lieut. Spain, uncertain date, perhaps 40? See below, on C. Livius L. f. Ocella (26).

M. LIVIUS DRUSUS CLAUDIANUS (19). Although no title is attested, he would probably have had high position under the command of Brutus and Cassius in 43 and 42. He died at Philippi. See Vell. 2.71.1; Dio 48.44.1. (TJC) On his name, refer also on p. 248 to *ILS* 124, 125.

L. LIVIUS OCELLA (25, 26). Delete the number 26 in the Index and on p. 464. The identification of L. Cella (see p. 476; *Bell. Afr.* 89.1), L. Pella and L. Iulius Mocilla with L. Livius Ocella is due to Cichorius (*RS* 253–257), and is accepted by Münzer. If he was L. Pella he should be distinguished from L. Livius Ocella (26), the quaestor in Spain, since Plutarch (*Brut.* 35) makes L. Pella a praetorius. (TJC)

C. LIVIUS L. f. OCELLA (26), Q. Spain, late Rep. Correct the praenomen to L. both in the Index and on p. 476. He should not be identified with the moneyer of Vesci whose praenomen was C. (TJC)

(L.) LOLLIUS (PALICANUS) (20). Rather than identify Palikanus the monetalis ca. 47 (p. 444) with L. Lollius the governor of Cyrenaica and Crete ca. 35 (p. 408), Cadoux suggests that he is a senator named in the S. C. de Panamareis (see p. 498), M. — f. Pob. Pallacinus (taking Παλλακείνος of the text to represent Palicanus). (LRT)

\*M. LUCANIUS M. f. HOR. (1). See pp. 37, 39, note 4, and the Index on Lucanus.

L. LUCCEIUS (6). The filiation is C. f. See below, on Lucius — (not in *RE*), Leg. envoy? 43. Münzer (*RE* no. 6) suggests the identification. (TJC)

C. LUCILIUS (6), III vir cap., uncertain date. He may be a son of C. Lucilius Hirrus (25).

L. LUCILIUS L. f. (8, not 18), Pr.? or propr.? Asia ca. 90. Cicero mentions *duo Balbi* in *De Or.* 3.78, and names L. Lucilius Balbus (19) in *Brut.* 154, along with C. Aquillius Gallus (23). He also mentions them together in *Quinct.* 53–54. \*L. Lucilius Balbus (19) may be the L. Lucilius L. f. (8) named above. (RS, MS)

M'. LUCILIUS M. f. POM. (11), senator in 129. The praenomen is more probably M. as in the document from Smyrna. Correct on p. 492 and in the Index. The difference in tribe from no. 25 suggests that he may be a Lucilius Rufus, perhaps uncle of M. Lucilius Rufus (31), monetalis ca. 100-95. See A. B. West, *AJPh* 49 (1928) 240-252. (LRT)

\*LUCILIUS (BALBUS?) (see 18). He is cited by his son, Q. Lucilius Balbus, an interlocutor in Cicero's *ND*, regarding a session of the senate in 162 and the "double sun" in 129 (2.11 and 14, and notes in Pease's edition). Probably a senator (RS, *MS*, against Münzer, *RE* no. 18).

\*L. LUCILIUS BALBUS (19), see above, L. Lucilius L. f. (8).

\*Q. LUCILIUS BALBUS (20). Interlocutor in Cicero's *ND* (1.15), and perhaps a senator since he is grouped in a dialogue attributed to 76 with C. Aurelius Cotta (75) and C. Velleius, who is designated a senator. Perhaps one of the *duo Balbi* of *De Or.* 3.78. (RS, *MS*)

\*LUCILIUS (HIRRUS), senator, brother of the poet C. Lucilius. Use of the cognomen by C. Lucilius C. f. Pup. Hirrus (25), *Tr.* pl. 53, a descendant of the senatorial brother of the poet, and its occurrence in the epigram from Corinth that mentions the legatus pro praetore of 102-100 (1.569f.) suggest the name given above for the poet's brother. See Cichorius, *RS* 67-70; above, 1.570, note 7. (LRT)

C. LUCILIUS (25), *Tr.* pl. 53. The full name is given in *Cic. Fam.* 8.8.5: *C. Lucilius C. f. Pup. Hirrus*.

\*Q. LUCRETIVS (12, see 36), Prefect? at Sulmo, 49. The officer who fled from Sulmo before Caesar's advance in 49 (p. 270) is identified by Münzer with Q. Lucretius Vespillo (36), a commander in Pompey's fleet 49-48 (pp. 270-271, 283). This identification is probable, although Caesar's use of two forms of the name may indicate two different persons (*BC* 1.18, *Q. Lucretio senatore*, therefore of at least quaestorian rank; 3.7.1, *Lucretius Vespillo*).

T. LUCRETIVS T. f. - n. TRICIPITINUS (31), Cos. 508. E. Meyer (*Erasmus* 6, nos. 13-14, col. 480) notes that for 508 Tribunes of the soldiers is an inexact title, and that quotation of Dion. Hal., who dates these persons and events to 507, creates inconsistencies, since Lucretius as a result appears as a consul in some sources and as an officer in others in the same year, and the only evidence for the legates T. Herminius and Sp. Larcius (Flavus?) is dated by the source to 507.

Q. LUCRETIVS VESPILLO (36). See above, on Q. Lucretius (12).

Q. LUTATIUS Q. f. Q. n. CATULUS (8), Cens. 65. Refer also to Plut. *Cat. Min.* 16.4–6, on the dispute between Cato Uticensis as quaestor and Catulus before he abdicated his censorship. (RS, CP)

\*MAGIUS (1), Prefect in Cisalpine Gaul in 112 or 111 or in both years under a certain Piso, probably the consul of 112 (see above, on Calpurnius, no. 88), and a witness at his trial for extortion (Cic. *De Or.* 2.265, cf. 285). (RS, CP)

M[AIA]NIUS, Tr. mil.? 89. The reading of Cichorius (RS 154f.) is [M]aia[nius]; but Bang read the traces of the letters as M. Fab[i] M. f. [Se]r. (CIL 6.37045—ILS 8888). The reading remains uncertain. (RS, CP)

MALLII. Among the names given in this Index the evidence for the gentilicium Mallius is sure only for RE no. 13, consul in 105, and no. 10, quaestor urbanus in 99. The names of the others depend primarily on the forms in Greek inscriptions, in which Dittenberger in 1871 (*Hermes* 6.153, note 2) knew of no occurrence of the form Μάλλιος, or in literary references which render the name Manlius by such forms as Μάλλιος, Μάλιος, Μάννιος, and Μάνιος. These all should probably be rendered in Latin as Manlii. (LRT)

L. MALLIUS (MANLIUS?) L. f. MEN. (6). Senator in 126. Read L. Manlius. The tribe may be Men. or Tro. (LRT)

T. MALLIUS FA(B.) (Mallius 10), senator 161. Read T. Manlius Fab. or or Fal. The name as written on the stone (SIG<sup>3</sup> 679, II) is Τίτος Μάλλιος Φα . . . , perhaps the same as Τίτος Μάνιος of II Maccab. 11.34. Probably a patrician. (LRT)

CN. MALLIUS CN. f. MAXIMUS (13), Cos. 105. Named in inscriptions relating to the construction of a theater at Capua (*Studi A. Calderini e R. Paribeni*, 3.353ff.—*A. Epig.* 1958, no. 267).

\*MALLIUS MALTINUS (Manlius 59), Leg. amb. 89–88. Read as Manlius Maltinus, a name supported by the reading of one 11th cent. MS of Iustin (38.3.4), and by the occurrence of the name at Interamnina Praetuttianorum in an inscription of uncertain date (CIL 9.5073, Manlius Maltinus pr.). (LRT) See on T. Manlius Mancinus (61), and p. 39, note 19.

\*MAMURRA (RE 14.966), Praefectus fabrum under Caesar in Gaul (58–50) and probably in subsequent years (Plin. *NH* 36.48, from Nepos; cf. Catull. 29, 41, 43, 57; Hor. *Sat.* 1.5.37; Suet. *Iul.* 73; Cic. *Att.* 13.52). From Catullus 29 it appears that he had been an officer under Pompey in the Mithridatic war and had served under Caesar in Farther Spain in

61-60. For the possibility that his gentilicium was Vitruvius, see Münzer, *RE* 14.966, and *ILS* 5566. See Suolahti, 324, 371, 406. (RS, CP)

Q.? MANILIUS CUMANUS (24) Tr. pl. 52. Delete the praenomen, which is not given by Asconius (37 C).

A. MANLIUS Q. f. SER(GIANUS?) (63), monetalis ca. 100.

T. MANLIUS T. f. SERGIA(NUS?) (64), possibly legate in Spain ca. 42.

Against Kubitschek and Münzer, L. R. Taylor holds that the forms SER and SERGIA on the coins issued by these two men (pp. 444, 365, resp.) represent the name of their tribe and are included to distinguish them from the patrician Manlii who also used the praenomina A. and T. (though not Q.). Q. Manlius (34), Tr. pl. 69, may well be a later member of the family of no. 63. On p. 365, delete '(Torquatus).'

CN. MANLIUS (21), Pr. 72. Both he and Arrius are termed *praetor* in Liv. *Per.* 96. Arrius however as the intended successor to Verres in Sicily probably held the praetorship in 73 and was a promagistrate in 72. On Manlius we have no such evidence, but his career may be parallel, especially as the praetors had charge of courts in Rome. He is listed at the latest possible date, but 73 may be more probable.

\*(MANLIUS) ACIDINUS (see 44). Cicero's mention of his son in connection with the style of living that the younger Calpurnius Bibulus, Valerius Messalla Corvinus, and the younger Cicero could keep up at Athens in 45 (Cic. *Att.* 12.32.2; cf. *Fam.* 4.12.2), suggests that his rank was comparable with that of their fathers. (TJC)

CN. MANLIUS VULSO (91), Cos. 189. Envoys were sent from Apollonia Salbace to Apameia to him, as proconsul, and the ten legates (J. and L. Robert, *La Carie* II, 303-312—*A. Epig.* 1955, no. 280).

MARCIUS (not in *RE*), Cos. suff. 36. He may possibly be identified with Q. Marcius Crispus (52), who refused to continue in service under Cassius when he surrendered his forces to him in 43 (p. 347), or with L. (Marcius) Figulus (64), who was prefect of the fleet under Dolabella in that year. (TJC)

Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS (52), Pr. 46. Read Pr. by 46. It is probable that he was one of the aedilicii among the legates of L. Piso in Macedonia in 57-55 (not 54) (Cic. *Pis.* 88: *quaestor aediliciis reiectis praepositus*). If so, his aedileship should be dated by or before 58 and his praetorship might be as early as 54. In any case, 46 is almost certainly too late. (RS, CP) On p. 299, the praenomen should be Q., not A.

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77), Pr.? 44. Delete the question mark. On p. 322, refer also to Cic. *Fam.* 12.2.2, and the note in Tyrrell and Purser's edition.

(MARCIUS) REX (not in *RE*), Leg. Sicily, uncertain date. The date of Cic. *Fam.* 13.52 in which he recommends the interests of A. Licinius Aristoteles of Melita to Rex must fall between 48 and 43, and September, 46, is suggested in OCT. He need not have been in Sicily. As Münzer suggests that he may have been either Marcius Rex (88), or P. Rupilius Rex (10), these names and numbers should be substituted for 'not in *RE*'. (TJC)

L. MARCIUS (101), Tr. mil. 211. The name is L. Marcius Septimi filius (Liv. 25.37.2). Correct on 1, p. 275, and in the Index.

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6), Tr. mil. 124 or 123; Q. more probably 122 than 121. Sall. *Iug.* 63.3; Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 83—*CIL* 1<sup>a</sup>.1, no. 33—*ILS* 59; *CIL* 10.5782; cf. Val. Max. 6.9.14; Plut. *Reg. et Imp. Apophth.* 202 B.

At some time after his service at Numantia (Vol. 1.492, note 3), probably after several campaigns but before his tribunate of the soldiers, he was defeated for municipal office at Arpinum (Val. Max. 6.9.14; Plut. *Mar.* 3.2). The tribunate of the soldiers was apparently the beginning of his political career (Sall. *Iug.* 63.4; Plut. *Reg. et Imp. Apophth.* 202 B). If Valerius Maximus is correct in stating that he was defeated in his candidacy for the tribunate of the plebs before attaining it in 119, his quaestorship should be dated by or before 121, perhaps better in 122 (see Vol. 1.521), and his tribunate of the soldiers in 124 or 123 at the latest. I wish to thank M. Maurice Fiévez for drawing my attention to this omission and sending me his comments. He accepts 121 for the quaestorship and 122 or 123 for the tribunate of the soldiers. See Suolahti 312, 405.

L. MARIUS (4), Q. Syria 50. Read (L.) Marius. The praenomen depends on identification with *RE* no. 20. See Ascon. 19 C, where an accuser of Scaurus in 54 is named L. Marius L. f. (TJC)

\*T. MEFU . . . , III vir. *CIL*. 1<sup>a</sup>.2.802—*ILS* 2994: . . . ]o Iovei victor | T. Mefu[. . . ] M. f. | IIIvir [resti]tuit. An early date. The name is probably Mefulanus, formed like Mevulanus (see no. 1). Such a commission for restoring buildings is recorded in Livy (25.7.5–6, without names). (RS, CP)

L. MEMMIUS C. f. MEN. (11), senator in 129. Being no. 5 in the consilium of 129 he was probably a praetorius and an older man, perhaps a son of the praetor of 172 (*RE* no. 4), and can hardly be identified with the L.

Memmius (no. 11) who visited Egypt in 112 (see Vol. 1.539, note 5). Professor L. R. Taylor points out that two lines of Memmii should be distinguished, one registered in the Menenia tribe, the other in the Galeria. The latter, who record the tribe on their coins, probably do so in order to differentiate themselves from the senior branch.

\*L. MEMMIUS L. f. GAL. (14). The monetalis of ca. 103–102, who is combined on p. 446 and in the Index with the monetalis of the same name in 86, should be listed separately.

M. MINATIUS SABINUS (3). Probably the M. Minatius M. f. Pom. Sabinus who superintended building of a tower and a wall near Tegianum of Lucania (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.1686—*ILS* 5321. (LRT)

\*M. (MINUCIUS) BASILUS (39). A jurymen in 74 in the case of Oppianicus (*Cic. Cluent.* 107). He was perhaps a brother of L. Minucius Basilus (*RE* no. 37; *Cic. Off.* 3.73f.; cf. *Verr.* 1.115ff.). Note also L. Minucius L. f. Vel., a youthful member of Pompeius Strabo's consilium at Asculum in 89 (Cichorius, *RS* 175f.) (RS, MS; LRT)

Q. MINUCIUS C. f. C. n. RUFUS (22, 55), *Leg. Amb.* 189. In Vol. 1.363, refer also to *Diod.* 29.11, on him and his colleagues in this embassy.

M. MINUCIUS C. f. C. n. RUFUS (52), *Dict.* 217. In *JRS* 45 (1955) 91–96, T. A. Dorey argues that the reading in *Plutarch Marc.* 5.4, Minucius, referring to the dictator who was compelled to abdicate because of the squeaking of a rodent when he was appointing C. Flaminius as his master of horse, is correct and he was not Fabius Maximus as Valerius Maximus has it. (So also J. Bleicken, *Volkstribunat* 30). He would refer to this dictatorship the inscription with the title Dictator (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.607—*ILS* 11). Fabius, who had held a dictatorship before 217, would then have been appointed in Minucius' place. The inscription therefore would not necessarily refer to the co-dictatorship in 217 (Vol. 1.243). The date of this dictatorship remains uncertain but must be after 222 and before 218. Dorey suggests that it was before the elections for 220 (see Vol. 1.235) when the first pair of consuls had failed to take office. Livy may be right in preferring a measure *de aequando magistro equitum et dictatoris iure* which did not actually confer the title of dictator on Minucius. But Polybius (3.103.1–5; see p. 243) quite clearly states that there were two dictators simultaneously in 217, Fabius and Minucius. See however Walbank, *ad loc.*

M. MINUCIUS Q. f. – n. RUFUS (54), *Cos.* 110, *Procos.* 109–106. Inscriptions of Demetrias (*IG* 9.2.1135; J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.* 1954, no. 182; 1955, no. 136a) and of Europus (*Bull. Epig.* 1934, p. 230) may refer to his victories in Thrace.

Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (22), Pr. ca. 98, Procos. Asia 97, Cos. 95. E. Badian (*Athenaeum* 34 [1956] 104–123) argues strongly, and perhaps rightly, for a return to the traditional date of 94 for his Asian proconsulate, pointing out (with Münzer) the improbability that an elderly consular, Rutilius, would serve as legate under a praetorian governor. He holds that Mucius was a special consular appointment to meet a crisis in the province, that the situation in Rome was favorable to prompt action to try Rutilius on his return, and that a date in 94 makes the pattern of political development during the decade more intelligible. These are important points. Yet the uses of *deponere provinciam* (Asconius 15 C; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 5; *Phil.* 11–23) favor the view that Mucius did renounce a province, and the question remains whether the text of Asconius, with the pluperfect *deposuerat*, as a whole refers primarily to his consulship or may refer back several years to his praetorship. For he could have renounced his province early in his year as consul and vetoed Crassus' claim to a triumph toward the end. Governors of Asia in this period were regularly praetorian. The crisis in the east had been somewhat known since 104 (Diod. 36.3, referring to Bithynia), and trials, like that of Norbanus, were sometimes deferred till political conditions were ripe several years after the alleged offense. The rank of Rutilius is a good point, though conceivably the claims of friendship and long association might have overridden those of rank.

L. MUNATIUS L. f. L. n. PLANCUS (30), Procos. Gaul 44–43. The evidence of the excavations of the Fourvière at Lyon, which show that the decumanus of the colony makes an angle of nine degrees south of true east, indicates that it was founded in the autumn of 43 (on October 11). See P. Wuilleumier, *Fouilles de Fourvière* (*Gallia*, Supplement IV), Paris, 1951; *Lyon, Métropole des Gaules*, 12ff., where previous studies by A. Audin are cited.

P. ——— NASO (not in *RE*), Pr.? 44. Read *RE* 16.1792 (1), no. 4, and delete the question mark. The choice of possible nomina is quite wide. (TJC)

P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS (3), Tr. pl.? 59, Pr. 58. The preparations mentioned in Cic. *Att.* 2.2.3 (Dec., 60) envisage a trial in 59 with *iudices*. So Niccolini's conjecture of a tribunate is not entirely satisfying (see p. 193, note 5). If Nigidius were perhaps aedile of the plebs in 60, iudex quaestionis in 59 and praetor in 58 (see the conjecture of Kroll, not Münzer, in *RE*) we should have a normal series of offices and dates. To the references cited on p. 193, note 5, add Dio 45.1. (TJC) The number (3) is omitted in *RE*, apparently unintentionally.

L. NONIUS L. f. T.? n. ASPRENAS (14), Pr.? 47, Procos. with Caesar in Africa 46. The S. C. de Aphrodisiensibus and the S. C. de Panamareis (Viereck nos. 19 and 20) give the tribe as Vel. The title in *Bell. Afr.* 80.4 is pro consule, but *ILS* 884 from Valentia in Gallia Narbonensis reads as follows: [—]io L. fil. | [—]renati prop(r) |, and implies a command as proprætor there. Since Hirtius held office there in 45, the dates of both Asprenas' governorship and his prætorship remain uncertain. (RS, CP; TJC) His father was perhaps L. Nonius T. f. Vel., a member of Pompeius Strabo's consilium as Asculum in 89 (Cichorius, RS 170).

(M. NONIUS) SUFENAS (see 52), Monetalis ca. 63. H. B. Mattingly attributes his S. C. coinage (Sydenham *CRR* 146, no. 885) to a quaestorship in 63 or 62 (*NC* 16 [1956] 189ff.).

SEX. NONIUS (SUFENAS) (53), Pr. 81. H. B. Mattingly holds that the inscription PR. L. V. P. F. on the denarii of Sufenas does not mean Pr(aetor) L(udos) V(ictoriae) P(rimus) F(ecit) but Pr(aeneste), etc., and that he gave the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae for the first time at Praeneste as quaestor urbanus in 81 (*NC* 16 [1956] 189ff.; cf. Sydenham, *CRR* 146). Mattingly holds that these games were regularly given at Praeneste by the urban quaestors (Cic. *Att.* 12.2.1–2; 12.3.2; *Planc.* 63; cf. *Cat.* 1.8), and identifies several series as the coinage of these quaestors: (M. Nonius) Sufenas, M. Plaetorius Cestianus, M. (Iuventus) Laterensis, P. (Cornelius) P. f. L. n. Lent(ulus) Spinther), C. Considius Nonianus, P. (Licinius) Crassus M. f., and Faustus Cornelius Sulla.

C. NORBANUS (5), Pr. 88?, Promag. Sicily 87. These dates, which are the latest possible, should probably be revised upward to 90 and 89. The date of his successor remains uncertain. See E. Badian, *Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 (1958) 9.

C. NORBANUS C. f. FLACCUS (9a), Pr. 43, Cos. 38. Alföldi interprets the gold coinage of L. Cestius (4) and C. Norbanus (9a), praetors in 43, as legionary and holds that it refers to the three legions, two of them from Africa, that joined Octavian in August 43 (App. *BC* 3.92; *Hermes* 86 [1958] 480–496). See Sydenham, *CRR* 187, nos. 1153–1155.

Q. NUMERIUS Q. f. VOL. RUFUS (5). For Vol., read Vel. on p. 184 and in the Index.

\*C. NUNNULEIUS C. f. NUDUS (14.1474). Described as Leg. pro praet. in an inscription from Tibur of late republican or early Augustan date (*CIL* 14.3546—*ILS* 3414). (RS, MS)



OCTAVIUS (see 34), senator in 43. Delete on p. 493 and in the Index. See below, on M. Octavius Marsus (71).

CN. OCTAVIUS CN. f. (17), Cos. 165, Legate 169. Honored in a decree of Argos when sent with Gaius (Popillius) (18) as an envoy by the consul Aulus (Hostilius) (16) about Greece and the Peloponnese (see 1. 426). The embassy should be listed under both 170 and 169 as it set out about October and returned in Jan. after the Ides of March of the Roman official year at that time. See P. Charneux, *BCH* 81 (1957) 181-202.

CN. OCTAVIUS (20), Pr. 90?, Cos. 87. E. Badian believes that the inscription of Delos (see p. 26; *I. de Délos* 1782) refers to an earlier Octavius, not necessarily a magistrate when he was honored (*Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 [1958] 18, note 162).

\*T. OCTAVIUS (not in *RE*), Procos. Asia? 32-31? Grant (*FITA* 373, and 395f.) reads 'Επ(ι) Τ. 'Οκτ(αυίου), Κλε(οπάτρα) on a unique coin of Alabanda in Berlin with a portrait of Cleopatra (Imhoof-Blumer thought it was Livia), and would identify T. Octavius as a relative of M. Octavius (34) the naval commander at the battle of Actium (p. 422), and suggests that he was proconsul in Asia in 32-31. There is no title preserved as in the case of Asinius (p. 411). Grant holds that the custom of dating local magistrates of Greek cities with the preposition ἐπὶ arose somewhat later. The praenomen T. is rare in the Octavian gens, and both the identification of the figures on the coin and the reading remain unconfirmed. Perhaps he was a local magistrate of Alabanda with the name T. Octavius Cleomenes or Cleandros.

(OCTAVIUS) BALBUS (43), Praef. eq.? 82. Read Octavius? both in the Index and on p. 72.

\*L. (OCTAVIUS) LIGUS (68). Probably a brother of M. Octavius Ligus (69), and like him, a senator (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.23).

M. OCTAVIUS MARSUS (71). A legate who served under Dolabella and preceded him to Asia (Cic. *Phil.* 11.4). He was besieged along with Dolabella at Laodiceia of Syria and died there (App. *BC* 4.62, Μάρκος; Dio 47.30.5, Μάρκος 'Οκτάουιος ὑποστράτηγος αὐτοῦ). (RS, CP) Delete Octavius (34) on p. 493; and on pp. 329 and 354, insert the above as a Leg. Lieut. in 44 and 43. The praenomen is attested in the MSS of Dio.

T. OFIDIUS (AUFIDIUS?) M. f. Pap. The tribe is Pop., not Pap.

Q. OPPIUS (21), Pr(ocos.?) Syria 32-31. On p. 419 refer also to Sydenham, *CRR* lxix, 200.

SP.? OPPIUS (5, cf. 22). On p. 302, under 46, Legates, delete the phrase "On Q. Oppius . . . Praetors." Also remove the question mark in "Pr.? 44" both on p. 302 and in the Index. The praetor's praenomen is certain.

\*L. ORBIUS (1). Sent, probably as prefect, by Scipio to take charge of Heracleia under Latmos in 190-189 (*SIG<sup>3</sup>* 618).

\*M. ORFIUS (1). Tribune of the soldiers under Caesar in Gaul in 54 (*Cic. QF* 2.12.3). See Suolahti, no. 224, pp. 314, 405.

\*Q. OVINIUS (2). A senator whom Octavian put to death after Actium because he had served under Cleopatra in charge of her wool and textile works (*Oros.* 6.19.20). (RS, MS)

\*PACCEIUS L. f. (18.2060f.), Q. pro pr., uncertain date. Named in an inscription of Tibur, probably early Augustan in date: Pacceio L. f. | q. pro pr. | Ostienses | navicularei (*CIL* 14.3603—*ILS* 6171—*Inscr. Ital.* 4.4.1, no. 119). (RS, MS)

PACCIANUS (1). Münzer (*RE* no. 1) notes that the tradition of the name in Plutarch (*Sert.* 9.2-3; cf. *Crass.* 4.2) is uncertain, and suggests that the name may be (Vibius) Pac(c)iaecus. See *RE* s. v. Paciaecus; and Vol. 2.634, on L. Vibius Paciaecus.

\*C. PACCIVS C. f. (7). Recorded in an inscription of Tarracina of comparatively early date: C. Paccivs C. f. . . . | X vir ad hastam [quaestor?] | ludos Honoris e[st] Virtutis fecit] (*CIL* 10.8260—*ILS* 5051; *PIR* P 7). (RS, MS). See now H. W. Benario (*Historia* 8 [1959] 496-8) for the view that he was C. Pacciv Africanus, Consul ca. 66 A. D. and later Proconsul in Africa.

\*C. PACCIVS C. f. BALBUS (12), Pr., Procos., uncertain date. Named in an inscription of Teanum Sidicinum of late Republican or early Augustan date (*E. Epig.* 8.217, no. 883; *PIR* P 10). Syme notes also . . . Jcius Balbus (see p. 483), a legatus pro praetore named in an inscription of Cos (*A. Epig.* 1934, no. 85). Perhaps the same man since there is space for about eight letters. (RS, MS)

M. — f. PUB. PALLACINUS. See (L.) Lollius (Palicanus) (20).

\*C. PAPIRIUS C. f. CLU. CARBO (36), Tr. mil., XXVI vir, q. pr. pr. in the early Augustan period (*CIL* 6.1317—*ILS* 909). Possibly a son of the praetor of 62 (*RE* no. 35) and a senator by 31. (TJC) See Suolahti 316, 406; De Laet, no. 277.

\*C. PAPIRIUS C. f. VEL. MASSO (60; cf. 17.2039 on his wife Ofania), Tr. mil., Aed. Pl., Q. Iud., Cur. Fru. (*ILS* 907—*CIL* 6.1480, 1481). In the

triumviral or early Augustan period, so possibly a senator by 31. Cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2526—6.39770. See Suolahti 316, 406; De Laet, no 278. (TJC; LRT)

M. PERPERNA VENTO (6), Pr.? Sicily 82. The cognomen Vento, given in Plutarch (*Sert.* 15) should be corrected to Veiento (see *CIL* 6.38700; and Münzer, *RE* no. 6).

\*PETRONIUS (85). Took part in the murder of Caesar, so probably a senator in 44 (App. *BC* 5.4).

\*L. PETTIUS (3) Named in a Pergamene decree about 132 B. C., reported by Josephus (*AJ* 14.251). Syme, against Münzer (*RE*) and Marcus (in LCL), considers him a Roman senator (RS, *MS*).

L. PHILO, Q.? 102. Possibly, but not certainly, a Veturius (see now *RE* no. 21).

PLAETORIUS (1). On p. 472 refer also to F. Schultz, *Class. Roman Law*, 191, who favors the name Laetorius.

L. PLAETORIUS. The man to whom Cicero refers as a senator in 66 (*Cluent.* 165) is very probably L. Plaetorius L. f. (Cestianus) (14), Q. ca. 72.

M. PLAETORIUS M. f. CESTIANUS (16), Q. by 70? H. B. Mattingly distinguishes his S. C. coins (Sydenham, *CRR* 132f., nos. 799–807, with the figure of Sors on nos. 801 and 802) from those he issued as curule aedile (nos. 808 and 809; see p. 143), and attributes them to his quaestorship, when presumably he gave the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae at Praeneste as urban quaestor. He suggests a date in 73 or 72, since he sees also a reference to the Lex Terentia Cassia. See *NC* 16 (1956) 197f.

PLAUTIUS (3). R. E. Smith suggests that 70/69 was the date of the tribunate of the author of the Lex Plautia Agraria and that the lex dealt with the reward for Pompey's Spanish veterans. This Plautius may be the A. Plotius or Plautius (no. 8; see p. 149) who served as a legate under Pompey in 67. See *CQ* 7 (1957) 82–5.

P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (23), Pr. by 55. Refer also to *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1359—*ILLRP* 386: [P.?] Plauti Hypsaei | [praet] or(is).

\*—— PAL. PLAUTUS (3). A senator whose name is only partially preserved in the S. C. de Aphrodisiensibus (Viereck, no. 19). (RS, *MS*)

Q. POMPAEDIUS (POPPAEDIUS) SILO, Leg., Lieut. 39–38. Read Q. Popaedi Silo (22.81). See Syme, *PBSR* 14 (1938) 21.

\*A. POMPEIUS A. f. CLU. (4), Quaestor. Date uncertain, but probably before 80 if the danger from which he rescued Interamna Nahars was confiscation of land by Sulla (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2510—11.4213—*ILS* 6629). His branch of the Pompeii took the cognomen Bithynicus (Cichorius, *RS* 185–180), and being in the Clustumina tribe were more closely related to the Magni than to the Rufi in the Arnensis. (LRT) See *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 1125, and below on Q. Pompeius Bithynicus (25).

Q. POMPEIUS A. f. – n. (12), Cos. 41. Refer also to Vell. 2.21.5 in Vol. 1.477.

Q. POMPEIUS A. f. BITHYNICUS (25). Refer also to *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 1125, which is dated by Cichorius (*RS* 187) to the early first cent. B. C., a dedication by him and his brothers A. Pompeius (4) and Sex. Pompeius (16), at Eleusis.

(A.) POMPEIUS BITHYNICUS (26), governor of Sicily 44–42. Delete the praenomen, for which there is no evidence unless he is identified with the quaestor (4).

A. POM (p. 479; Grant, *FITA* 26, note 19).

CN. POMPEIUS CN. f. SEX. n. MAGNUS (31), Propr. Sicily and Africa 82–79. The variations in the tradition regarding Pompey's age when he celebrated his first triumph leave the year in dispute. March 12, 79, is the latest possible date. E. Badian (*Hermes* 83 [1955] 107–118) presents a strong case for a date either in 80 or, preferably, in 81. The order of the triumphs in Granius Licinianus is strongly in favor of an earlier date than 79. Yet the interval of time after his departure from Italy in 82 needed for the logistics of his campaigns in Sicily and Africa and for negotiations about his triumph seems short, even with the help of an intercalation, for a triumph on March 12, 81. Yet he did move speedily, and 80 is not without difficulties since both in 80 and in 81 the significance of the attitude of Servilius, who became consul in 79, is not apparent. Moreover, it is difficult to attribute the fragment from the *Histories* of Sallust (2.21 M) to Pompey's father, for the phrase in Gellius (10.20.10), *de Cn. Pompei reditu*, would more naturally refer to Pompey himself. See Gellius 15.4 for the form of a reference to Pompey's father. Even so, the balance of evidence seems to favor a date earlier than 79.

Pompey is termed imperator in an inscription from Philadelphia of Lydia (*A. Epig.* 1957, no. 18) and im[p. iter.] in one from Tarraco (*ibid.* no. 309—*Hisp. Ant. Epig.* 4–5 [1953–4] no. 487).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (33). He was consul designate for 33, not 34. Correct on pp. 348 and 362.

CN. POMPEIUS SEX. f. CN. n. STRABO (45), Pr. by 92. Refer also to *IG*<sup>2</sup> 2/3 4101 on pp. 18 and 19, note 3. If he governed Macedonia (for which there is no direct evidence), he preceded C. Sentius who went in 93. See Gelzer, *APAW* 1941, no. 6; *Pompeius* 27.

M. POMPONIUS, Praef. eq. 72. Read (M.) Pomponius (1). The praenomen depends on Willems' identification of the praef. eq. with M. Pomponius (10), legate under Pompey in 67 (*Senat* 1.509, no. 277). In Appian, *Mith.* 79 the readings vary between Pomponius and Pompeius, but Pomponius is sure in Plut. *Luc.* 15.2. (RS, CP)

C. POMPTINIUS

C. POMPTINUS. Combine the entries under these two names as C. Pomptinus (21.2421), since the text of Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.7 on the legate of 71 should be emended to Pomptinus.

L. PONTIUS AQUILA (\*12, now 17), Leg. Lieut. 43. On p. 354, refer also to Cic. *Ad Caes. Iun.* I, fr. 13. For Cic. *Fam.* 11.31.1, read 11.13.1.

C. POPILLIUS (\*15, now 5), Tr. mil. 71. Münzer dates this office in 72, but it must be placed in the same year as Caesar's. Easily identifiable with the tr. pl. and curator, no. 4, if he is dated in 68 (see pp. 138 and 141, note 8).

\*M. POPILLIUS M. f. (9). Named on a milestone near Gabii with Caecilius Q. f. (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.833). The letters CUR appear on the stone, which may be dated to the third or the early second century B. C. A curule aedile or a curator of uncertain date. (RS, CP)

C. POPILLIUS LAENAS (16), Tr. mil. 43. On p. 350 refer also to App. *BC* 4.19–20; Sen. *Suas.* 6.20; *Contr.* 7.2.8; Dio 47.11.1–2; Jerome, *Chr.* p. 156 ed. Helm.

C. POPILLIUS LAENAS (18), Cos. 172, Leg. Envoy 169. See above, on Cn. Octavius (17). S. E. Oost points out the difficulties involved in reconciling the Polybian and the annalistic traditions regarding this embassy and other events in 170 to 168, and suggests that in 170 the Roman official year ended in the autumn. This casts doubt on the Flavian date, Sept. 3, 168, for the eclipse of the moon before the battle of Pydna on June 21 (Julian) (*CPh* 48 [1953] 219ff.). Yet this eclipse was visible in Rome (Ginzler, *Spezieller Kanon d. Sonnen- und Mondfinsternisse* 192) and such events were above all others likely to be recorded in the annals of the pontiffs (see Cato fr. 77 Peter). See now P. Charneux, *BCH* 81 (1957) 181–202.

\*M. POPILLIUS (M. f.) LAENAS (23), Legatus pro praetore, uncertain date. Described as a legatus pro praetore on an early first century

inscription of Cos (unpublished, but reported by Herzog, *RE* 22.61). Probably a son of the consul of 139 (\*9, now 22), and father of Paulla Popillia M. f. (no. 33), wife of the Cn. Piso (69) who was involved in the Catilinarian conspiracy. See Münzer, *Klio* 24 (1931) 338. (RS, CP)

M. POPILLIUS P. f. P. n. LAENAS (\*6, now 24), Cens. 159. In Vol. 1, 445f., refer also to Plin. *NH* 34.30, from Piso.

P. POPILLIUS C. f. P. n. LAENAS (\*10, now 28). On the Via Popillia from the Via Appia at Capua to Rhegium, see above, on T. Annius Rufus (78), Pr. 131.

P. POPILLIUS P. f. TER. (now 29)

Q. POPILLIUS P. f. ROM. (30)

Either of the men (nos. 32 and 37, respectively, in the consilium of 129: see pp. 494, 495) could be a son of P. Popillius Laenas, consul in 132, but the difference in tribe excludes one. Since the praenomen Q. does not appear among the Popillii Laenates the probabilities favor the first. (LRT)

\*D. POR. Officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37-36, p. 406.

C. PORCIUS CATO (\*18, now 6), Tr. pl. 56. On his special bills (p. 209), refer also to Cic. *QF* 2.4.5.

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*17, now 12), Tr. mil. 99. Miltner in *RE* follows D.-G. in attributing this tribunate to L. Porcius Cato (7), Cos. 89. See p. 3, note 6.

\*M. PORCIUS CATO (SALONIANUS) (15), Pr., uncertain date. He died as praetor in an unknown year (Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 27.9).

M. PORCIUS CATO (UTICENSIS) (\*20, now 16), Q. 64. To the evidence regarding the date of Cato's birth, add Cic. *Fam.* 16.22.1, *de quadrimo Catone*. According to the anecdote in Plut. *Cat. Min.* 16.3-6, Cato was in office as quaestor while C. Lutatius Catulus was still censor (see 65, Censors). Catulus and his colleague Crassus quarrelled soon after taking office, according to Plutarch (*Crass.* 13.1) about a proposal to annex Egypt, according to Dio (37.9.3) about admitting the Transpadanes to citizenship, and resigned their office without accomplishing any of their other duties. If they were elected early in the year this evidence would be in favor of 65 rather than 64 for the date of Cato's quaestorship. We do not know with certainty the time of year when censors were elected, although spring seems probable (Mommsen, *StR* 2.352), nor yet how long the deadlock between the censors lasted before they abdicated. They

may still have been in office when Cato, if 64 is the correct date for his quaestorship, entered office on December 5, 65,—and the fact that the anecdote refers to the beginning of Cato's quaestorship supports the later date,—but resigned either before the end of the year or in time for other censors, who were equally futile, to be elected in the spring or summer of 64 (see p. 165, note 5). See L. Renders, *Ant. Class.* 8 (1939) 111–125. (RS, CP)

L. PORCIUS L. f. M. n. LICINUS (\*2, now 23), Cos. 184. In Vol. 1, p. 374, refer also on the consuls to Liv. 39.33.1, and 52.4–5, and on Licinus in Liguria to Liv. 39.45.3; 40.34.4.

(A.?) POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS?) (\*48, now 8), Leg. envoy 48. Münzer (*RE* no. 8) suggests that he was (Rabirius) Postumus, not a Postumius at all. He would emend the name Postumius in Cicero *Fam.* 6.12.2 in a list of Caesar's friends to Postumus and identify him with the Postumus associated with Matius in *Att.* 15.2.3. See also *B. Afr.* 8.1; 26.2, on Rabirius Postumus.

L. POSTUMIUS (13), Pr. 90. Münzer (*RE* no. 13) favors 91 as the date of his praetorship, and Albinus as his cognomen. He would then be a promagistrate when he was killed at Nola early in 90 (p. 26).

(L.) POSTUMIUS (\*45, now 15). Münzer (*RE* no. 15) considers him of quaestorian rank, but the importance implied in the reference in Sall. *Ad Caes.* 2.9.4, however ephemeral, suggests a higher rank. On his death, see Cic. *Brut.* 269, where the praenomen T. is probably an error for L., since it is foreign to the gens Postumia (see no. 26).

\*Ti. POSTUMIUS (25), Tr. mil. c. p. 414 (Diodorus). See Vol. 1, p. 75, note 1, and P. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Regillensis (\*10, now 60, cf. 1 and 51).

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (\*33, now 31), Leg. amb. 146–5. Münzer suggests that honors paid to him at Olympia (*I. v. Olymp.* 322) and at Delphi (*SEG* 1.152) indicate that A. Postumius was a senior member of the embassy.

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (\*36, now 32, cf. 33 and 34), Leg. lieut. 110. In Vol. 1, p. 544, refer also to Schol. Bern. on Lucan 4.319f., p. 131U; Sall. *Iug.* 55.1; Ammian. 25.9.11; Veget. *RM* 3.10, p. 93, 8 Lang. Münzer (*RE* no. 32, cf. 33 and 34) holds that this disgrace ended the legate's career and he should not be identified with the consul of 99 (no. 33) or Sulla's legate in 89 (no. 34). Note however that there is no record that Postumius was among the persons condemned by the Mamilian com-

mission (1.546), and that in 100 reaction against the popular leadership might have enabled him to press his claim to advancement.

L. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (\*22, now 40), Cos. III 215. In Vol. 1.253 on his consulship in 215, refer also to Cic. *Tusc.* 1.89; Liv. 26.2.13; Cn. Gell. fr. 26 Peter.

L. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (\*29, now 41), Pr. and procos. Farther Spain 180–178. *Castra Postumiana* (*Bell. Hisp.* 8.6) may be a foundation of his governorship. Cos. 173. In Vol. 1.407, on his consulship, refer also to Liv. 43.2.9.

L. POSTUMIUS SP. f. L. n. ALBINUS (\*32, now 42), Cos. 154. In Vol. 1.449, on his consulship, refer also to Athen. 12.547 a; Aelian *VH* 9.12.

SP. POSTUMIUS L. f. A. n. ALBINUS (\*25, now 44), Cos. 186. In Vol. 1.370–1, on his consulship, refer also to Liv. 40.36.10.

SP. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. ALBINUS (\*35, now 45), Procos. 109. In Vol. 1.547, refer also to Val. Max. 2.7.2. For Sall. *Igu.* read Sall. *Iug.*

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (LUSCUS) (\*26, now 46), Leg. Amb. 175. The embassy listed under 175 (Vol. 1.403) may have been appointed in 176. *Cens.* 174. In Vol. 1.404, refer also to Liv. 45.17.1.

SP. POSTUMIUS SP. f. SP. n. ALBINUS MAGNUS (\*48, now 47), Cos. 148. In Vol. 1.461, on the Via Postumia, refer also to *ILS* 5366, 5946.

L. POSTUMIUS L. f. L. n. MEGELLUS (\*20, now 56), Cos. 262, Cens. 253. Under *RE* no. 56 (cf. 48) Münzer holds, on the strength of *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*, that the cognomen Albinus preceded Megellus in the name. It does not appear in *Fast. Cap.* which are preserved entire for 262 and 253.

SP. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS PAULLULUS (\*28, now 49). Münzer suggests that he was one of the unknown curule aediles of 185 (see 1.372; cf. Plin. *NH* 18. 41–43, from Piso) for whom Sp. Postumius Albinus, Cos. 186, held the elections. There is no other ancient evidence.

M. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS (\*8, \*11, now 50). In *RE* nos. 17 and 50, Münzer argues that the fine levied on M. Postumius, Tr. Mil. c. p. of 426 (no. 17) in 423 (Liv. 4.40.4, and 41.10) ended his public career and so precludes him from being identified with M. Postumius Albinus Regillensis (50), Censor 403.

P. POSTUMIUS Q. f. – n. TUBERTUS (64), Cos. 505. In Vol. 1.7 refer also to Cic. *Leg.* 2.58.



L. PROCILIUS (\*1, now 1), Tr. pl. 56. Read Procilius. The praenomen depends on the uncertain identification of the tr. pl. with the moneyer L. Procilius f. (see p. 450). Possibly also the writer, no. 2.

\*PUBLILIUS. The Publius whose allowance to his son, along with that of the flamen Lentulus to his, was a subject of discussion between Cicero and his son was perhaps another senator (Cic. *Att.* 12.7.1). (TJC)

\*PUBLIUS —. The Publius named in Diod. 37.8.1 with the legate C. (Sempronius) Longus (64) in 96 was perhaps a legate. See below, C. (Sempronius) Longus (64).

M. PUPIUS M. f. — n. PISO CALPURNIANUS (\*2,100; Pupius \*2), Leg. Lieut. 67–62. He was honored as a legatus at Samos (*IGRP* 4.1709, cf. Münzer, *RA* 334) and at Miletus (Wiegand, *Milet* 3.393, no. 173—*AE* 1914, no. 211) at some time between 67 and his return in 62. Wiegand is inclined to date the Miletus inscription in the latter part of the period when Pompey was organizing the results of his victories. Pupius Piso is not mentioned after his consulship in 61, so the legatus at Delos under Pompey in 49 (see p. 269) should be identified with his son, M. (Pupius) Piso, Pr. 44. See below. (RS, CP)

M. (PUPIUS OR CALPURNIUS) PISO, Pr. 44. Delete the gentilicium Calpurnius in the Index and on pp. 319 and 434. He was a son of M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus (see above). He was probably the monetalis, M. Piso M. f. Frugi, of ca. 68 (p. 434), the legate of 49, M. Piso (p. 269) and praetor in 44. See above, on his father. (RS, CP)

L. (QUINCTILIUS?) VARUS (\*11), officer under Cassius at Rhodes 42, perhaps praetor of uncertain date, p. 465. The praenomen L. does not appear in the record of the gens Quinctilia. The officer whom Cassius left at Rhodes (p. 368) should be listed as L. Varus (see Syme, *Historia* 5 [1956] 208). The man who died at Philippi in the insignia of his offices (Vell. 2.71.2) was a Quinctilius Varus and may be identified with Sex. Quinctilius Varus (\*10), quaestor in 49 (p. 259). It is uncertain whether he attained the praetorship, but at least the plural is used of his *honores* by 42 (Vell.). (RS, CP)

SEX. QUINCTILIUS VARUS (\*10), Q. 49. Add that he held other *honores*, perhaps the praetorship, between 49 and 42. See above, on L. Varus.

QUIN(C)TIUS GALLUS. See above, on Q. Gallius (7).

L. QUINTIUS (not in \*RE), senator before 43. Read L. Quin(c)tius. (TJC)

M. QUINTIUS (QUINCTIUS) M. f. PAL. PLANCINUS, senator in 44. The Latin name, given as Κύντρος in Josephus, was surely Quinctius. In the

MSS of Josephus (*AJ* 14.220) the tribe is given as Πολλία or Ποπλία. Read Pol. or Pub. (TJC)

\*L. QUINCTIUS L. f. RUFUS, Pr., Procos., uncertain date. Named in an inscription of Tenos as proconsul (*IG* 12.5.924, ἀνθυ|πατον), a governor more probably of Macedonia than of Asia. If he was the L. Quinctius (\*IV, 4, see 5) who was Tr. pl. in 74 and pr. in 69 or 68 (p. 138) he could have been governor of Macedonia in 68 or 67 (but see on Rubrius, pp. 138 and 147, whose offices would have to be shifted to 69 and 68, respectively, and above, on \*L. Aurelius). Cicero in 66 implies that he had died (*Cluent.* 110). The date of the proconsul at Tenos may be later. (RS, MS)

\*T. QUIN(C)TIUS SCAPULA. A Pompeian officer in Spain in 46 whom the soldiers placed in command against Trebonius (*Dio* 43.29.3).

C. RABIRIUS C. f. (see 6), Procos., probably of Asia, uncertain date. On p. 481, refer also to Josephus (*AJ* 14.241). The reading 'Ραβιλλίω in the text was emended by Homolle to 'Ραβηρίω, and ὑπάτω to ἀνθυπάτω. (RS, CP) The time when he might have been proconsul in Asia begins just after Pharsalus in 48 and runs to the arrival of Servilius Isauricus in 46, since the title and authority of Domitius Calvinus, though wide and general (*Bell. Alex.* 34.1), is not completely defined. See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1586. (RS, CP)

L. RACILIUS (2), Tr. pl. 56. The *RE* no. is 1 not 2. Probably the member of the staff of L. Cassius Longinus (65), the Caesarian governor of Spain in 48, who was killed for plotting against him (*Bell. Alex.* 52.3; 53.3; 55.2). (TJC)

\*REGINUS. He held a command in Syria before 43 when he was proscribed (*App. BC* 4.40). He may be identified with Caesar's legate in Gaul, C. Antistius Reginus (39).

\*T. RESIUS T. f. AIM. (2), Leg. pr. pr., uncertain date. He is named with this title in an inscription of Mevania (*CIL* 11.5029) of late republican or early Augustan date. He perhaps earned the gratitude of Mevania for services in the period of Caesar's settlements of veterans (cf. Q. Valerius Orca, p. 312) or under the triumvirate. (RS, MS)

\*ROSCII (1), Leg. Envoys 53. The two Roscii were sent by Crassus to parley with the Parthians at Carrhae (*Plut. Crass.* 31.2; 32.3).

C.? RUBRIUS (2, cf. 9), Tr. pl. 122. Tibiletti has shown that the law of Rubrius to establish a colony at Carthage, being no longer associated in date with the tribunate of Acilius, should probably be placed early in 123 in order to allow time for the physical preparations for the colony and

for the trip of Gracchus in 122 (*Athenaeum* 31 (1950) 1–100, esp. 31–33). See above, on M'. Acilius Glabrio (37). The Lex Rubria mentioned in the treaty between Rome and Astypalaea in 105 is probably his. (Tibilletti, *op. cit.* 18, note 2). The praenomen depends upon identification with no. 9.

C. RUBRIUS C. f. PUB. (9), senator in 129. Being no. 15 in the list of the consilium of 129 he was probably above the lowest rank, perhaps a praetorian. If so, he should be related rather to Rubrius (1), Tr. pl. 133, than to C.? Rubrius, (2), Tr. Pl. 123 or 122. (LRT) The tribe is given as Pupinia in the copy from Smyrna, but see *ILLRP* 341.

RUBRIUS (13), officer under Cato at Utica 46. Add the praenomen M. both in the Index and on p. 303, as given by Plutarch.

\*RUBRIUS RUGA (23). One of Caesar's murderers, therefore probably a senator in 44 (App. *BC* 2.113, and see the app. crit. 'Ρῆγα or 'Ρῦγα; cf. Nic. Dam. 24).

\*RUFIO (OR RUFINUS) (*RE* s. v. Rufio no. 3), Prefect Alexandria 47. The freedman to whom Caesar gave command of the three legions he left at Alexandria in 47 (Suet. *Iul.* 76.3). (RS, CP)

\*L. RUFUS (see Sextilius 24), Prefect under Cassius 43. He captured Tarsus for Cassius (Dio 47.31.3). See below on L. Sextilius Rufus (24). (TJC)

P. RUPILIUS REX (10), Pr.? 43. Add officer? Africa 49; and officer? Asia 42. The scholiast Porphyrio on Hor. *Sat.* 1.7 reports that he served under P. Attius Varus in Africa in 49 (see p. 260), Ps.-Acro and Porphyrio that he served under Brutus in Asia in 42 (see p. 361). His title is not attested. (TJC)

\*P. RUTILIUS P. f. NUDUS (30), Q. Macedonia, probably before 74. An inscription found at Aigion of Achaia reads as follows: *Italicei | quei Aegaei negotiantur | P. Rutilium P. f. Nudum | q.* (J. Bingen, *BCH* 78 [1954] 83–85). He was the father-in-law of L. Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus, Cos. 58 (Ascon. 5 C). (RS, CP)

P. RUTILIUS P. f. – n. Rufus (34), Cos. 105. Named in inscriptions relating to the construction of a theater at Capua (*Stud. A. Calderini e R. Paribeni* 3.354ff.—*A. Epig.* 1957, no. 267).

\*SACER(DOS). Officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at the naval base on Lipara 37–36, see p. 406. (TJC)

\*L. SAENIUS L. f. (BALBINUS) (2), Cos. Suff. 30. The consuls suffectus of 30 could hardly have failed to be a senator before 31. He was probably

a son of the senator in 63, L. Saenius (p. 496). Appian (*BC* 4.50) mentions a Balbinus, one of the proscribed, who returned after the pact of Misenum and later became consul. As Appian mentions his attitude at the time of the conspiracy of Lepidus in 30, he should be identified with the suffect consul. See also above, on the senator Balbus. (RS, MS)

†CANINI SALLUSTIUS. Revise the entry to read (1A.1913 and 1919; Caninius no. 14). Münzer (Caninius no. 14) suggests the cognomen Sallustianus. As he was proquaestor in 50 he may very well have been quaestor in 51, proquaestor in 50. (TJC)

M. SATRIUS (1), Leg. lieut. 43. Delete the praenomen which depends on identification with the supposed heir of L. Minucius Basilus (*RE* s. v. Minucius, no. 38). He probably began his service under Trebonius in 44, and so might appear in the list on p. 331. (TJC)

C. SCRIBONIUS C. f. - n. CURIO (10), Pr. by 80, Cos. 76. In the recently discovered decree which Sulla reported to Thasos in 80 the name of a senator who was present to witness it is given as follows: Γάιος .....|...|ΕΤΙΝΑΣ Κουρι [... Professor L. R. Taylor suggests the name of the elder Curio, taking Κουρι as the cognomen and ...ετινας as the tribe, possibly Oufe(n)tina or Teretina or Pometina (Pomptina), and explains the younger Curio's appearance in the Pupinia as possibly due to a successful prosecution. See C. Dunand and J. Pouilloux, *Thasos* II, 37ff., no. 174.

C. SCRIBONIUS C. f. CURIO (11), Q. and proq. in Asia, ca. 54-52. He is named without title in an inscription of Caunus of Caria (G. E. Bean, *JHS* 74 [1954] 89, nos. 23, 24) along with C. Scribonius C. f. Curio who is probably his son, and Memmia C. f., probably his son's wife, or, if the date is before 52, his own.

\*L. SEIUS (1). The proconsul in Sicily between 27 and 23 (*BMC, Sicily* 128, no. 13) was almost certainly a senator by 31.

A. SEMPRONIUS C. f. FAL. (3), senator by 140. In view of the known tribe of other Sempronii, for example, nos. 5 and 6, the reading in the S. C. of 140 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 674, Φα[...]) is more probably Fal. than Fab.

C. SEMPRONIUS C. f. FAL. (6), senator in 129 (no. 9 in copy B of the consilium of 129, no. 24 in A).

C. SEMPRONIUS CN.? f. FAL. (5), named second in a S. C. of 126, reported in Josephus (*AJ* 13.260).

The praenomen of no. 5 appears in the text tradition of Josephus as *πενναίου*, *πεννέον*, *πεναίου*, possibly as a corruption of Cnaeus, but this is

unlikely since the Sempronii of the Republic do not use this praenomen. More probably the two should be identified. As none of the known Sempronii Gracchi or Tuditani of the period appear to suit, he may be a Sempronius Longus, son of the X vir s. f. of 174 (no. 63) and father of the legatus of ca. 96 (no. 64). (LRT)

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47), III vir a. i. a. 133–121. Another boundary stone inscribed with the names of the Gracchan land commission was found recently at Polla (Forum Popillii) in Lucania, and must be dated between the death of Tiberius Gracchus in 133 and that of Appius Claudius Pulcher in 130 (V. Bracco, *NS*, 1953, fasc. 7–12, 337f.). A similar stone was found in 1929 at Sicignano in the Ager Volceianus (A. Marzullo, *Rassegna storica salernitana* 1 [1937] 45ff., and Guariglia and Panebianco, *ibid.* 68ff. (neither available to me); notices in Magaldi, *Lucania romana* 216ff.; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 834). *Tr. Pl.* 123, 122. In *Athenaeum* 31 (1953) 1–100 (esp. 19–38), G. Tibiletti argues that the law preserved on the Tabula Bembina was not the Lex Acilia de repetundis but the Sempronian law itself as a piece of legislation separate from the former, and that Acilius should be dated later. He would date it about July of 123. See however E. Badian (*AJPh* 75 [1954] 374–384) in support of the older view that the date is 122 and the Lex Acilia Gracchan.

TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (51), Procos. 212. On Volume 1.269, refer also to Diod. 26.16.

TI. SEMPRONIUS P. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (53), Pr. 180. On p. 388, refer also to Diod. 29.26.

C. (SEMPRONIUS) LONGUS (64), Leg. Lieut. ca. 96. On p. 10, delete the question mark, for Diod. 37.8.1 calls him *πρεσβευτήν τε καὶ σύμβουλον*. The Publius named in the same passage of Diodorus (see above), a Roman knight resident in Syracuse, should perhaps be noted as a possible officer. Since this section of Diodorus retrospectively lists examples of good and evil the dating is less orderly than usual but the limits are given by references to the slave revolt in Sicily and to Livius Drusus.

M. (SEMPRONIUS) RUFUS, Procos. in Asia Minor, uncertain date. Delete the entry. The cognomen, read on the coins by Grant (*FITA* 238–242), is Rutilus, not Rufus (so also p. 481). Identification with Caesar's legate, M. Sempronius Rutilus (82), is very probable, but the title proconsul is against considering him, as Grant does, an appointee of Dolabella in 44–43. Syme suggests that he may have been governor of Cilicia after Volcatius Tullus (45/44, see p. 310) in 44 before Dolabella came through on the way to Syria. (RS, CP)

C. SEMPRONIUS C. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (92), Cos. 129. An inscription recently discovered at Duino in the Venezia reads as follows: [C. Se]mpron[iu]s C. f. | [C. n. Tu]dita[nus] Cos. (*Fasti Archaeologici* 5 [1950] 322, no 3972—*AE* 1953, no. 95; cf. *ILLRP* 334).

C. SENTIUS C. f. (3), Propr. 93. On p. 15, refer also to Diod. 37.5a. On the reasons for the length of his term, see E. Badian, *Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 (1957) 2–3.

C. SENTIUS C. f. (4), senator? 49. The entry probably should read C. Sentius C. f. Sab. (4, see 9), unless there was a lacuna in Jos. *AJ* 14.229. As he is listed last in the consilium of the consul in 49 (Jos. *AJ* 14.229), he probably was not a senator then (cf. the position of the Tr. mil. in the list in 14.239), but was almost certainly a tribune of the soldiers Münzer (*RE* no. 4) identifies him with Saturninus (see 9) the envoy in 40 (p. 384; App. *BC* 5.52) and with Sentius Saturninus Vetulo (see 9), named in Val. Max. 7.3.9 (but cf. App. *BC* 4.45, where a similar story is told of a Pomponius) and with the father of C. Sentius C. f. C. n. Saturninus (9), Cos. 19 (see Groag, *RE* no. 9). On p. 384, read (Sentius) Saturninus (Vetulo) (see 4 and 9). (TJC)

SENTIUS SATURNINUS VETULO (see 9), Leg. envoy 40. Read (C. Sentius) Saturninus (Vetulo) (see 4 and 9). The full name may be C. Sentius C. f. Sab. Saturninus Vetulo. See above.

\*T. SEPTIMIUS SABINUS (50), Pr. urb. 28. He is named in a list of praetors of 28 (*CIL* 11.7412), and as curule aedile in *CIL* 6.31759—*ILS* 5921, cf. 7856 and in an inscription quoted by Pliny (*NH* 34.93), so he should be listed as at least a senator by 31.

\*SERGIUS (3). One of the proscribed, restored by M. Antonius. Before the Actium campaign he was the only senator to vote against declaring him a public enemy (so App. *BC* 4.45), or stripping him of his powers (so Dio 50.4.3, and 6.1). (RS, MS; TJC)

\*Q. SERGIUS (21), senator in 90. He held in his *ergastulum* in the Ager Gallicus the young M. Aurius of Larinum, who had been captured in the Social War (Cic. *Cluent.* 21: *qui inter sicarios damnatus est*). The praenomen indicates that he did not belong to the patrician line. (RS, MS)

L. SERGIUS CATILINA (23), Propr. Africa 67–66. On p. 155, refer also to Cic. *Cael.* 10, in connection with his trial for extortion in Africa.

(Q. SERVILIUS) CAEPIO (40–42), Tr. mil. 72. Münzer suggests that he was going to Asia as quaestor, probably under Pompey, in 67 when he died at Aenus. See p. 121, note 3.

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO (46), Cos. 141. In Vol. 1, p. 477. refer also to Vell. 2.21.5. See above, on Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus (94), on the possibility that he held a special command ca. 133 to put down a slave rising at Sinuessa and Minturnae (Oros. 5.8.4).

Q. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO (49), Cos. 106. G. Tibiletti holds that a fragment of his *lex iudiciaria* may be preserved in the Fragmentum Tarentinum (*Athenaeum* 31 [1953] 1-100, esp. 38-57, 73-75).

C. (SERVILIUS) CASCA (52, cf. 53), Tr. Pl. 44

P. SERVILIUS CASCA LONGUS (53), Tr. Pl. 43

T. J. Cadoux believes that the evidence in our sources points to the existence of three rather than two Cascas, the two members of the conspiracy, and C. Casca, Tr. Pl. 44, who announced his innocence claiming that the name Casca was all that he had in common with the conspirator (Dio 44.52). Cadoux's note reads as follows: "I feel that the evidence points to three Cascas: (1) the brother of Publius who shared in Caesar's murder (praenomen nowhere stated); (2) C. Casca, Tr. Pl. 44, who announced his innocence of the murder; (3) P. Casca Longus, Tr. Pl. 43, the prominent conspirator. Münzer (see 53) and you unite the first two: but it was notorious that the two Cascas, brothers, were involved in the murder, and therefore only a third could have established his innocence. This naturally gave rise to confusions: thus Appian (*BC* 2.113) wrongly applies the praenomen Gaius to his one Casca, probably intending the more prominent Publius (it is of course possible that his brother was in fact also a Gaius, which would aid the confusion); and Dio, who knows of only one Casca among the murderers, Publius, wrongly makes him tribune of the plebs in 44 (44.52.2) as well as in 43 (46.49.1). Suetonius' words 'alter e Cascis' (*Iul.* 82) refer to the two guilty brothers and by no means exclude a third contemporary Casca; Eutropius is simply naming the four most prominent murderers." The claim that the tribune of 44 had only the name Casca in common with the conspirators provides an important support for the distinction, and suggests that his gentilicium may not have been Servilius. The entries in the Index would then be:

(Servilius) Casca (52, cf. 53), brother of the conspirator, probably senator in 44

P. Servilius Casca Longus (53), Tr. Pl. 43, officer under Brutus 42

C. Casca, Tr. Pl. 44

C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. GEMINUS (60), Dict. 202. A. Aymard (*REA* 46 [1944] 242ff.) and Scullard (*Roman Politics* 80f., note 1) are inclined, in spite of the rarity of examples of plebeian magistrates who had to resign because of faulty election (Mommsen, *StR* 3.364f.), to hold to the tradi-

tion as given in Livy that the plebeian aediles of 202 put on the Ludi Plebeii in November and then resigned at this late date. In that case the dictatorship of Servilius Geminus did not end with March 15, 201, but continued through the time of the Cerialia in April until regular magistrates were elected. If so, the games reported in Livy 30.39 under 202 were actually held in April, 201.

C. SERVILIUS GLAUCIA (65), Tr. pl. 101, Pr. 100. Tibiletti considers the Latin *Lex Tabulae Bantinae* as probably a portion of the *Lex Servilia Glaucia*, and favors a date early in 100 (*Athenaeum* 31 [1953] 1-100, esp. 66-73, 83-85). Since Glaucia was a senator in 102 (App. *BC* 1.28) at a time when the quaestorship did not yet provide automatic entrance to the Senate (Mommsen, *StR* 3.862f.) he is inclined to date Glaucia's tribunate before the previous censorship in 108-107 (an impossible date for the law which must be later than the *Lex Servilia Caepionis* in 106), and to admit the possibility that the confused notice in Appian (*BC* 1.28; see 1.573, note 2) may refer to a second tribunate rather than a praetorship in 101. But E. Gabba is inclined to accept the view that Glaucia had entered the Senate in virtue of having held the quaestorship before 108 (*Athenaeum* 33 [1955] 218ff., and on App. *BC* 1.28).

P. SERVILIUS VATA ISAVRICUS (93), Pr. 90? E. Badian suggests that in this period of prolonged provincial commands his praetorship and his command may have been as early as 93 and 92, respectively. Sardinia is a likely propraetorian province, especially if Sextilius was in Africa before 88. See *Proc. African Class. Assoc.*, 1 (1958) 8.

\*SERVIUS CORDUS (3), Q. or Proq. 48. The man who buried Pompey the Great in Egypt (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.12, *Servius Cordus*; Lucan 8.715-717: . . . *Cordus*. | *Quaestor ab Icario Cinyreae litora Cypri* | *infaustus Magni fuerat comes*. Hardly identifiable with the monetalis of 70-68 (p. 436) if the dating of the coins is correct. (RS, MS)

L. SESTIUS (2). Read L. Sestius P. f. L. n. Alb(inianus) Quirinalis (3), and give the full name on pp. 326, 349, and 362. Filiation and descent are given in Cic. *Sest.* 6-7, and *Fast. Cap.* (Degrassi 137). The form Quirinus as cognomen depends on MSS readings in the title of Hor. *Carm.* 1.4, but the correct forms appear in *CIL* 15.1445, and in a recently discovered inscription of Thasos which has the form *Κυρίναλ[ις]* . . . , and probably refers to the period when he was proquaestor under Brutus (C. Dunand and J. Pouilloux, *Thasos*, II, pp. 55ff., no. 176). Appian's error (*BC* 4.51; see p. 349) may be due to the filiation *Λεύκιος Ποππύλιου υἱός*. On p. 349, correct 15.445 to 15.1445, and on p. 362, delete 'Pat.' (RS, CP; TJC)



P. SESTIUS (6). His position in 45 when Cicero, without using the praenomen, termed him *parochus publicus* (*Att.* 13.2.2) and his relationship to Caesar at that time (*Att.* 13.7.1) are the basis for the very uncertain suggestion that he was one of the prefects whom Caesar left in charge of Rome during the Spanish campaign (see p. 313; Münzer, *RE* no. 6; D.-G. 3.569, note 8; E. Meyer, *Caesars Monarchie* 430, note 2).

P. SEXTILIUS (12), Pr. Africa 89 or 88, Promag. 88 or 87. E. Badian holds that his command probably began before 89 and continued until the arrival of Metellus Pius (*Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 [1958] 1).

P. SEXTILIUS P. f. OUF. (14), Senator 39, pp. 477, 496.

P. SESTUILLIUS (SEXTILIUS?) P. f. OUF. (Sextilius 14), Senator 39 (not 35), p. 496. Both notices refer to the same person, and the reading of the text in the S. C. de Panamareis of 39 is Sestuillius, a name which appears to be unattested, although Sextilius and Sestuillius are variant forms of the name (*Cic. Flacc.* 84, 89; *Schol. Bob.* 106 Stangl; see Sextilius *RE* no. 18). Of the tribe the letters *evriva* are preserved, so it may be Oufentina or Tromentina. Delete the first entry both in the Index and on p. 477. On p. 496 and in the Index, read Ouf. or Tro. for the tribe. (TJC; LRT)

C. SEXTILIUS RUFUS (23), Q. Cyprus 47? Note that *Cic. Fam.* 13.48 (cited on p. 287) cannot be later than 47 when the island was given to Ptolemy and Arsinoe (*Dio* 42.35.5) nor earlier than Cicero's governorship of Cilicia to which the letter refers. (TJC)

L. (or C.) SEXTILIUS RUFUS (24, cf. 23), Praef. class. 43. The officer in charge of part of Cassius' fleet is called Sextilius Rufus. He should more probably be identified with the officer L. Rufus (*Dio* 47.31.3; see above) than with C. Sextilius Rufus (no. 23). On p. 356, add the words "rather than the quaestor in Cyprus between 50 and 47, C. Sextilius Rufus (23)." (TJC)

\*SEXTIUS NASO (33), senator in 44. He was one of Caesar's murderers (*App. BC.* 2.113). (TJC)

C. SILIUS SEX. f. CAM. (not in *RE*), senator in 129. Delete the notice both on p. 496 and in the Index.

C. SOSIUS C. f. T. n. (2), Q. 39? In the inscription on the coins minted at Zacynthos (C. SOSIUS Q. ZA), the Q. marks his quaestorship which cannot be later than 39, when M. Antonius became IMP II (see Sydenham, *CRR* 199, no. 1271) and Sosius consul designate (*App. BC.* 5.72), but may be slightly earlier. His province as quaestor, perhaps Macedonia, is not indicated. *Consul* 32. See above, on Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (23), Cos. 32.

\*M. SPURIUS (2), senator in 44. He was one of Caesar's murderers (App. *BC* 2.113, Μάρκος Σπύριος). (TJC)

\*STATILIUS (2), senator in 44. A young follower of Cato (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 65.4: νέος) who was considered for membership in the conspiracy against Caesar but was not included (Plut. *Brut.* 12.3; cf. *Cat. Min.* 73.4). (TJC)

MARIUS STATILIUS (7), Praef. soc. 216. As Marius is a praenomen he should be indexed with the Statilii. (RS, CP)

\*Q. STATILIUS (8). A tribune designate of the plebs for 29 or 28, probably 28 (Dio 52.43.3), so almost certainly a senator by 31.

SER. SULPICIUS (20, cf. 19), senator in 49. Read "(21, cf. 20)."

SER. SULPICIUS (20, cf. 21), Monetalis ca. 54, p. 453 (not 452). If the coins are dated correctly he cannot be identified with no. 61, the praetor of 54.

SULPICIUS GALBA (not in *RE*), Pr. by 48. Read (Sulpicius) Galba. He was one of two ex-praetors, Galba and Cosconius (see above, on no. 5) who were murdered by Caesar's mutinous legions in 47 (Plut. *Caes.* 51.1; cf. Dio 42.52.2). He cannot be identified with no. 52, the historian and grandfather of the future emperor, who attained the praetorship in the late Republic (see p. 465), since the latter was a son of Caesar's legate and murderer (no. 61), who held the praetorship as late as 54 and survived until 43. Galba might possibly be the monetalis (no. 20, p. 453) or the senator (no. 21) who was with Juba in 49 (p. 497; *Caes. BC* 2.44.3) but neither of these was demonstrably a Galba. (Cf. RS, CP; TJC)

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA (60). The filiation is C. f. (*CIL*. 1<sup>2</sup>.709—*ILS* 8888).

SULPICIUS RUFUS (not in *RE*). Grandfather of the jurist, perhaps a senator in the mid-second century. Note the contrast implied in Cic. *Mur.* 16: *pater enim fuit equestri loco, avus nulla inlustri laude celebratus.* (RS, MS)

P. SULPICIUS P. f. - n. RUFUS (93). Change the entries in the Index to read as follows:

P. Sulpicius (Rufus?) (15, cf. 93), Q. 69

P. Sulpicius Rufus (93, cf. 15), Q. 69?; and continue as in the Index now. The interval of time from 69 to 48 casts doubt on the identification. On p. 132, for (9), read (93). *Censor* 42. The first censor since 209 who was not a consularis (see Mommsen, *StR* 1.549). Cadoux suggests that perhaps Caesar had given him consular rank in a lection of the Senate (see Suet. *Iul.* 76.3; Dio 43.47.5). The only evidence for the filiation is a

unique coin of Sinope on which Grant reads P. SVLP. Q. F. RVF. (*FITA* 252).

\*SER. SULPICIUS SER. f. RUFUS (96), son of the jurist, perhaps a senator in 43. Cicero attributes his absence from the senate meeting in honor of his father to grief (Cic. *Phil.* 9.12, *adflictus luctu non adest*). He may have survived Philippi, and continued as husband of Messalla's sister, father of the poetess Sulpicia, and himself a poet (Jerome, *Adv. Iovin.* 1.46, from Seneca, *De Matrimonio*, ed. Haase, 3, p. 432, 77; Hor. *Sat.* 1.10.85f.; Ovid *Trist.* 2.441; Plin. *Ep.* 5.3.5). (RS, MS)

M. TEIEDIUS M. f. PAL. (1), Tr. mil.? 89. For 'Pal.' read 'Pol.' both in the Index and on p. 35.

TERENTIUS (2). Delete the reference to nos. 91 and 92. See below.

M. TERENTIUS M. f. - n. VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109), Aed. Cur. 79: see above, on L. Licinius Lucullus (104). *Procos. Macedonia and Thrace* 72-71: He is termed imperator in a Greek inscription from Mesembria (Detchev, *Bull. Arch. Inst. Sophia* 17 [1950] 59-64; known to me from J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epig. in REG* 65 [1952] 156f. no. 87; 67 [1954] 150f., no. 177; G. Tibiletti, *Ist. Lombard. Scienze e Lettere* 86 [1953] 70f.). See above, on C. Cornelius C. f.

A. TERENTIUS VARRO MURENA (91, cf. 92), Aed. Cur. 44. Note that while the spelling of *ILS* 6075 appears to favor a relatively early date both Dessau and Münzer remain uncertain whether the aedile in question was the consul of 23 (no. 92) or his father (no. 91). Reference to Terentius (2), Tr. pl. 54, is probably irrelevant, since a Varro Murena would hardly be referred to simply as Terentius. (TJC)

\*TERENTIUS M. f. PAP. VARRO (86), probably a senator by 31. He appears in a praetorian position near the beginning of the list in the S. C. de Mitylenaeis (*IGRP* 4.33) of 25. (TJC; LRT)

SP. THORIUS (2), Tr. Pl. 111? A. E. Douglas, while accepting in general the views of D'Arms regarding the organization of material in Cicero's Brutus referring to this period, returns to the view that the law of Thorius (App. *BC* 1.27) was the Lex Agraria of 111 (*AJPh* 77 [1956] 376-395; cf. 78 [1957] 89). E. Gabba however (*Appiano* 69-73, and ed. of Appian, book 1, *loc. cit.*) thinks that it was the second of Appian's three, the third being the Lex Agraria of 111. Douglas would refer the *Appius ille maior* of Cic. *De Or.* 2.284 to the consul suffectus of 130 or to one of his family (*AJPh* 78 [1957] 89).

\*THORIUS FLACCUS (5), probably a senator by 31. Proconsul in Bithynia ca. 27 (*BMC*, Bithynia 179; Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 517).

\*Tillius (1), senator before 35. In *Hor. Sat.* 1.6.24-25 (cf. 106-111), written before 35, there is mention of a Tillius who had regained the senatorial stripe he had lost and had attained the tribunate, and Porphyrio (*ad loc.*) explains it as restoration to senatorial rank after Caesar's death. Demand for the restoration from exile of a brother of L. Tillius Cimber was used to begin the attack on Caesar on the Ides of March (*Nic. Dam.* 24, *FGrH* 2A, p. 408; *Plut. Caes.* 66.3; *Brut.* 17.2; *App. BC* 2.117). It is difficult to believe that a brother of one of Caesar's murderers would have been advanced under the triumvirate, but he might have returned in 44 to be Tribune in 43.

M. TITINIUS (14), officer under Licinius Nerva in Sicily, 104. A. Roes and W. Vollgraf identify the cantharos of Stevensweert as booty from this Sicilian war, and refer the inscription on it (M. Titini) to this officer (*Mon. et Mém. Fondation Piot* 46 [1952] 61-67—*A. Epig.* 1953, no. 156).

\*TITUS (see 13), senator before 46. A senator who had received his rank from Caesar before 46, when Metellus Scipio put his sons to death (*Bell. Afr.* 28.2, *quorum patrem Caesar in senatum legerat*; cf. *Bell. Alex.* 57.1). Perhaps from Spain, as his sons are called "duo Titii Hispani." (RS, MS)

SEX. TITUS (24). See above, on Extitius.

(L.) TITURIUS (SABINUS) (2). The name of the moneyer is certain: L. Titurius L. f. Sabinus.

\*T. TONGIUS T. f. CLU. (1), Tr. mil. in 49. Listed in second place in the two consilia reported in Josephus (*AJ* 14.228 and 238). The name is suspect as it depends on a corrupt text in Josephus. (LRT)

C. TORANIUS (4) Aed. pl. 64? Münzer, after first rejecting the identification of the colleague of C. Octavius in the aedileship, ca. 64, with C. Turranius (4), Pr. 44, reversed his position in his article in *RE* on the latter. Valerius Maximus (9.11.5, *Toranius*), Orosius (6.18.9, *Thoranius*) and Appian (*BC* 4.18, *Θουράνιος*) all refer to an aged ex-praetor who was proscribed and killed. There is no evidence that the colleague of C. Octavius attained the praetorship, but Suetonius (*Aug.* 27.1) reports that Octavian proscribed C. Toranius, his guardian and his father's colleague in the aedileship, while Appian (*BC* 4.12) refers to the same event and gives the name *Θωράνιος*. Against the identification there are also the MSS tradition of *Cic. Phil.* 3.25 (Turranius) and the long interval between an aedileship ca. 64 and a praetorship in 44. Despite Willems (*Sénat* 1.566, cf. 466, no. 105) the notices regarding the ex-praetor should be referred to C. Turranius (4) and the others to C. Toranius (4).

Conceivably C. Toranius could have held a praetorship, but if so Suetonius ignores it. Nor is it probable that the Toranius to whom Cicero wrote a letter of encouragement in 45 (*Fam.* 6.20, and 21) received a praetorship in 44. (RS, *CP*; TJC)

\*TREBO[N]. An officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37–36. See p. 406.

M. TULLIUS M. f. M. n. CICERO (30), Cos. 63. Possibly a legate under C. Piso in Cisalpine Gaul during the latter part of 65 (*Cic. Att.* 1.1.2).

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31), Aed. pl. 65. On p. 158, refer also to *Cic. Att.* 1.1.3. *Procos. Asia* 62–58. Honored at Claros (J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.* 1958, no. 390; cf. *AJA* 62 [1958] 98); cf. on honors to him and others of the family at Samos (*Bull. Epig.* 1958, no. 390).

L. TURIUS (2), perhaps a praetor before 67. See above, on Q. Curius (7, cf. 1).

T. TURPILIUS SILANUS (10), Praef. Soc.? 109. Plutarch (*Mar.* 8.1–2, see p. 547) refers to him as a praefectus fabrum.

C. TURRANIUS (4), Pr.? 44. Delete the question mark. See above, on C. Toranius (4).

D. TURULLIUS (1), Prefect under Antony at Cos, 32–31. He sacrilegiously cut down much of the sacred grove of Aesculapius at Cos in order to get timber for the fleet (*Val. Max.* 1.1.19; *Laetant. Div. Inst.* 2.7, both with the title praefectus). Dio (51.8.2) has the praenomen P., but D. Tur. is the inscription on the coins he issued under Antony about 31 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.531; Sydenham, *CRR* lxix, 195, 110.1211). (RS, *CP*)

C. URBINIUS (not in \**RE*), Q. Spain 74. On p. 103, restore the MS reading in Sallust: C. Urbinus. He is conjecturally identified with the Urbinus mentioned in Macrobius (*Sat.* 1.11.16), a man who was proscribed and saved by his slave, and is named Urbinius Panapio in Valerius Maximus (6.8.6; cf. Dio 47.10.2). See Klövekorn 78; Ribbeck 466; Willems, *Senat* 1.505). (TJC)

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS (168), Pr.? 96. He was praetor urbanus (*Cic. Balb.* 55). *Promag. Spain* 92, *Gaul* 85? to 81. E. Badian has expressed the reasonable view that his command in Spain continued uninterrupted until his return in 81 and that Transalpine Gaul was added to it about 85, although for several years the evidence is completely lacking. More doubtful is the suggestion that his command included the two Spains and Gaul. See *Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 (1958) 11–15.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS (176), Cos. 100. E. Badian holds that the cases listed by Cicero in *Div. in Caec.* 63 must all come in order near the end of the century and therefore the M. Aurelius Scaurus concerned was not the consul of 108 but a later Scaurus, and the Flaccus may well be the future consul of 100, praetor and provincial governor ca. 104 or 103 (*Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 [1958] 10). If so, Flaccus and Scaurus should be deleted from Vol. 1, p. 529.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS (either 178 or 179). L. Robert reports (*La Carie* 2.380) the discovery near the sacred way at Claros of an inscribed base for an equestrian statue of L. Valerius Flaccus, but it remains uncertain whether it was in honor of the governor of ca. 92 (see p. 18; no. 178) or his son the proconsul of 62 (no. 179).

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS (179), Pr. 63. On p. 177 refer also to Caes. *BC* 3.53.2: *qui praetor Asiam obtinuerat*. L. Valerius, XV vir s. f. 76, may be L. Valerius Flaccus (179), but if so Flaccus did not continue as Tr. mil. with Servilius Isauricus throughout his campaign. E. Badian in *Philologus* 103 (1959) 90 f. points out that the attribution to him of a tribunate of the soldiers under C. Flaccus in Gaul depends on an unnecessary emendation of *militem* to *tribunum militum* in Cic. *Flacc.* 63. A fragment preserved in Schol. Bob. confirms that he served in his uncle's army. His appearance at Massilia while quaestor under Pupius Piso may indicate that Piso's province included both Nearer Spain and Narbonese Gaul.

\*L. VALERIUS LAEVINUS (212), Senator before 35. Named as a candidate for some office in Hor. *Sat.* 1.6.12-20, which was written before 35. Porphyrio (*ad loc.*) says that he was not able to go beyond the quaestorship. (TJC)

M'. or M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (\*57 or \*56, now 248 or 249), Leg. lieut.? 90. Münzer (*RE* no. 248) points out that traces of two Valerii Messallae in office appear in the generations between the consul of 161 (no. 253) and the consul of 61 (no. 266). A Valerius Messalla was prosecuted by Metellus Numidicus, probably early in the latter's career (so Syme, see below), for offenses against *socii* (Gell. 15.14.1). Syme (*JRS* 45 [1955] 158) suggests that as Potitus Valerius Messalla, consul suffectus in 29 and proconsul in Asia, was honored at Magnesia as a patron and benefactor *διὰ προυργῶν* (*OGIS* 460—*IGRP* 4.1338; cf. Gordon, *UCalPCLArch* 3.2 [1954] 43f.), and was probably a son of the consul of 53 (no. 268) the defendant mentioned above was an ancestor of these and of the consul of 61. On the basis of the filiation of the consul of 61 (M. f. M'. n.), Syme suggests that his name is M'. Valerius Messalla and that he was a grand-

father of the consul of 61. He might have governed Asia ca. 120, but Münzer is inclined to lower the date. Münzer remains uncertain whether he should be distinguished from the legate of 90 (no. 249), who might be his son. The latter, who is listed in Appian (*BC* 1.40) among the most renowned men, probably attained the praetorship. The entries in the Index should read as follows:

M'.? Valerius Messalla (248), Pr. and promag.?, ca. 120.

M.? Valerius Messalla (249), Pr. uncertain date, Leg. lieut. 90. (RS, MS)

M. VALERIUS - f. - n. MESSALLA (\*97, now 255), Cos. suff. 32. If he was a son of the consul of 53 (no. 268), as Syme suggests (*JRS* 45 [1955] 157), he may be identified with Messal. f., monetalis in 53 (see p. 454; *RE* no. 254).

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MESSALLA CORVINUS (\*95, now 261), Pr. suff.? 40. It may be assumed that in any case he held the praetorship by or before 34. See p. 380.

M. VALERIUS M'. f. M. n. MESSALLA (NIGER) (\*76, now 266). Note that in the editions of Sjögren and Tyrrell and Purser the passage referred to on p. 215 is numbered *Att.* 4.16.8 and dated in July 54, but in OCT it is numbered 4.17.7 and dated Oct. 1, 54.

M. VALERIUS (M. f. M. n.) MESSALLA POTITUS (\*96, now 267), Pr. urb. 32, Cos. suff. 29. The name of the consul suffectus of 29 should be given as Potitus Valerius (M. f. M. n.) Messalla (267). See the edition of *ILS* 8694 by Gordon (*UCLArch* 3.2, pp. 31-64), and R. Syme (*JRS* 45 [1955] 155ff.). He also was a XV vir s. f. before 31 (M. Hoffman Lewis, *Official Priests of Rome under Augustus and the Julio-Claudians* 49). Syme raises the possibility that a M'. Valerius Messalla Potitus named as quaestor (*ραμίας*) in an inscription recently discovered at Claros by L. Robert may be this man (if he changed an original praenomen M'. to Potitus), but date and identification remain uncertain (Syme, *loc. cit.* 156; *Historia* 5 [1956] 206; J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.* 1956, no. 252). He should be placed among the quaestors of uncertain date.

\*M'. VALERIUS MESSALLA POTITUS. Quaestor in Asia of uncertain date. See the previous entry.

L. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*61, cf. \*62, now 363). The praenomen is C., not L., and should be corrected on pp. 86 and 90. Revise the entries in the Index for the three Valerii Triarii to read as follows:

C. Valerius C. f. Triarius (363), Pr. 78, and propr.? Sardinia 77, Leg. lieut. under Lucullus in the East 73-76.

C. Valerius Triarius (365), Praef. class. under Pompey 49–48.

L. Valerius Triarius (366), Q. 81.

Q. VALGIUS M. f.—LIA, Senator in 129, p. 497. Being sixth in order in the consilium of 129, he was probably of praetorian rank. See Syme, *Historia* 5 [1956] 206.

Q. VARIUS (see Q. Attius Varus, no. 33), Envoy in 31. According to Porphyrio on Hor. *Ep.* 1.4.3, a Q. Varius, whom he confuses with Q. Varius Rufus, was sent by Augustus after the battle of Actium to put Cassius of Parma to death (cf. Vell. 2.87.3; Val. Max. 1.7.7). Possibly Q. Attius Varus (33) and the Q. Varus who was a prefect of cavalry in 48 (p. 283). (TJC)

L. VARIUS Cotyla (6). For the cognomen, see Plut. *Ant.* 18.4. The praenomen is not attested. (RS, CP)

\*T. VARIUS T. f. SABINUS (7c; 8A.2393). On the staff of the praetor Plaetorius when honored at Delphi (*SEG* 1.165), perhaps an officer. See Syme, *Historia* 5 (1956) 207.

\*VARUS (13.2394). According to Appian (*BC* 4.28), a consular who was proscribed and killed in 43. The consular lists provide no clue to his identity since C. Cassius Longinus, Cos. 73, did not bear the cognomen Varus which Willems ascribed to him (*Senat* 1.433) and Cicero implies in *Phil.* 2.13–14 that only two consulars senior to himself, C. Cotta and L. Caesar, were still alive in the autumn of 44. (TJC) Perhaps one of the ex-praetors to whom Caesar granted *consularia ornamenta* (Suet. *Iul.* 76.3; cf. Dio 43.47.5). See Syme, *Historia* 5 (1956) 208.

\*L. VARUS (13; 8A.2393f.). See Syme, *Historia* 5 (1956) 208; and above, on L. (Quinctilius?) Varus.

Q. VARUS (5), Praef. eq. 48. See above, on Q. Attius Varus (33).

\*P. VATIENUS (8A.2394). A certain P. Vatienus is named in a Roman sepulchral inscription (*Bull. Com.* 56 [1928] 293; cf. *CIL* 6.39023, a freedman; both cited by Syme, *Historia* 5 [1956] 208). He may be the grandson of P. Vatienus of Reate to whom the Dioscuri revealed the victory at Pydna (Cic. *ND* 2.6; 3.11 and 13 (where the reading is *Vatinius*); cf. Val. Max. 1.8.4, where most MSS read *Vatinius* with the variant *Vacienus*; Lactant. 2.7.10, *Vatieno*), but the possibility that he was a senator depends on *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.821—*ILLRP* 384: [Corn]elia L. Scipion[is f.] Vatiene. For if the youthful interlocutor in the *De Natura Deorum* (dramatic date 76) was also a son-in-law of the consul of 83, he had good prospects for a senatorial career. In any case Vatinus seems excluded both as the



inferior reading in the passages in Cicero, and as a man whose grandfather was not a citizen (*Act. Tr.* for 42, where the grandfather's praenomen is lacking). (LRT)

\*L. VEHILIUS. Quaestor pro praetore of uncertain date. Named in a pavement inscription found at Hippo Regius (*A. Epig.* 1955, no. 148).

M. VEHILIUS (\*1), Pr.? 44. Read M. Vehilius (8A.581), Pr. 44.

Q. VELANIUS (8A.2398f.). Certainly an Envoy, probably a Tr. mil., under Caesar in 56 (*Caes. BG* 3.7). See Syme, *Historia* 5 (1956) 209f.; Suolahti 314.

P. VENTIDIUS P. f. BASSUS (5). Add a question mark after the date of his tribunate of the plebs, which may precede 45. His area of command in 42–41 was in Gaul but not certainly in Cisalpina. He was a senator at least from 47 (*Dio* 43.51.5; cf. *Gell.* 15.4.3). (TJC) See Syme, *Latomus* 17 (1958) 73–80.

VENULEIUS (1), III vir 82. Probably a senator like the Laetorius with whom he fell (p. 73).

\*VERANIUS (8A.2414ff.). A friend of Catullus who saw service in Nearer Spain (9.5ff.; 12.14ff.), and also under a Piso, probably Caesoninus the governor of Macedonia in 57–55 (28; 47). See Syme, *Historia* 5 (1956) 211; *Class. et Mediaevalia* 17 (1956) 129–134. No proof that either he or Catullus were officers or magistrates.

C. VERGIILIUS C. f. BALBUS (3, cf. 22). Gundel (*RE* no. 3) rejects the identification of the governor of Africa with the legate in Macedonia (*RE* no. 2) in 57–55. The officer at Thapsus in 46 (p. 303) was a praetorius (*Bell. Afr.* 28.1).

A. VERGINIUS CAELIOMONTANUS (13), Cos. 469. Münzer, and Gundel following him, hold that the cognomen Tricostus was probably included in *Fast. Cap.* There is no trace of it, although the nomenclature of the family is much in favor of it. See Degrassi 91, 358ff.

L. VERGINIUS TRICOSTUS ESQUILINUS (15) Tr. mil. c. p. 402. Münzer (quoted by Gundel in *RE*) holds that his trial and fine by the tribunes of the plebs in 401 (see p. 84) practically ended the importance of the patrician line, though there are two later appearances of patrician Verginii, in 389 and perhaps in 373. This would make the identification of no. 15 with the Tr. mil. c. p. of 389 (see 1, pp. 96 and 98) less probable. No numeral suggesting iteration is preserved.

PROCLUS VERGINIUS TRICOSTUS RUTILUS (19), Cos. 486. The dedication of the temple of Fortuna Muliebris is attributed to him (*Dion. Hal.* 8.55.5).

\***VERRES** (2). The father of the notorious governor of Sicily was a senator in 71 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.95; cf. 2.2.102). (RS, MS)

**T. VETTIUS** (9a and 14), Q. 73. On the quaestor in Sicily, see no. 11. Possibly identifiable with T. Vettius Sabinus (14) who issued coins ca. 60 (see p. 455; Sydenham, *CRR* 149, no. 905). Perhaps a Iudex quaestionis in 61 (note IVDEX on his coins); praetor in 59 (p. 189). Hanslik (*RE*) accepts Grueber's dating for the coins: ca. 72.

**T. VETTIUS (CHILO?)** (11). Quaestor in Sicily under Verres. The cognomen Chilo, borne by his brother (*RE* no. 10; Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.166), is unattested for him. His quaestorship is better attested for 71 than 73: Cicero complains that he was not included in the *consilium* at the trial of the Sicilian captains which was subsequent to the capture of the pirates by L. Caesetius in eastern Sicily in 72 (*Verr.* 2.5.73 and 101, with mention of *priore actione*; 2.5.114, with praenomen T.).

**C. (OR P.) VETURIUS GEMINUS CICURINUS** (16), Cos. 499. The praenomen is more probably P., since it is clearly attributed to the quaestor of 509.

**L. VETURIUS L. f. L. n. PHILO** (20, cf. 3a). Probably a legate under the consul Claudius Pulcher at Capua also in 212 (Livy 26.33.5-7). His curule aedileship should be queried (see 210, note 2).

\***(VIBIUS) PAC(C)IAECUS**. See above, on Paccianus.

**D. VIBULLIUS** (now *RE* Vibellius 1). The name should be written as Vibellius both in the Index and in Vol. 1, p. 189. It is given in Polybius 1.7.7 as Δέκιος Καμπανός, by Appian, *Samn.* 9 as Δέκιος, and as Δέκιος by Dio fr. 40. 7-12. In Liv. 28.28.4 it is D. Vibellius and he is termed tribunus militum, but *Per.* 12 gives the name as Decius Vibellius and the office as legionis Campanae praefectus (cf. also the name Iubellius in Val. Max. 2.7.15); while Diodorus 22.1.2-3 has the name Δέκιος and the office χιλιάρχος. The name should be given as Decius Vibellius, and the position is more properly described as prefect. The "Legio Campana" which he commanded is discussed by J. Heurgon, *Capoue préromaine*, 203ff. On the difficulties of the tradition and the significance of the Samnite garrison in Rhegium, see Heurgon, *loc. cit.*, and most recently P. Lévêque, *Pyrrhos* 330 and 547, who accepts Heurgon's interpretation. (RS, CP)

**AP. VILLIUS** (1), Tr. pl. 449. The manuscript tradition of Livy 3.54.13 favors the praenomen Ap. rather than the P. adopted by Sigonius and the Conway-Walters text.

P. VILLIUS (3), III vir noct. 211. The uncertainty of the date of the Tr. pl. P. Aquillius (see 1, p. 273) also applies to Villius.

L. VILLIUS ANNALIS (\*8, now 7), Pr. by 58. The elderly L. Villius Annalis who was proscribed and killed in 43 is termed *ἕτερον στρατηγόν* by Appian (BC 4.18), but Appian must mean a man of praetorian rank, since his son, who was cognizant to the proceeding, was old enough to be a candidate for the quaestorship and was designated aedile as a reward for his part in the matter (cf. Val. Max. 9.11.6). (TJC) Note that Plut. (*Comp. Nic. et Crass.* 2.2) terms him a senator in 55.

VILLIUS ANNALIS (\*9, now 4), Aed. 42. He was killed by the soldiers who had killed his father (see above), perhaps while only aedile designate since there appears to have been little time for entrance upon office (App. BC 4.18; see p. 359). (TJC)

L. VINICIUS M. f. - n. (\*2). The two groups of entries under this number should be amalgamated. (TJC)

\*T. VINIUS. He was proscribed in 43 and saved by a freedman whom Augustus later rewarded with equestrian rank (Suet. *Aug.* 27.2; App. BC 4.44; Dio 47.7.4-5). He was therefore probably of senatorial rank, and may have attained the praetorship. According to Tacitus (*Hist.* 1.48) the father of T. Vinius Rufinus (*PIR* 3.437, no. 450; De Laet 170, no. 1157), born A. D. 21/22, belonged to a praetorian family and his grandfather, but Tacitus says "maternus avus," was one of the proscribed. (TJC)

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Tr. pl. 43? Niccolini's conjecture (*FTP* 356f.) that Agrippa and Cornificius prosecuted Caesar's murderers, Cassius and Brutus respectively, under the Pedian law as tribunes of the plebs is not a necessary one since the process took place in a quaestio (Plut. *Brut.* 27.3-5; cf. Vell. 2.69.5). There is no doubt that Agrippa held the office, but the statement in Servius (*ad Aen.* 8.682: *et tribunus plebi quietissimus fuit et post tertium consul*) points to a later and quieter year than 43. (RS, CP)

VOCONIUS (\*4), cum imperio 49. Willems (*Sénat* 1.463) identifies him with Q. Voconius Naso (\*3), Pr. by 61 (see p. 179). It is possible and not unreasonable, but the interval of time is rather against it. (TJC)

L. VOLCATIUS (\*7), Cos. 33. A newly discovered fragment of the inscription on the calendar of Asia, found by Freund in Apameia, shows that the L. Volcatius Tullus of line 42 of *OGIS* 458 was the consul of 33, not his nephew the friend of Propertius (A. H. M. Jones, *CR* 4 [1955] 244; cf. L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.* 1958, no. 466).

\*VOLSCIUS, *Leg.*, Envoy 73. He was sent by M. Cotta in Bithynia to deal with his subordinate P. Oppius (*Sall. Hist.* 3.59 M; see p. 111).

C. VOLUMNIUS C. f. MEN., senator in 129. Delete in the Index and on p. 498. The entry is based on a misreading of the S. C. de agro pergameno.

P. VOLUMNIUS (\*7), Praef. Fab. under Antony 43–42. He should be identified with Cicero's correspondent P. Volumnius Eutrapelus (*Cic. Att.* 15.8.1; *Phil.* 13.3), and included on p. 332 among the prefects of 44. (RS, CP)

VOLUMNIUS FLACCUS (\*7), *Leg.*, envoy 43

L. VOLUMNIUS (see \*7), senator in 50, p. 498

In *Cic. Fam.* 7.32.1 (pp. 351 and 498) Cicero gives only the nomen Volumnius, but shows he was not P. Volumnius Eutrapelus. It is not certain that he is the L. Volumnius senator named by Varro (*RR* 2.4.11). The envoy of 43 was certainly Volumnius Flaccus (*Cic. Fam.* 11.12.1; cf. 11.18.1).

L. VOLUSCIUS L. f. ANI., Aed.? before 73. Correct the entry in the Index to Arn. the form indicated by the reading *Ἀπυθίσσης* in *SIG<sup>3</sup>* 747 (see p. 115).

C. VOLUSENUS QUADRATUS (Volusienus \*2), Praef. Eq. 52?. 48

C. VOLUSENUS (Volusienus \*2), Tr. mil. 56

C. VOLUSIUS QUADRATUS (see \*4, \*5), Praef. Eq. 51

These three entries should be amalgamated under the name C. Volusenus Quadratus. Together they represent the long and excellent service of a notable equestrian officer (Syme *RR* 70f., and 355). (RS, CP) On p. 246, read Volusenus for Volusius.

\*— s TERESIOS . . . II f. Pr., uncertain date. The name and title in an inscription found at Miletus is reported as follows: . . . ὁ Τερήσιος | . . . ἰου νῖος στρατηγός (*Milet* 1.2.118, no. 14). M. Segrè proposes the reading [Μαυ. Α]τερήσιος, and associates him with the M'. Laterensis (see above) who is named on inscriptions of Kalymnos (*Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* 22/23 [1952] 158ff., nos 130 A, B, C, D, and E; *AEpig.* 1940, no. 129), but, if the report in Milet (*loc. cit.*) that the lower bar of the first *Σ* is clearly preserved is correct, Segrè's identification can hardly stand. We would then have another senator of praetorian rank of the first century B. C., perhaps a Terentius.

## ERRATA

### VOLUME I

- P. 15, line 14: for '6.96.1', read '6.96.4'.  
P. 30, lines 31 and 32: for 'Tribunes', read 'plebeian magistrates', and for 'their number', read 'the number of the Tribunes'.  
P. 57, line 1; for 'who', read 'and'.  
P. 66, last line: for 'Liv. 4.40.4, and 41.10', read 'Liv. 4.30.4, and 31.10'.  
P. 90, line 8: for 'Liv. 5.25.2', read 'Liv. 5.26.2'.  
P. 94, line 39: for 'Liv. 5.36.12', read 'Liv. 5.36.11'.  
P. 109, line 4: for 'Liv. 10.13.15', read 'Liv. 10.13.14'.  
P. 193, line 13: for 'Diod. 27.2.5', read 'Diod. 22.7.5'.  
P. 217, line 20: the founding of Fregennae should be placed in 245.  
P. 248, line 2: for 'Cos. 245', read 'Cos. 230'.  
P. 254, line 11: for 'Liv. 31.12—14', read 'Liv. 23.31.12—14'.  
P. 295, line 11: the number of C. Hostilius Cato in *RE* is 11, not 12.  
P. 301, line 22: refer also to Liv. 28.38.6.  
P. 319, line 32: refer also to Liv. 30.39.5.  
P. 342, second line from the bottom: for 'Liv. 34.43.3, and 44.3', read 'Liv. 34.42.3, and 43.3'.  
P. 357, line 14: for 'Fabius Labeo', read 'Atinius Labeo'.  
P. 415, notes 8 and 9: for '§ See note 8', read '§ See note 9'; and renumber the present note 8 as 9.  
P. 426: after line 13 insert the heading 'Legates, Lieutenants'.  
P. 460, line 10, for 'Diod. 32.30', read 'Diod. 32.20'.  
P. 462, line 19: for 'Diod. 32.15.2', read 'Diod. 32.9a.2 (Dindorf)'.  
P. 464, line 3: for 'App. *Lib.*', read 'App. *Ib.*'; and for 'Diod. 33.19.3', read 'Diod. 33.1.3'.  
P. 481, line 5: for 'Diod. 33.18.1—4', read 'Diod. 33.28a (Dindorf)'.  
line 35: for 'Diod. 33.21', read 'Diod. 33.19 (Dindorf)'.  
P. 482, line 28: for 'Diod. 33.22', read 'Diod. 33.21 (Dindorf)'.  
P. 483, line 2: for 'depends', read 'depend'.  
P. 485, last line: for 'Diod. 33.27', read '33.26 (Dindorf)'.  
P. 498, lines 5—6: for Val. Max. '3.7.1', read '4.7.1'.  
P. 531, last line: for 'Subaco', read 'Sabaco'.  
P. 559, line 9: for the name Minucius, read Minucius or Vettius (Diod. 36.2.2—6, and 2a, In 2a *μενούτιος* appears as *μεν Οβέρτιος*).

### VOLUME II

- P. 20, line 22: The *RE* number is 8, not 18.  
P. 25, line 25: for Diod. '37.17—19', read '18—19'.  
P. 33, line 16: for 'note 9', read 'note 21'.  
P. 43, line 13: for '90—89', read '89'.  
P. 46, second last line: delete the phrase 'on the tribes', and transfer the reference to Plut. *Mar.* 45.6 to the end.  
P. 51, line 14: for 'defeated', read 'was defeated by'.

- P. 64, line 36: for Consul Papirius', read 'Proconsul Papirius'.
- P. 69, line 8: for 'on Sacriportus, Diod. 38.15', read 'Diod. 38.15; on Sacriportus,'.
- P. 69, line 36: for 'Diod. '38.4' read '38.11'.
- P. 72, line 11: for '*Ira* 5.18.1', read '*Ira* 3.18.1'.
- P. 98, line 31: for 'Vell. Pat. 2.41.3-4', read 'Vell. 2.41.3-42.3'.
- P. 101, line 32: for 'Diod., Excerpt in FHG 2, xxiv', read 'Diod. 37.22b'. The passage from its content should be '38-39.22b', at the end of Books 38-39.
- P. 112, line 8: for Diod. '37.22', read '37.22a'. See above, on p. 101.
- P. 120, line 28: for Diod. '37.22', read '37.22a'. See above, on p. 101.
- P. 132, second line from the bottom: for '(15, cf. 9)', read '(15, cf. 93)'.
- P. 136, note 7: the article in *RE* was written by Groebe, not Münzer.
- P. 142, at line 12 (in note 9 on the governors of Asia: read as follows: "his praetorship (Aufidius)" should not be dated later than 66 and his command in Asia than 65. But since Varinius was his immediate successor (Cic. *Flacc.* 45) and the governors of 64 and afterwards are known, his praetorship should be placed in 67 and that of Varinius in 66, his command in Asia in 66 and that of Varinius in 65. Lange . . . ."
- P. 182, line 7: for '*Planc.* 49', read '*Flacc.* 49'.
- P. 183, last line: instead of 'and note 12', read 'on Rubrius (4) and note 12'.
- P. 198, line 8: for *Sest.* '56-67 and 59-61', read '56-63'.
- P. 202, line 9: for *P. Red. in Sen.* '27', read '21'.
- line 13: for Jan. '25', read '23'.
- P. 215, line 2: for 'five', read 'four'.
- P. 223, line 5: for '142', read '152'.
- P. 251, line 5: for *Att.* '6.1.3', read '6.1.13'.
- P. 267, lines 24-25: delete the first reference to Suet. *Iul.* 31.1.
- P. 271, line 21: the *RE* number of Triarius is 365, not 363.
- P. 294, line 30: the title of Sutherland's work is *The Romans in Spain*.
- P. 296, line 3: for 'Legates', read 'Tribunes of the Soldiers'.
- P. 302, lines 9-10: delete the phrase 'Q. Oppius . . . Praetors'.
- P. 307, line 5: for 'Praeter', read 'Praetor'.
- P. 308, line 22: for Vell. '2.52.3', read '2.62.3'.
- P. 317, last line: insert the word 'before' with February 15.
- P. 321, line 22: the date is March 17, not 18.
- P. 338, line 27: for '*Geldmünzprägung*', read '*Goldmünzenprägung*'.
- P. 377, line 36: for 'Montua', read 'Mantua'.
- P. 493, line 24: delete the word 'probably'.
- P. 495, line 24: for 'Quintius', read 'Quin(c)tius'.
- P. 497, line 9, on Ser. Sulpicius: for '(20, cf. 19)', read '(21, cf. 20)'.
- P. 499, line 33: read '*premières*'.
- P. 500, second line from the bottom: read '*romain*'.
- P. 501, line 13: read '*épigraphiques*'.
- P. 503, line 14: read '*Asie*'.
- P. 504, line 21: read '*du*'.
- P. 506, line 10: read '*obscura*'.
- P. 507, line 6: read '*partis*'.
- P. 509, line 37: read '*crétoises*'.
- P. 510, line 32: for '73', read '72'.
- P. 512, line 20: read '*Italiens*'.
- line 29: read '*épisodes*'.

- P. 513, line 3: read 'gréco-romaines'.  
     line 25: for 'Flaminius', read 'Flamininus'.  
     line 36: read 'Un'.
- P. 515, last line: read 'Pyrrhic'.
- P. 519, line 1: read 'questure'.  
     line 47: for 'La', read 'Le'.  
     line 48: read 'puniques'.
- P. 521, fifth line from the bottom: for '1929', read '1931'.
- P. 522, line 33: read 'Treviri'.
- P. 523, line 14: read 'Wuilleumier'.
- P. 530, line 1: for 'C. f.', read 'L. f.'.
- P. 531, line 13: delete the word 'into'.  
     last line: delete the praenomen M. in the name of Appuleius (2).
- P. 532, line 6: for '472', read '462'.
- P. 538, line 21: the praenomen of Caecilius Cornutus (44) is not C. but M.
- P. 539, line 10: the name should read, Q. Caecilius Q. f. Q. n. Metellus Balearicus.
- P. 541, line 9: for '98', read '198'. Calpurnius was an Envoy in 198.  
     line 23: M. Calpurnius Flamma's no. in *RE* is 42, not 24.
- P. 543, line 16: the filiation of Cascellius in A. f., not Q. f.
- P. 544, line 22: delete the question mark between Pr. and 44.
- P. 546, fourth line from the bottom: for 'Cos. 217', read 'Cos. 207'.
- P. 552, line 35: for '187', read '188'.
- P. 555, line 33: for '210-216', read '210-206'.
- P. 570, line 23: for 'Gabinus', read 'Gabinius'.
- P. 571, line six from the bottom: for '(3)', read '(1)'.
- P. 573, line 7: for '6.6.2', read '6.3.9'.
- P. 585, last line: the no. in *RE* is 39, not 16. Correct also in 1.439.
- P. 590, line 24: the no. in *RE* of C. Memmius C. f. C. n. is 10, not 1.
- P. 595, line 1: delete '(see 58)'.
- P. 596, line 1: for 'Lem.', read 'Aem.'.
- P. 597, line 31: for '75', read '76'.
- P. 601, line 5: for '161', read '181'.
- P. 604, line 8: delete the entry 'Pompeius? Trogus?'. Repeated below.
- P. 617, sixth line from the bottom: for 'hence', read 'so probably'.
- P. 622, line 18: for '452', read '453'.  
     line 23: for '452', read '453'.
- P. 633, line 34: for 'T. Veturius Barrus (\*19)', read 'Ti. Vetu(rius) B(arrus?)(6)'.

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## CONCORDANCE

Concordance of the Index of Careers with the numbers in the relevant articles in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopädie*, which have appeared since 1952.

In this concordance the lists of names are arranged as in the pages in the Index in Volume II, but on each page the names that require no change are omitted. The lists end at the point on pages 609 and 634, respectively, reached by the most recent volumes of the *Realencyclopädie*. Asterisks mark the names which have been added to the Index of Careers on these pages.

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- Cn. Pompeius Cn. f. Clu. (not in \*RE) — 6
- Cn. Pompeius Q. f. — n. (\*28) — 7; cf. Cn. Pompeius Q. f. Rufus, 112
- L. Pompeius (\*1) — 10
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- Sex. Pompeius (not in \*RE) — 17
- Sex. Pompeius Sex. f. Sex. n. (\*20) — 19
- T. Pompeius T. f. Cor. (not in \*RE) — 22
- A. Pompeius Bithynicus (\*11) — 26
- Q. Pompeius A. f. Bithynicus (\*7) — 25; but cf. 148
- Sex. Pompeius Fostlus (not in \*RE) — (not in RE)
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- Cn. Pompeius Sex. f. Cn. n. Strabo (\*14) — 45
- Pompeius ? Trogius? — Pompeius Trogius, 49
- Sex. Pompilius (\*2) — 2
- \*Pompilia (5), see Oppia (36).
- Pomponius (\*20) — 1; cf. 10; see Pompeius (11), and Supplement, above

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 Pomponius (not in *\*RE*) — (not in *RE*)  
 C. Pomponius C. f. (not in *\*RE*) — (not in *RE*)  
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 Q. Pomponius Musa (not in *\*RE*) — 23  
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 Q. Pomponius Rufus (\*27) — 26  
 T. Pomponius Veientanus (\*11) — 27  
 A. Pomp(onius) M. f. Vic(tor) (not in *\*RE*) — (not in *RE*; see Sydenham *CRR* 213)  
 C. Pomptinius (Pomptinus?) (\*1) — C. Pomptinus (21.2421)  
 C. Pomptinus (Pontinius) (\*1) — C. Pomptinus (21.2421)  
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 C. Popillius (\*12) — 2  
 C. Popillius (\*16) — 3  
 C. Popillius (\*15) — 4, 5  
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 P. Popillius P. f. Ter. (not in *\*RE*) — P. Popillius P. f. (Laenas) Teretina, 29  
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 C. Popillius Laenas (\*22) — 16  
 M. Popillius M. f. C. n. Laenas (\*1) — 20



- M. Popillius M. f. M. n. Laenas (\*2) — 21  
 M. Popillius P. f. P. n. Laenas (\*6) — 24  
 M. Popillius M. f. P. n. Laenas (\*9) — 22  
 \*M. Popillius (M. f.) Laenas, 23; cf. 7  
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 L. Porcius M. f. M. n. Cato (\*16) — 7  
 M. Porcius M. f. Cato (10) — 9  
 M. Porcius Cato (Licinianus) (\*11) — 14  
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 M. Porcius Cato (\*14) — 11  
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 M. Porcius Laeca (not in \*RE) — 17  
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 C. Postumius (\*31) — 10  
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 L. Postumius (not in \*RE) — 13, an Albinus?  
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 L. Pos(tumius?) (not in \*RE) — 14, an Albinus?  
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- M. Postumius (\*12) — 16  
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- A. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Luscus (\*26) — 46  
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- Publicius (not in \**RE*) — 2
- C. Publicius (Poblicius) Q. f. (\*10) — 9
- M. Publicius (\*20) — 12
- Q. Publicius (\*16) — 13
- C. Publicius Bibulus (\*5) — 14
- C. Publicius Bibulus (see \*9) — 15
- L. Publicius Bibulus (\*4) — 16
- C. (Publicius) Malle(olus) C. f. (not in \**RE*) — 18
- C. (Publicius) Malleolus (\*14) — 19
- L. Publicius Malleolus (\*1) — 20
- M. Publicius L. f. L. n. Malleolus (\*2, \*3) — 22
- Q. (Publicius?) Mall(eolus?) (not in \**RE*) — 23
- M. Publicius M. f. Hor. Scaeva (not in \**RE*) — 25
- Publicia (\*17) — 27
- Publius ? (or Publi f. ?) (not in \**RE*) — 2
- Publius (Pupilius) (not in \**RE*) — 1
- C. Publilius (\*10) — 6
- Q. Publilius (\*4) — 8
- T. Publilius (\*8) — 9
- Volero Publilius (\*1) — 10
- Q. Publilius Q. f. Q. n. Philo (\*6) — 11
- Volero Publilius P. f. Voler. n. Philo (\*3) — 12
- L. Publilius L. f. Voler. n. Philo Vulscus (\*2) — 13
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- Pullius (not in \**RE*) — 2
- C. Pupius (\*3) — 3
- L. Pupius (\*4) — 5
- M. Pupius M. f. Scapt. (not in \**RE*) — 7
- M. (Pupius or Calpurnius) Piso (not in \**RE*) — M. Pupius Piso 12
- P. Pupius (\*1), see P. Papius — P. Pupius (?) 9

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- L. Valerius - f. - n. Flaccus (\*21) — 171
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- L. Valerius L. f. P. n. Flaccus (\*46) — 174
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- L. Valerius C. f. Flaccus (176 or 177?) — 177  
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- \*L. Valerius Laevinus (212), see the Supplement  
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 M. Valerius M? f. M. n. (Maximus) Messalla (\*31) — 251  
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 M. Valerius M. f. M'. n. Messalla (\*40) — 252  
 M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla (\*45) — 253  
 M. Valerius Messalla (\*56) — 249; see the Supplement  
 M. Valerius - f. - n. Messalla (\*97) — 255  
 M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla Corvinus (\*95) — 261; and 8A.2290  
 (M. Valerius) Messalla f. — 254; see nos. 255 and 261  
 M. Valerius - f. - n. Messalla (Niger) (\*76) — 266  
 M. Valerius - f. - n. Messalla (Rufus) (\*77) — 268

On p. 631:

- M. Valerius Messalla Potitus (\*96) — 267; see the Supplement  
 \*M'. Valerius Messalla Potitus (not in *RE*); see 267, and the Supplement  
 Q. Valerius Orca (\*78) — 280  
 M. Valerius - f. - n. Maximus (Potitus) (\*22) — See 244  
 L. Valerius Praeconinus (\*72) — 310  
 C. Valerius Procillus (\*74) — 316; cf. 368  
 Q. Valerius Soranus (\*50) — 345  
 C. Valerius Tappo (\*39) — 349  
 L. Valerius Tappo (\*38) — 350  
 C. Valerius C. f. Triarius (\*62) — 363; see the Supplement  
 C. Valerius Triarius (363), see 365; and the Supplement  
 L. Valerius Triarius (\*61, \*62) — 366; see the Supplement

On p. 632:

- Valgius (see \*3) — see 2, and 4  
 Q. Valgius M. f. — lia, — 5a; and 8A.2390  
 Vallius (not in \**RE*) — (not in *RE*)  
 Vargunteius (\*4) — 1  
 L. Vargunteius (\*3) — 3  
 M. Varg(unteius) (\*2) — 4  
 P. Varinius (\*1) — 1  
 L. Varius Cotyla (\*5) — 6  
 \*T. Varius T. f. Sabinus (7c; 8A.2393)  
 Q. Varius Severus Hibrida (\*1) — 7; Q. Varius Hibrida  
 Varro: see p. 75, note 7  
 \*Varus (13; 8A.2394)  
 \*L. Varus (13; 8A.2393f.)  
 \*Q. Varus (5); see Q. Attius Varus (33)  
 Vatia: see (- Servilius -f. - n.) Vatia  
 \*P. Vatienus (8A.2394). See the Supplement

- P. Vatinius P. f. (\*2) — 3  
 \*L. Vehilius (not in *RE*). See the Supplement  
 M. Vehilius (\*1) — 1; 8A.581  
 Veiento (\*1) — 2  
 Q. Velanius (not in \**RE*) — 8A.2398f.  
 C. Velleius (\*1) — 1  
 C. Velleius (\*2) — 2; see 5; 8A.638  
 (Velleius?) Capito (\*4) — 4; and see 5; 8A.638  
 P. Ventidius P. f. Bassus (\*2) — 5  
 Venuleius (\*2) — 1  
 Venuleius (\*4) — 3  
 \*Veranius (8A.2414ff.)  
 Vergilius (Virgilius \*1) — 1  
 M. Vergilius (Virgilius \*1) — 4  
 C. Vergilius C. f. Balbus (Virgilius \*2, \*3) — 2, 3  
 A. Verginius (\*12) — 3

On p. 633:

- A. Verginius (\*18) — 4  
 L. Verginius (\*13, \*14) — 7  
 L. Verginius (\*20) — 8  
 Opet. Verginius - f. - n. Esquilinus (\*8) — 18, Opiter Verginius (Tricostus) Esquilinus  
 L. Verginius - f. - n. Tricostus (\*16) — 14; cf. 18a  
 L. Verginius - f. - n. Tricostus (\*17) — 16; cf. 15.  
 Opiter Verginius Opet. f. - n. Tricostus (\*2) — 17  
 Proc. Verginius - f. - n. Tricostus (not in \**RE*) — 18a; cf. 14  
 A. Verginius A. f. - n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (\*4) — 11  
 A. Verginius - f. - n. (Tricostus) Caeliomontanus (\*9) — 13; cf. 3a  
 Sp. Verginius A. f. A. n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (\*10) — 20  
 T. Verginius A. f. - n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (\*3) — 21; cf. 11  
 T. Verginius - f. - n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (\*15) — 23  
 L. Verginius L. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Esquilinus (\*17) — 15; cf. 16  
 A. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus (\*7) — 12  
 Proc. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus (\*5) — 19  
 T. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus (\*6) — 22; cf. 7a  
 C. Verres (\*1) — 1  
 \*Verres (2)  
 Versius (not in \**RE*) — (8A.1649)  
 C. Vetilius (\*2) — 1  
 T. Vettius (\*9) — 11, P. (*sic*) Vettius (Chilo?)  
 P. (Vettius?) Sabinus (Sabinus 30) — 15, P. (Vettius) Sabinus  
 T. Vettius Sabinus (\*12) — 14  
 T. Veturius Barrus (\*19) — 6, Ti. Veturius Barrus  
 T. Veturius - f. - n. Calvinus (\*11) — 8  
 C. Veturius P. f. - n. Cicurinus (\*5) — 10  
 C. Veturius (L.? f. Sp.? n. Crassus Cicurinus) (\*9) — 11  
 L. Veturius (- f. - n. Crassus Cicurinus) (not in \**RE*) — Cf. 15  
 L. Veturius L. f. Sp. n. Crassus Cicurinus (\*10) — 12

On p. 634:

- M. Veturius Ti. f. Sp. n. Crassus Cicurinus (\*8) — 13
- Sp. Veturius Sp. f. P. n. Crassus Cicurinus (\*6) — 15
- Sp. Veturius Sp. f. Sp. n. Crassus Cicurinus (\*7) — 14
- C. (or P.) Veturius - f. - n. Geminus Cicurinus (\*1?) — 16
- T. Veturius - f. - n. Geminus Cicurinus (\*2) — 17
- T. Veturius T. f. - n. Geminus Cicurinus (\*4) — 18
- T. Veturius Gracchus Sempronianus (\*17) — 23. See Ti. Sempronius Gracchus Veturianus
- L. Veturius L. f. Post. n. Philo (\*14) — 19
- L. Veturius L. f. L. n. Philo (\*15) — 20; cf. 3a
- Ti. Veturius Philo (\*16) — 22
- \*Decius Vibellius (1); see the Supplement, on D. Vibullius
- C. Vibienus (\*2) — 3
- Vibius (not in \*RE) — 5
- Vibius Accaus (\*2) — 8; see the Supplement, on Accaus
- Vibius Curius (\*8, cf. \*2) — 10, 4a
- Vibius Maximus (\*15) — 12
- \*(Vibius) Pac(c)iaecus (cf. 13, and the Supplement on Paccianus)
- L. Vibius Paciaecus (L. Iunius Paciaecus, \*4.530, no. 7) — 14
- C. Vibius C. f. Pansa (not in \*RE) — 15
- (T. Vibius?) Pansa — 17. See Pansa
- C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa Caetronianus (\*9) — 16
- T. Vibius Temudinus (not in \*RE) — 19
- C. Vibius Varus (\*14) — 20
- D. Vibullius (not in \*RE): see above, on D. Vibellius; and the Supplement
- L. Vibullius Rufus (\*1) — 1
- Ap. Villius (\*1) — 1
- P. Villius (not in \*RE) — 3
- Villius Annalis (\*9) — 4
- L. Villius Annalis (\*5) — 5
- L. Villius Annalis (\*8) — 7
- L. Villius Tappulus (\*2, cf. \*4) — 9
- P. Villius Ti. f. Ti. n. Tappulus (\*3) — 10

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# THE MAGISTRATES OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

VOLUME II  
99 B.C.—31 B.C.

*by*

T. ROBERT S. BROUGHTON

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE



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## PREFACE

In the Preface to the first Volume I have described the plan and purpose of the whole work. The second contains little deviation from that plan. The annual lists begin with 99 B. C. and continue through 31 B. C., and I have inserted at a few convenient points recapitulatory lists of the membership of the priestly colleges as a whole. Dr. Karl Pink's monograph on the *Triumviri Monetales* reached me after Appendix I on these officials was already in proof. Accordingly, I have added a note which attempts to summarize as briefly as possible the chronological groups and the arrangement of the *Triumviri* in colleges which he presents. Appendix II contains lists of magistrates of uncertain date, arranged alphabetically under each magistracy. Users of this work will note a few instances of inconsistency between these and a number of the names which I have admitted, though usually with a mark of interrogation, into the annual lists. I can only express my regret that such inconsistency was unavoidable and my hope that the Index of Careers will guide them to the pertinent information. In Appendix III I have added a list of Senators. There is little or no evidence regarding what magistracies, if any, they held, yet the probability that the great majority of them held some magistracy, if only the quaestorship, will perhaps justify including them. The Index of Careers, in my view, is a co-ordinate section, which, besides serving as a guide to the rest of the work, will, I hope, prove valuable also as a conspectus of individual careers and family achievement. In a final section I have tried to correct the errors of commission and omission which have come to my attention since the publication of Volume I, and to take account of new discoveries and recent studies. I have also added a few notes which are not intended to serve as a discussion of the chronology but merely to emphasize the warning that in equating the years of the Varronian reckoning with those of our own era I have made use of a convenient tradition but not of an accurate system of dating.

It is a pleasant duty at the end of a long and exacting task to express my gratitude to those who have given help along the way. The acknowledgements listed in the Preface of the first volume apply equally to the second. To the list of libraries named there, the Widener Library of Harvard University, the Numismatic Society, The Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania, and Bryn Mawr College, should now be added the former German Archaeological Institute and the American Academy in Rome, which gave me much aid during the final stages of my work. I wish to express appreciation of appropriations of funds from the Madge Miller Research Fund of Bryn Mawr College, and my thanks to Miss Margaret Reesor, Miss Martha Hoffman, and Miss Barbara Hughes for aid in checking references. My great debt to my colleagues in Bryn Mawr College, particularly to Professor Lily Ross Taylor, and to the late Professor W. A. Oldfather, continues undiminished. I wish to thank Professor H. H. Scullard and Mr. G. C. Haines, F. S. A., for giving me an opportunity to use much of the page proof of the late E. A. Sydenham's work on *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*, and Dr. A. A. Boyce and other members of the staff of the American Numismatic Society for prompt access to Dr. Karl Pink's study of the *Triumviri Monetales*. I wish also to acknowledge my debt to a number of reviewers of Volume I, particularly Professors H. H. Scullard and G. Bagnani, who have brought errors and additional information to my attention. The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation not only gave me through a Fellowship the priceless gift of time for the drafting of much of this volume but has since made a substantial contribution toward the cost of publication. An appointment as a Research Scholar in Italy under the Fulbright Act enabled me to make my work more complete. I wish to express special gratitude to the Committee on the Publication of Monographs of the American Philological Association, which accepted both volumes for publication and underwrote their cost. The care and critical acumen of Professor DeLacy, the Editor, have made a great contribution to the accuracy and consistency of both volumes and to their clarity of form and style. The whole work has benefitted greatly both from his help, and from the experience and skill of the press of J. J. Augustin.

Bryn Mawr College  
September, 1952

T. Robert S. Broughton

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99 B.C.      A.U.C. 655

### Consuls

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (28) Pr. 102

A. POSTUMIUS - f. - n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*36) Pr. by 102

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.680; Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 55f., 128, 478f.; Plin. *NH* 8.19; Gell. 4.6.1-2; Obseq. 46; Chr. 354 (Antonino et Albino); *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Antonius, *I. de Délos* 4.1.1700; App. *BC* 1.32; Apul. *Apol.* 17; and on Postumius, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.509. Antonius opposed the agrarian law of Titius (Cic. *De Or.* 2.48, cf. 2.265; 3.10; see Tribunes of the Plebs).

### Praetors

? C. CASSIUS LONGINUS<sup>1</sup> (57) Cos. 96

? C. COELIUS CALDUS<sup>2</sup> (12) Cos. 94

? CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS<sup>3</sup> (21) Cos. 96

### Aediles, Curule

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>4</sup> Pat. (302) Cos. 92, Pr. 95

*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 70b—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 200. Gave especially splendid games, and was the first to use elephants in *venationes* (Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.6 133; *Har. Resp.* 26; *Off.* 2.57; Val. Max. 2.4.6; Plin. *NH* 8.19, with the names of the Consuls; 35.23; cf. 21.6, where the praenomen is P.; Gran. Lic. 38 B).

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*57) Cos. Suff. 86

Cic. *Flacc.* 77; cf. *Schol. Bob.* 95 and 105 Stangl.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (29)

L. EQUITIUS (3)

The two Tribunes were killed on their first day of office, December 10, 100 B.C. (App. *BC* 1.32-33; cf. Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 20; Val. Max. 3.2.18; Dio 37.26; and on Saturninus, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.16 and 83—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 195; see 102, Censors; and 100, Consuls, and Tribunes of the Plebs).

## P. FURIUS (22)

Vetoed, with Marius' support, a bill to recall Metellus Numidicus (App. *BC* 1.33; Oros. 5.17.11; cf. Dio 28, fr. 95.1-3; Plut. *Mar.* 31.1). Proposed the confiscation of the properties of Saturninus and his associates (Oros. 5.17.10). See 98, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Decianus.

Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS<sup>5</sup> (\*4) Cos. 88, Pr. 91

M. PORCIUS CATO<sup>6</sup> (\*17)

The bill of these two Tribunes to recall Metellus Numidicus from exile was opposed by Marius (still Consul, December, 100), and vetoed by Furius (App. *BC* 1.33; Oros. 5.17.11; cf. Plut. *Mar.* 31.1; Gell. 13.20.14; Dio 28, fr. 95.1-3).

SEX. TITIUS<sup>7</sup> (23)

A sympathizer of Saturninus and author of an agrarian bill which was impeded by bad omens and vetoed by other Tribunes (Cic. *Leg.* 2.14 and 31; *Rab. Perd.* 24; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 3; Obseq. 46, Sextius; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.48 and 265), and perhaps also author of a law regulating the assignment of quaestorian provinces (Cic. *Mur.* 18, referring to 74 B.C.; *Vat.* 12; *Schol. Bob.* 145 Stangl). Rotondi (333) mentions him also as a possible author of a *Lex de Tutela* (but see Niccolini, *FTP* 443f.).

## Quaestors

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>8</sup> Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

T. MALLIUS (10)

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.199; cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 561, no. 177.

C. SAUFEIUS<sup>9</sup> (3)

In office on December 10, 100, during the disorders caused by Saturninus and Glaucia, he seized the Capitol, was the last of his group to surrender, and was killed in the Curia (App. *BC* 1.32; cf. Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 20; Oros. 5.17.8-9).

## Promagistrates

M'. AQUILLIUS<sup>10</sup> (11) Cos. 101

Proconsul in Sicily (Liv. *Per.* 69). Completed the pacification of Sicily and returned to celebrate an *ovatio* (Posidonius in *FGrH* 2A.87, 36, p. 245; Cic. *De Or.* 2.195; Diod. 36.10.1; Val. Max. 9.13.1; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 96, p. 149 Helm; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.5; Liv. *Per.* 69; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.416; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.220; Deggrassi 562). He was later, perhaps in 98, accused of peculation but won acquittal through the appeals of Marius and the advocacy of M. Antonius (Cic. *De Or.*

2.194-196; *Flacc.* 98; *Verr.* 2.5.3; *Brut.* 222; *Liv. Per.* 70; *Quintil. Inst. Or.* 2.15.7).

L. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (138) Pr. 100?

Proconsul in Farther Spain (*Act. Tr.* for 98, Degrassi 84f., 562). See 100, Praetors, and 98, Promagistrates.

T. DIDIUS<sup>11</sup> (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?

*Cic. Pis.* 61; cf. *SEG* 3.378. See 101, Praetors, and 100, Promagistrates.

### Pontifices

C. IULIUS L. f. (CAESAR STRABO)<sup>12</sup> Pat. (135)

He announced as Pontifex the motion of the spears of Mars in the *sacrarium* of the Regia (*Gell.* 4.6.2; cf. *Elogium, Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 6—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 198).

<sup>1</sup> The latest possible year for his praetorship under the *Leges Annales*.

<sup>2</sup> Since the governors of Spain in 94 and 93, during and after the consulship of Caelius, are known, his term must precede that of Didius, who was assigned to Spain while Consul in 98. The emblem of the boar of Clunia on the coins which commemorate him suggest that his province was Nearer Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.475; cf. Wilsdorf, *Leipzig. Stud.* 1.110; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.224f.). This is therefore the latest possible date for his praetorship, but he may have been a Praetor in 100 and a Promagistrate in 99.

<sup>3</sup> The latest possible year for his praetorship under the *Leges Annales*.

<sup>4</sup> He was prosecuted by Appuleius Decianus after his aedileship, which should therefore be dated in 99.

<sup>5</sup> In our sources only the name Pompeius is given, but identification with the Consul of 88 is very probable, since the interval between tribunate and consulship and the political sympathies of the Tribune both agree with it.

<sup>6</sup> The father of Cato of Utica died before 91 (*Plut. Cat. Min.* 1.1). He had held the tribunate and was a candidate for the praetorship at the time of his death (*Gell.* 13.20.14). This tribunate is attributed in Drumann-Groebe (5.214) to L. Porcius Cato, Cos. 89, whose tenure of the office is not independently attested, but by Niccolini (*FTP* 205) to Cato's father. On the order of the husbands of Livia, Cato's mother, see Münzer, *APF* 295-297.

<sup>7</sup> When accused of *maiestas*, probably in 98, Titius was convicted, mainly because he kept an image of Saturninus in his house (*Cic. De Or.* 2.48 and 265; *Rab. Perd.* 24; *Val. Max.* 8.1, damn. 3; cf. *Cic. Brut.* 225; *De Or.* 2.253).

<sup>8</sup> The coins in question contain the forms Ap. Cl., T. Mal., and Q. Urb. The variations in the order of the first two indicate that the third is rightly interpreted by Mommsen and Grueber to mean Q(uaestores) Urb(ani), not Q. Urb(inius). Claudius should most probably be identified with the Praetor of 89 (who, though Grueber disagrees, may also be the legionary commander of the name in 87 and the Interrex of 78; see these years), and therefore Mommsen's tentative suggestion of 99, ten years earlier, for his quaestorship a reasonably approximate date. Mallius is not otherwise known. Cichorius, quoting *ILS* 8888, is inclined to read Mal(oleius) and to identify this Quaestor with one of the

officers of Pompeius Strabo (*RS* 146), but the occurrence of the name Mallius in Roman public office in 143 and 105 favors its retention here.

<sup>9</sup> He entered office on December 5, 100 B. C. (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.606). See App. *BC* 1.32—33.

<sup>10</sup> Obsequens (45) places Aquillius' victory in Sicily in 100, but Livy (*Per.* 69) puts the end of the war after the return of Metellus Numidicus from exile in 98 (see 98, Tribunes of the Plebs). As he celebrated his *ovatio* before January 26, 98, when the list of triumphs as preserved in *Act. Tr.* begins again (Degrassi 85 and 562), it is best dated in 99.

<sup>11</sup> Degrassi (562) and Passerini (*Athenaeum* 12 [1934] 134ff.) are inclined to date his departure from Macedonia and his return to celebrate his triumph in 100 B. C.; note in *SEG* 3.378 the phrase [-Θρά]κην ἤς τίτος Δείδιος ἡγούμενος[ς] ἐπατήσεν.

<sup>12</sup> See the genealogy of the Caesars suggested by Münzer in *RE* 10.183f. Gellius dates the event by the Consuls of 99. Obsequens reports a similar one in 98.

98 B.C.      A.U.C. 656

### Consuls

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS NEPOS (95) Pr. by 101  
T. DIDIUS T. f. SEX. n. (5) Pr. by 101

*CIL* 12.2.681; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 128, 478f.; Ascon. 63C; Obseq. 47; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Didius, *Cic. Mur.* 17. They carried a law to require three *nundinae* in the period from announcement of a bill to its passage (*Cic. Dom.* 41; *Sest.* 135, and *Schol. Bob.* 140 Stangl; *Phil.* 5.3; cf. *Att.* 2.9.1; *Leg.* 3.11 and 43; Festus 416L), and one to forbid the union of unrelated measures in a single bill (*Cic. Dom.* 53). Didius received the province of Nearer Spain (Obseq. 47; see 97–93, Promagistrates).

### Praetors

? L. LICINIUS CRASSUS<sup>1</sup> (55) Cos. 95  
? Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA<sup>2</sup> (22) Cos. 95

### Iudex Quaestionis

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>3</sup> Pat. (302) Cos. 92, Pr. 95

Had charge of the *Quaestio de sicariis et veneficis* (Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.70b—*CIL* 12.1, p. 200).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. APPULEIUS DECIANUS (21)

Brought unsuccessful prosecutions against P. Furius (Tr. Pl. 99), which he lost because he expressed regret for the death of Saturninus

(Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 24–25; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 2; cf. *Schol. Bob.* 95 Stangl), and against Valerius Flaccus (Aed. Cur. 99; Cic. *Flacc.* 77), and when he was himself prosecuted and condemned after his year of office he departed to live in Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 77, and *Schol. Bob.* 95 Stangl; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 2).

#### Q. CALIDIUS<sup>4</sup> (5) Pr. 79

Carried the law which recalled Metellus Numidicus from exile (Cic. *Planc.* 69; *Dom.* 87; Val. Max. 5.2.7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.3; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 1.9.16; *P. Red. in Sen.* 37–38; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 6 and 10; Diod. 36.16; Liv. *Per.* 69; Val. Max. 4.1.13; Vell. 2.15.4, and 45.3; Plut. *Mar.* 31.1; App. *BC* 1.33; Dio 28, fr. 95.1–3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 63.1; *Schol. Bob.* 176 Stangl; Ampel. 18.14).

#### C. CANULEIUS<sup>5</sup> (3)

Brought P. Furius (Tr. Pl. 99) to trial before the assembly for opposing the recall of Metellus Numidicus, but the assembly is reported to have lynched Furius at once (App. *BC* 1.33; cf. Dio 28, fr. 95.2–3).

#### ? P. SERVILIUS VATIA (ISAURICUS) (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Cic. *Dom.* 43 (*ullius* emended by Halm and Lange to P. Servilius). The date of his tribunate can only be conjectured from that of his praetorship, which it would normally precede by eight or more years. See Niccolini, *FTP* 421.

### Promagistrates

#### C. COELIUS CALDUS (12) Cos. 94, Pr. 99?

Probably Proconsul in Nearer Spain in this year (see 99, Praetors, and note 2).

#### L. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (138) Pr. by 100

Celebrated on January 26 a triumph as Proconsul *ex Hispania ulteriore de Lusitanis* (Act. Tr., Degraffi 84f., 562).

<sup>1</sup> In all magistracies except the tribunate and the censorship Crassus and Scaevola were colleagues (Cic. *Brut.* 161). On the date, see note 2.

<sup>2</sup> This is the latest possible date in view of the date of his consulship. Balsdon has shown (*CR* 51 [1937] 8–10) that the phrase in Asconius, *provinciam . . . . . deposuerat* (15 C), refers to his consulship, when his colleague Crassus was demanding a triumph, and means not that he left his province, which would demand the verb *decedere*, but that he refused at that time to go to a province at all. Magie in his important recent work, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* (2.1064, note 47) returns to the view that Scaevola's governorship of Asia followed his consulship, since otherwise the interval between the acts of Scaevola's Legate, Rutilius Rufus, and his prosecution in 92 would be inexplicably long. The interval however was greater in the case of C. Norbanus (see 103, Tribunes of the

Plebs), and of C. Antonius (see 84, Prefects, and 76 Praetors, on M. Lucullus). The balance of political factors in Rome may well have had much to do with the date of the trial of Rutilius. It is unlikely that Scaevola assumed command of Asia during the year of his praetorship, for he remained in his province only nine months (Cic. *Att.* 5.17.5), and his title while there was Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 70; cf. *OGIS* 437 and 439; see 97, Promagistrates).

<sup>3</sup> Later practice, as in the case of Julius Caesar, who was Curule Aedile in 65 and Iudex Quaestionis in 64, favors placing the date, even in this early pre-Sullan instance, in the year after his aedileship (see 99, Aediles).

<sup>4</sup> The date is established by the phrase ἐπ' ἐτη δύο in Diodorus (36.10) describing Metellus' exile, and by the statement in *Schol. Bob.* (176 Stangl) that his summons to return came from Metellus Nepos (a Consul this year) and Metellus Pius (his son).

<sup>5</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 205–210) holds that our sources are confused, so that there was only one prosecution of Furius, and the word Canuleius is simply a mistake on Appian's part for Appuleius. Wehrmann (*Volkstrib.* 4) and Klebs (*RE* s. v. "Appuleius" 21) maintain that there was only one action brought by Appuleius and Canuleius together, while Ziegler (*Trib.* 18) and Von der Mühl (*Saturninus* 97 ff.) favor two actions of differing issue. This view agrees best with the evidence we have. Furius, who had joined the conservative side and was a personal enemy of Metellus Numidicus, was acquitted when prosecuted by a partisan of Saturninus but did not survive an action based on his enmity for Numidicus.

97 B.C.      A.U.C. 657

### Consuls

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. CN. n. LENTULUS Pat. (178) Pr. by 100

P. LICINIUS M.<sup>1</sup> f. P. n. CRASSUS (61) Pr. by 100

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.702, 703, *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 726—I. de Délos 4.1.1757; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 128, 478f.; Plin. *NH* 10.5; 30.12; Obseq. 48; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Crassus, Cic. *Att.* 12.24; perhaps also *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 826K (but see 116, Consuls). Under these Consuls a decree of the Senate forbade human sacrifice (Plin. *NH* 30.12; cf. Plut. *RQ* 83; Cichorius, *RS* 6ff.). Crassus became governor of Farther Spain (see 96–93, Promagistrates).

### Censors

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (\*54, \*59, 176) Cos. 100

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 128, 478f.; Val. Max. 2.9.5; and on Antonius, I. de Délos 4.1.1700; Cic. *De Or.* 3.10. They expelled the Tribune Duronius from the Senate for abrogating a sumptuary law (Val. Max. 2.9.5), and Antonius was later accused of *ambitus* by him (Cic. *De Or.* 2.274). Antonius also adorned the Rostra with his spoils from Cilicia

(Cic. *De Or.* 3.10). They reappointed M. Aemilius Scaurus as *Princeps Senatus* (Ascon. *In Scaur.* 18 and 22C).

### Praetors

? L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS<sup>2</sup> (26) Cos. 94

Praetor in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.7). He is cited as an example of undue severity because of his strictness in enforcing his decree that no one should possess weapons (Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.7; Val. Max. 6.3.5; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 4.2.17).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? M. DURONIUS<sup>3</sup> (3)

Abrogated a sumptuary law, the *Lex Licinia* (Gell. 2.24.10; Macrob. 3.17.7), and was expelled from the Senate by the Censors (Val. Max. 2.9.5; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.274). See above, Censors.

### Promagistrates

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (*Act. Tr.* for 93; Liv. *Per.* 70). He was severely engaged in war with the Celtiberi,<sup>4</sup> in the course of which he slew 20,000 of the Arevaici, destroyed Colenda and moved the population of Termes (Sall. *Hist.* 1.88 M—Gell. 2.27.2; Liv. *Per.* 70; Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.5; 2.10.1; Plut. *Sert.* 3.3; App. *Ib.* 99—100; cf. Obseq. 48; see 96–93, Promagistrates).

Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOla (22) Cos. 95, Pr. 98?

in 94

Proconsul<sup>5</sup> in Asia (*OGIS* 437, 439; Liv. *Per.* 70; cf. Diod. 37.5.1 and 6; Ps.-Ascon. 202 Stangl). He sternly punished and suppressed the abuses of the publicans in the collection of taxes, and earned the reputation of a model governor (Cic. *Att.* 5.17.5; 6.1.15; *Div. in Caec.* 57; *Verr.* 2.2.27 and 51; 2.3.209; *Planc.* 33; Diod. 37.5.1–4; Liv. *Per.* 70; Val. Max. 8.15.6; Dio 28, fr. 97.1; *Schol. Bob.* 158 Stangl; Ps.-Ascon. 202 and 262 Stangl), but drew the hatred of the knights upon himself and his Legate Rutilius Rufus (Cic. *Planc.* 33; *Fam.* 1.9.26; see below, Legates). The provincials honored him with an annual festival (*OGIS* 437–439; Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.51; Ps.-Ascon. 202 and 262 Stangl).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Served with distinction under Didius in Nearer Spain, winning the

*corona graminea* at Castulo (Sall. *Hist.* 1.88 M—Gell. 2.27.2; Plin. *NH* 22.12; Plut. *Sert.* 3.3; see 96–93, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

### Legates, Ambassadors

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

Went to Asia Minor to pay a vow to the Great Mother of the gods (Plut. *Mar.* 31.1–3; cf. Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3; see note 7). See also *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.845 at Delos, and Picard's discussion in *BCH* 56 (1932) 491–530, esp. 519ff.

### Legates, Lieutenants

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS<sup>6</sup> (34) Cos. 105, Pr. by 118

Served under Mucius Scaevola in Asia, and drew upon himself the special hatred of the knights, who in spite of his evident innocence revenged themselves in 92 by condemning him for extortion in sums beyond his means and sending him into exile (Posidonius in Athen. 4.66, 168D—*FGrH* 2A.27, p. 233; Cic. *De Or.* 1.229–230; *Brut.* 85 and 115; *Font.* 38; *Pis.* 95; *ND* 3.80 and 86; Diod. 37.5.1; Liv. *Per.* 70; Vell. 2.13.2; Val. Max. 2.10.5; 6.4.4; Senec. *Benef.* 5.17.12; 6.37.2; *Ep. Mor.* 24.3; Tac. *Ann.* 4.43; Flor. 2.5.3; Dio 28, fr. 97.1–3; Oros. 5.17.12–13; Ps.-Ascon. 202 Stangl, a Quaestor!).

### Augurs

C. MARIUS<sup>7</sup> (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

Elogia, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.17 and 83—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 195; Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3.

<sup>1</sup> In *Fast. Cap.* for 99 *P. Licini* is preserved. The filiation is clearly given in *Act. Tr.* for 93 and *Fast. Ant.* on the Censors of 89 as M. f., and though *Fast. Cap.* for 89 is read in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup> as P. Licinius L. f. P. n. Crassus the top of the letter preserved there has been identified by Degraffi (54f.) as part of an M.

<sup>2</sup> This is the latest date possible for his praetorship under the *Leges Annales*. His severity may be due to the recent suppression of the slave revolt in Sicily, and would indicate that he was probably the successor of Aquillius (see 99, Promagistrates), in which case his term began in 98 at the latest (see however Klein, 58, no. 64). If his title as Praetor is used like that of Verres in Sicily he may have held the praetorship in Rome before going to Sicily as Proprætor.

<sup>3</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 210) lists Duronius under 97, the latest possible date. He could have entered office on December 10, 98, and carried his bill before the elections and entrance upon office of the Censors, probably about April (Mommson, *Str.* 2.352). He may however have held the tribunate in any year after the previous censorship.



<sup>4</sup> According to Liv. *Per.* 70 and Obseq. 48 the chief victories of Didius should be dated at the end of 98 or early in 97, though operations in Spain continued for some time. Obsequens (50) mentions peace at home and abroad in 95.

<sup>5</sup> The tradition regarding Scaevola's title in Diodorus (στρατηγός) and Ps.-Asconius (Praetor) is inexact. On the dates of his praetorship and his proconsulate, see 98, note 2.

<sup>6</sup> Pomponius' statement (*Dig.* 1.2.2.40) that Rutilius was a Proconsul in Asia is probably an error for Legatus, or Legatus pro praetore, as he might have been called in the months after Scaevola's return. If Rutilius was ever Proconsul in Asia it was either ca. 117 B.C. after his praetorship or in 104 after his consulship. His case became a proverbial example of unjust condemnation. (Cic. *Font.* 38; *Pis.* 95; *Rab. Perd.* 27; *Scaur.* fr. 4 in Ascon. 21 C; *De Or.* 1.227–231; *Brut.* 115; *ND* 3.80 and 86; Liv. *Per.* 70; Vell. 2.13.2; Senec. *Dial.* 1.3.4 and 7; 6.22.3; 7.18.3; 9.16.1; *Ep. Mor.* 24.4; 67.7; 79.14; 98.12; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.2.4; 11.1.2; Min. Felix 5.12; Dio 28, fr. 97.3; Ps.-Cic. *Prid. Discess. in Exil.* 28.)

<sup>7</sup> Cicero's statement that Marius was elected an Augur under the Lex Domitia (see 104, Tribunes of the Plebs) while absent in Cappadocia indicates clearly that the order of offices in the Elogia gives no clue to the date. Marius was present in Rome in 98 at the trial of Aquilius (Cic. *De Or.* 2.196), but thereafter departed to the East to pay a vow to the Magna Mater (Plut. *Mar.* 31.1), perhaps pursuant to the special visit of the Battaces to Rome in 102 (Diod. 36.13; Plut. *Mar.* 17.5–6), and while there gave Mithridates in Cappadocia a warning against his expansionist policies (Plut. *Mar.* 31.2–3). As he left Rome before the return of Metellus Numidicus in 98 this is the most probable year for his election to the augurate.

96 B.C. A.U.C. 658

### Consuls

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (21) Pr. by 99

C. CASSIUS L. f. – n. LONGINUS (57) Pr. by 99

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.889; *Ann. Epig.* 1945, no. 96—1946, no. 161, if genuine; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 54f., 128, 478f.; Ascon. *In Scaur.* 21 C; Obseq. 49; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Domitius, Cic. *Deiot.* 31.

### Praetors

? M. HERENNIUS<sup>1</sup> (10) Cos. 93

? L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS<sup>2</sup> (75) Cos. 91

See Cic. *Mur.* 36; *Brut.* 166.

? L. (SEMPRONIUS) ASELLIO (?)<sup>3</sup> (18)

Praised in Diodorus (37.8.1–4) for restoring Sicily after the revolt of the slaves.

? C. VALERIUS FLACCUS<sup>4</sup> Pat. (168) Cos. 93

Carried a bill to give citizenship to Calliphana of Velia, priestess of Ceres (Cic. *Balb.* 55; Val. Max. 1.1.1).

## Aediles

- ? L. GELLIUS POPLICOLA<sup>5</sup> (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94  
Held all magistracies up to the censorship (Val. Max. 5.9.1).

## Quaestors

- ? C. IULIUS CAESAR STRABO (VOPISCUS)<sup>6</sup> Pat. (135)  
*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.6—*CIL* 12.1, p. 198.

## Promagistrates

- T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?  
Proconsul in Nearer Spain (see 98, Consuls, and 97–93, Promagistrates).
- P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97  
Proconsul in Farther Spain (*Act. Tr.* for 93; Cic. *Pis.* 58; Ascon. 14C; Plut. *Crass.* 1.1; 4.1–2, στρατηγός; *Schol. Bob.* 131 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Planc.* 32; Strabo 3.5.11, 176c; Ptol. 2.5.6, and *Itin. Ant.*, on Castra Liciniana). See 95–93, Promagistrates.

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

- Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83  
See 97–93, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

## Legates, Lieutenants

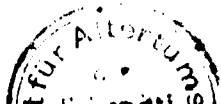
- ? C. (SEMPRONIUS) LONGUS (64)  
Diod. 37.8.1–4. See Praetors, on Asellio. Diodorus preserves no title.

<sup>1</sup> This is the latest possible date under the *Leges Annales*. If he was a *Triumvir Monetalis* about 104 (but cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.195–198), he advanced in regular order in his career.

<sup>2</sup> Philippus, who was a rival of Herennius for the consulship in 93, must have held the praetorship by 96.

<sup>3</sup> In Diodorus the name appears as Λεύκιος Ἀσύλλιος, or Σύλλιος, but a gens of that name is unknown. Klein (59f., no. 65) and Münzer (*RE*) plausibly use his association with C. (Sempronius) Longus on his staff (see Legates) to reconstruct the name given above. His governorship, whether as Praetor or Proprætor (στρατηγός, Diod.), must be dated after that of Scaevola in Asia (Diod.; see 97, Promagistrates) and before the tribunate of Livius Drusus (see 91, Tribunes of the Plebs). The indications favor the earliest possible date after the end of the slave revolt, so I have listed him in 96 rather than 94 (*RE*).

<sup>4</sup> The latest date possible under the *Leges Annales*. Cicero and Valerius Maximus show only that his office was comparatively recent yet previous to Velia's acquisition of Roman citizenship in 90.



<sup>5</sup> The date of his praetorship suggests the latest possible date for his aedileship (see Seidel, 53).

<sup>6</sup> Caesar's quaestorship must precede his curule aedileship in 90 B. C. by several years. The order of offices in the *Elogium* indicates a date after 100 B. C. It is hardly possible to be more precise.

95 B.C.      A.U.C. 659

### Consuls

L. LICINIUS L. f. C. n. CRASSUS (55) Pr. by 98

Q. MUCCIUS P. f. P. n. SCAEVOLA (22) Pr. by 98

Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.122; *Brut.* 161, 229, 328; *De Or.* 1.170; 3.10; *Fast. Ant.*, Degraffi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.*, 55, 129, 478f.; Val. Max. 8.15.6; Obsequ. 50; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Crassus, Cic. *De Or.* 1.112; 3.229; Val. Max. 4.5.4. They carried a law to send Italians resident at Rome back to their own towns, and set up a *quaestio* to enforce it (Cic. *Corn.* fr. 10, and Ascon. 67–68C; *De Or.* 2.257; *Sest.* 30; *Balb.* 48 and 54; *Off.* 3.47; *Brut.* 63; Sall. *Hist.* 1.20M; *Schol. Bob.* 129 Stangl). Crassus defended Q. Caepio from some unknown charge (Cic. *Brut.* 102), and repressed raiders in Cisalpine Gaul, but his demand for a triumph was vetoed by his colleague (Cic. *Inv.* 2.111, Consul; *Pis.* 62, and Ascon. 15C; Val. Max. 3.7.6, Proconsul; see 94, Promagistrates). Scaevola resigned his province (Ascon. 15C; cf. Balsdon, *CR* 51 [1937] 8–10).

### Praetors

? L. AURELIUS COTTA<sup>1</sup> (100)

Cic. *Brut.* 137, *praetorius*; 259; *De Or.* 2.197; 3.42 and 46.

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (302) Cos. 92

Praetor (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.122) in charge of cases of *res repetundae* (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.70b—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 200). Commissioned by decree of the Senate, he drew up a constitution for Halaesa in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.122).

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (142) Cos. 90

See 94, Promagistrates.

? M. PERPERNA<sup>2</sup> (5) Cos. 92

### Promagistrates

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (see 98, Consuls, and 97–93, Promagistrates).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97  
Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 96-93, Promagistrates).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83  
Served under Didius in Nearer Spain (see 97-93, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

<sup>1</sup> Klebs (*RE*), Wehrmann (*Fast. Praet.* 23), and Niccolini (*FTP* 214) date Cotta's praetorship after 93 B. C. because they believe that he held the tribunate in 95. As we have pointed out above (see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs), 103 is a more probable date. He was a friend of Catulus, Consul 102, and is termed his *sodalis* (Cic. *De Or.* 3.42; in a priesthood?, Münzer, *RE* 13.2.2079). He is mentioned in Cicero's *Brutus* (137; 289) with a group who flourished mainly before 100 B. C. I place Cotta's praetorship by conjecture about eight years after his tribunate.

<sup>2</sup> The latest date possible under the *Leges Annales*.

94 B.C.      A.U.C. 660

### Consuls

C. COELIUS C. f. C. n. CALDUS (12) Pr. 99?  
L. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (26) Pr. by 97  
*CIL* 12.2.682, and 2663a; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 732; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1763; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 11; *Fast. Ant.*, Degraasi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 478f.; Ascon. *In Corn.* 57C; *Obseq.* 51; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Coelius, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.474f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.224.

### Praetors

L. GELLIUS POPLICOLA (17) Cos. 72 Pr. Peregrinus  
*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 732; cf. Cic. *Leg.* 1.53.

? SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (151) Cos. 91  
The latest date possible under the *Leges Annales*.

C. SENTIUS C. f. (3) Pr. Urbanus  
*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 732.

### Aediles

? M. LIVIUS DRUSUS<sup>1</sup> (18)  
Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.1-2.

?REMMIUS (1, 2?)

A colleague of Livius (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.1-2), and possibly author of a law regarding *calumnia* (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 55; *Schol. Gron.* 309 Stangl).

### Aediles, Curule

? M. PORCIUS CATO<sup>2</sup> (\*14) Pr. ca. 92?

Gell. 13.20.12. See 92, Praetors, and 91, Promagistrates; and D.-G. 5.162, no. 18.

### Quaestors

AESILLAS (not in *RE*)

Served in Macedonia under L. Iulius Caesar (Gäbler, *Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 3.1.69f.; cf. Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 241).

? L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (78)

Issued coins by decree of the Senate while Quaestor (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.270, between 99 and 94).

? M. SERGIUS SILUS (42)

Issued coins by decree of the Senate while Quaestor (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.269, between 99 and 94).

### Promagistrates

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (see 98, Consuls, and 97-93, Promagistrates).

? L. IULIUS CAESAR<sup>3</sup> Pat. (142) Cos. 90, Pr. 95?

Proconsul in Macedonia (*IG* 12.8.241, cf. 232; Gäbler, *ZN* 23 [1902] 171; cf. *RE* s. v. "Makedonia" 764f.).

L. LICINIUS CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95

Proconsul in Gaul (probably Cisalpine Gaul; Val. Max. 3.7.6, *cum ex consulatu provinciam Galliam obtineret* ...; see 95, Consuls).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 97, Consuls, and 96-93, Promagistrates).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Served under Didius in Nearer Spain (see 97-93, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

## Legates, Lieutenants

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO ARVINA (40) Pr. ca. 85

No title preserved. Münzer (*RE*) interprets a passage of Valerius Maximus (3.7.6) to mean that he was on the staff of L. Crassus in Gaul (see above, Promagistrates), but the text apparently indicates that he went to Gaul on his own authority.

<sup>1</sup> The date, though uncertain, must precede 91 B. C. Drusus' station and magnificence suggests the curule aedileship, but the obscurity of Remmius the plebeian one. Seidel (*FA* 79) doubts that he held the office at all since it is not mentioned in his Elogium (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199) and would have preceded his tribunate, and suggests that the passage in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* refers to his father. But his quaestorship also is not mentioned, although he could hardly have omitted that (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.542, note 3, and 544, note 2).

<sup>2</sup> All dates in the career of this Cato remain uncertain. It is probable that he died before the Social war while governor of Transalpine Gaul. The latest date for his aedileship would be 94, and for his praetorship, 92.

<sup>3</sup> In one of the inscriptions cited above (*IG* 12.8.241) L. Iulius Caesar is termed [σ]τρατηγός ἐπὶ θύππαιτος and in the other, if it really refers to him (note that on the stone the praenomen is Gaius), [ἀνθύπατος]. On the coins he is termed Pr(aetor?). Gäbler (*Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 3.1.89f., and *ZN*, *loc. cit.*) places him in Macedonia in 93/92, but has overlooked the fact that his successor Sentius was Praetor Urbanus in 94 and almost certainly proceeded immediately afterwards to Macedonia. Accordingly, Caesar's praetorship should be dated in 95 and his governorship in 94 at the latest. See Jashemski 54, and 130, note 1.

93 B.C. A.U.C. 661

## Consuls

C. VALERIUS C. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (168) Pr. by 96

M. HERENNIUS<sup>1</sup> M. f. — n. (10) Pr. by 96

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.704, 890; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1764; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; *Plin. NH* 19.40; *Obseq.* 52; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Flaccus was sent to Spain to quell a Celtiberian revolt, either during or immediately after his consulship (see note 2, and 92, Promagistrates).

## Praetors

? P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA<sup>2</sup> Pat. (351) Spain

Crushed the leaders of a revolt in Spain and destroyed their towns (*Obseq.* 51).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX)<sup>3</sup> Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80 Pr. Urbanus

Plut. *Sull.* 5.1-2; Plin. *NH* 8.53; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.3; cf. Cic. *Font.* 43; Liv. *Per.* 70; Vell. 2.17.3; Val. Max. 7.5.5; Senec. *Brev. Vit.* 13.6.

? P. RUTILIUS LUPUS (26) Cos. 90

The latest date possible under the *Leges Annales*.

? L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*57) Cos. Suff. 86

See 92, Promagistrates.

### Quaestors

AESILLAS (not in *RE*)

Served in Macedonia under C. Sentius (Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 241; Gäbler, *ZN* 23 [1902] 172ff.).

### Promagistrates

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?

Celebrated a triumph, his second, as Proconsul *ex Hispania de Celtibereis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 85 and 562; Cic. *Planc.* 61).

L. GELLIUS POPLICOLA<sup>4</sup> (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94

Proconsul in Asia or Cilicia (Cic. *Leg.* 1.53).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97

Proconsul in Farther Spain, whence he returned to celebrate a triumph *de Lusitaneis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 562; Cic. *Pis.* 58; Ascon. 14C; *Schol. Bob.* 131 Stangl; see 96-94, Promagistrates).

C. SENTIUS<sup>5</sup> (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia (Cic. *Pis.* 84; Liv. *Per.* 70; Oros. 5.18.30; see 94, Praetors, and 93-87, Promagistrates).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Served under Didius in Nearer Spain (see 97-94, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

### Legates, Ambassadors (or Lieutenants?)

? M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS<sup>6</sup> Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119

Ascon. *In Scaur.* 21C; cf. Val. Max. 3.7.8; Flor. 2.5.5.

### Legates, Lieutenants

? Q. BRUTTIUS SURA<sup>7</sup> (10)

Served under C. Sentius in Macedonia (*IG* 9.2.613; an inscription of

Thespieae, A. Plassart, *Mélanges Picard* 830-32; Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 241, Legatus pro quaestore; Plut. *Sull.* 11.4; App. *Mith.* 29; see 93-87, Legates).

### Special Commissions

*Curator viis sternendis*

? C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>8</sup> Pat. (302) Cos. 92, Pr. 95  
Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.70b—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 200.

### Augurs

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS<sup>9</sup> (75) Cos. 91  
Cic. *Leg.* 2.31; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 166; Ascon. *In Corn.* 69C.

<sup>1</sup> A new man, unexpectedly elected (Cic. *Brut.* 166) over Marcus Philippus.

<sup>2</sup> Nasica's title is not preserved, nor is the date absolutely certain. Wilsdorf (*Leipzig. Stud.* 1.112) places the Consul Flaccus in Nearer Spain against the Celtiberi, and Nasica therefore in Farther Spain (see 92, Promagistrates, on Flaccus). A date in 93 is perhaps more probable than the 94 favored by the order of the passage in Obsequens, since the two incumbent governors in Spain, Didius and Crassus, did not celebrate their triumphs until June 10 and 12, respectively, of 93 (see Promagistrates). Nasica's praetorship is not mentioned, though his eminence and connections (Cic. *Brut.* 211; *De Or.* 3.134; *Rosc. Amer.* 77; Dio 40.51.3) as well as his command make it probable that he held it. It is not clear whether he went to Spain in the year of his praetorship.

<sup>3</sup> Sulla omitted the aedileship but after a failure in the praetorian elections of 95 (Plut. *Sull.* 5.1) was successful the following year. Wehrmann (*FP* 21) has misinterpreted the word δῆμῳ in Plut. *Sull.* 5.2. He is clearly the Pr. Urbanus in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.3: *inter cives ius dixit*.

<sup>4</sup> Since Sentius was governor of Macedonia, Gellius *cum pro consule ex praetura in Graeciam venisset essetque Athenis* (Cic. *Leg.* 1.53, Vahlen's text) was proceeding either to Asia or to Cilicia. As Sulla went to Cilicia the next year with only an *imperium pro praetore* the province of Gellius was probably Asia.

<sup>5</sup> He is termed Praetor by Cic., Liv., and Oros., though a promagistrate all the time. The evidence therefore favors an *imperium pro praetore*.

<sup>6</sup> The date and character of this *legatio* remain uncertain. As it was the object of Caepio's attack in 92 this is the latest possible date, but the state of Scaurus' health in his later years and the analogy with Rutilius Rufus both point to a date considerably earlier. Bloch (*Aemilius Scaurus* 27-33) favors one before 100 B. C. According to Asconius (21 C; cf. Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 10) Caepio accused Scaurus under the Lex Servilia de repetundis for *pecunia capta* during a *legatio Asiatica*; but according to Valerius Maximus (3.7.8) Varius in 91 returned to an attack he had made before (Ascon. 22 C) under his Lex de maiestate to accuse him of accepting a bribe from Mithridates to betray the state. Though the phrase *legatio Asiatica* and the analogy of Rutilius Rufus suggest that Scaurus had once been on the staff of a governor of Asia, the evidence of Valerius Maximus suggests membership of some one of the many embassies to Mithridates between



104 and 93, but which remains impossible to determine (see Th. Reinach, *Mithridates Eupator* 88–99 [trans. Goetz]; Bloch, *op. cit.* 27–33).

<sup>7</sup> Bruttius' name is variously spelled: SVVRA on the coins, Βραττιος in the inscriptions, Βρεττιος in Plut. *Sull.* 11.4, and Βρύττιος in App. *Mith.* 29. In Macedonia with Sentius in 88 and 87, and probably from the beginning of his command. See D.-G. 2.559.

<sup>8</sup> The Elogium places this commission between the praetorship and the consulship of Claudius, therefore in 94 or 93.

<sup>9</sup> The *collegium* to which Marcius Philippus belonged in 93 (Cic. *Brut.* 166) is shown to be the college of Augurs by his actions as Consul and Augur in 91 (Cic. *Leg.* 2.31). The meaning of *sodalitas* remains obscure to me.

92 B.C.      A.U.C. 662

### Consuls

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. PULCHER Pat. (302) Pr. 95

M. PERPERNA M. f. M. n.<sup>1</sup> (5) Pr. by 95

*CIL* 12.2.663; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.70b—*CIL* 12.1, p. 200; Obseq. 53; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Claudius, Cic. *Cael.* 33; *Leg.* 3.42; on Perperna, Val. Max. 8.13.4; Ascon. 28C; Plin. *NH* 7.156.

### Censors

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (21) Cos. 96

L. LICINIUS L. f. C. n. CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95

*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.184–187; and on Domitius, Val. Max. 6.5.5. The Censors issued an edict against the Latin rhetors (Suet. *Rhet.* 1.1, in Gell. 15.11.2; and cf. Suet. *Rhet.* 2.1, from Cic. *Ad Titinnium*; Cic. *De Or.* 3.93–95; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 2.4.42; Tac. *Dial.* 35). They quarreled with each other, Domitius attacking his colleague's love of luxury (Cic. *De Or.* 2.45, 227, 230, 242; *Brut.* 162, 164–165; Val. Max. 9.1.4; Plin. *NH* 17.1–6; 36.7 and 114; Suet. *Nero* 2.2; Plut. *Inim. Util.* 5; *Praec. Rei Pub. Ger.* 14.24; *Sollert. Anim.* 23.7; Aelian. *Hist. Anim.* 8.4; Macrobian. *Sat.* 3.15.3–5), until they abdicated (*Fast. Ant.*). M. Aemilius Scaurus remained Princeps Senatus (Ascon. 18 and 22C).

### Praetors

? C. IULIUS CAESAR<sup>2</sup> Pat. (130)

Elogia, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.7, and 75a—*CIL* 12.1, p. 199; Plin. *NH* 7.181; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 1.1.

<sup>2</sup> Broughton II

? CN. POMPEIUS STRABO<sup>3</sup> (\*13) Cos. 89

? L. PORCIUS CATO<sup>4</sup> (\*16) Cos. 89

? M. PORCIUS CATO (\*14)

Gell. 13.20.12. See 94, Aediles and note 4; and 91, Promagistrates.

? C. SEXTIUS CALVINUS (21)

An orator prominent in Cicero's boyhood (Cic. *Brut.* 130; *De Or.* 2.246), and perhaps the Pr(aetor) named in *CIL* 12.2.801—*ILS* 4015, who consecrated an altar to an unknown god. The date is certainly before 90 B. C.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

CN. PAPIRIUS CARBO<sup>5</sup> (38) Cos. 85, 84, 82

Some disorder (*sedition*) which Papirius caused led to a decree of the Senate on motion of Crassus the orator which placed responsibility for public disorder at a meeting on the presiding officer (Cic. *Leg.* 3.42).

### Promagistrates

? AESILLAS (not in *RE*)

Continued in Macedonia as Quaestor (i. e. Proquaestor) under Sentius (Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 241; Gäbler, *Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 70).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA<sup>6</sup> (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Propraetor in Cilicia. He opposed the advance of Mithridates of Pontus into Cappadocia and restored Ariobarzanes to his throne, and received Parthian envoys who made overtures for Roman friendship (Liv. *Per.* 70; Plut. *Sull.* 5.3–6; App. *Mith.* 57; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.4; cf. Vell. 2.24.3; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.18). Accused of accepting bribes when he returned, but his accuser Censorinus failed to appear in court (Plut. *Sull.* 5.6).

C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia, where he suffered a defeat at the hands of the Thracians (Liv. *Per.* 70; see 93–87, Promagistrates).

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS<sup>7</sup> Pat. (168) Cos. 93

Proconsul in Nearer Spain, where he crushed a revolt of the Celtiberi about Belgida (App. *Ib.* 100).

? L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*57) Cos. Suff. 86

Valerius Flaccus, though appointed to Asia in his consulship (see 86, Consuls), was killed by Fimbria before he reached his province. The provincial collections therefore for a festival in his honor which were deposited at Tralles before the Mithridatic War (Cic. *Flacc.* 55–61)

indicate that he had been governor of Asia either during, or more probably after, his praetorship. As he had held the aedileship in 99 his governorship would probably follow that of Mucius Scaevola in 97 and precede that of C. Iulius Caesar about 91. See Sternkopf, *Jahrb. f. Cl. Philol.* 155 (1897) 573-576; and Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1242, note 1.

### Legates, Lieutenants

Q. BRUTTIUS SURA (10)

Served under C. Sentius in Macedonia (see 93-87, Legates).

? L. LUCCEIUS M. f.<sup>8</sup> (4)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.663, cf. 664.

<sup>1</sup> On Perperna's grandfather, see Degraffi 126, on 130 B. C., who is inclined to identify him with a Legate to Gentius of Illyria in 168 (Liv. 44.27.11). The word Nepos in Chr. 354 shows that the line of descent was given and disproves the story in Valerius Maximus (3.4.5) that the present Consul's father was expelled from Rome after his son's consulship for illegally assuming Roman citizenship.

<sup>2</sup> These Elogia, and the place of the Iulii in Cicero's list in *Rab. Perd.* 21, both indicate that the career of Caesar's father should be dated mainly between 100 and 90 B. C. (see Broughton, *AJA* 52 [1948] 323-330). If he held the quaestorship soon after 100 his praetorship and his proconsulate in Asia should be placed as late as possible before the command there of L. Cassius. Accordingly I suggest 92 for his praetorship and 91 for his proconsulate.

<sup>3</sup> This is the latest date possible under the *Leges Annales*. Pompeius and Cato are both termed Praetor (on Pompeius, Oros. 5.18.10; cf. Liv. *Per.* 74; on Cato, Liv. *Per.* 74; Oros. 5.18.17; cf. Flor. 2.6.14) in reference to their commands in 90 B. C. in the Social War.

<sup>4</sup> See note 3.

<sup>5</sup> In *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 149, note 11, the Consul is identified with Ap. Claudius, Cos. 130, but Niccolini (*FTP* 215f.) has pointed out that the names attested, Cn. Carbo and C. Claudius, as well as the mention of Crassus, point to 92. As Crassus is not termed Censor the incident should be dated early in the year before the censorial elections (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.352).

<sup>6</sup> Termed *Praetor* in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.3, *praetorius* in Cic. *Font.* 43, and Eutrop. 5.3. Like Sentius and others (see 93, Promagistrates, and above, note 3), he held his imperium *pro praetore*. See Nipperdey, *Leges Annales* 27ff.; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.240, note 5.

<sup>7</sup> Appian implies that the revolt which was crushed by Flaccus (almost certainly Valerius Flaccus) followed soon upon the operations of Didius in Spain (see 93, Promagistrates), and preceded by a considerable interval the wars between the followers of Sulla and Marius. Wilsdorf (*Leipzig. Stud.* 1.112) therefore has a good basis for placing him as Consul or Proconsul in Nearer Spain about this time. He appears in 83 in command of Narbonese Gaul and in 81 celebrated a triumph *ex Celtiberia et Gallia*, perhaps including a reference to his earlier victory (see 83-81, Promagistrates). See however Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 42, no. 26, and Jashemski (126), who are inclined to date his Spanish command with his Gallic one.

<sup>8</sup> An inscription found in Samothrace, dated to July, 92, names L. Luceius M. f. Leg. Lommatzsch, in *CIL* 12.2, p. 517, holds that *Leg.* is either a misreading of the name of a Roman tribe or that it is the title of a Legate, presumably a Legate of either Sentius in Macedonia or the current governor of Asia. Münzer (*RE*) believes that it is a title.

91 B.C.      A.U.C. 663

### Consuls

L. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS (75) Pr. by 96

SEX. IULIUS C. f. L. ?<sup>1</sup> n. CAESAR Pat. (151) Pr. by 94

Lex Antonia de Termessensibus, *CIL* 12.2.589—*ILS* 38, cf. *CIL* 12.2.707; Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 24, with Ascon. 68-69C; *Planc.* 52; Diod. 37.2.2; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; Plin. *NH* 2.199; 33.55; Flor. 2.6.8; Obseq. 54; Eutrop. 5.3.1; *Schol. Bob.* 117f. Stangl; Oros. 5.18.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Philippus, Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.9 and 12. Though at first a supporter of Livius Drusus, Philippus turned against him (Cic. *De Or.* 1.24; 2.220 and 255; 3.2; *Prov. Cons.* 21; Val. Max. 6.2.2; 9.5.2; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.81; 11.1.37; Flor. 2.5.8-9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.9 and 12-13), and as Augur held that his legislation was invalid (Cic. *Leg.* 2.31; *Corn.* 1, fr. 24, with Ascon. 69C; Val. Max. 9.5.2).

### Praetors

? L. LUCILIUS L. f. (18)

See 90, Promagistrates.

? CN. OCTAVIUS (RUSO ?)<sup>2</sup> (82)

*CIL* 12.2.709—*ILS* 8888.

? C. PERPERNA<sup>3</sup> (2)

App. *BC* 1.40.

Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (\*4) Cos. 88 Pr. Urbanus

Cic. *De Or.* 1.168; Val. Max. 3.5.2. See D.-G. 4.317f., no. 5.

Q. SERVILIUS<sup>4</sup> Pat. ? (29)

Sent as Praetor (or at the end of his praetorship with proconsular imperium) to Asculum to watch the Picentes. The murder of him and his Legate Fonteius was the spark that ignited the Social War (Diod. 37.13.2; Liv. *Per.* 72; Vell. 2.15.1; Flor. 2.6.9; App. *BC* 1.38; Oros. 5.18.8; cf. Obseq. 54).

? Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO<sup>5</sup> Pat. (50)

See 90, Promagistrates, and Legates.

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA<sup>6</sup> Pat. (60)

Liv. *Per.* 72, and 73; App. *BC* 1.47; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.709—*ILS* 8888, and discussion in Cichorius, *RS* 137–139, and 141.

### Aediles, Curule

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS<sup>7</sup> (227) Pr. by 74

Cic. *De Or.* 1.57.

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>8</sup> Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

Cic. *Har. Resp.* 26; cf. *Planc.* 51.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (18)

Elected Tribune of the Plebs<sup>9</sup> for 91 (Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199; Ascon. 68–69C; Oros. 5.18.1; see note 7), and considered, like his advisers Aemilius Scaurus and Licinius Crassus, to be a conservative and a champion of the Senate (Cic. *De Or.* 1.24–25, cf. 97; *Mil.* 16; *Dom.* 50; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 2.6.4; Liv. *Per.* 70; Ascon. 21C; Tac. *Ann.* 3.27; Dio 28, fr. 96.1–3; *Schol. Bob.* 117f., and 177 Stangl), Drusus embarked upon a program of reform, in which he hoped to combine the interests and win the support of several classes: 1. the plebs by land and grain laws, with himself as one the commissioners for the assigning of land (Elogium, as above; Liv. *Per.* 71; Vell. 2.13.2; Flor. 2.5.6; App. *BC* 1.35–36; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.4 and 10; Ampel. 19.6; cf. Cichorius, *RS* 116–125); 2. the senatorial and the equestrian orders, by enrolling 300 knights in the Senate and selecting the juries from the enlarged body, thus having them consist equally of senators and of former knights (Liv. *Per.* 70, and 71; Flor. 2.5.4; App. *BC* 1.35; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.4 and 10). He added a clause making the knights liable to prosecution for bribery (Cic. *Cluent.* 153; *Rab. Post.* 16; cf. *Off.* 2.75; Diod. 37.10.3; App. *BC* 1.35). He also carried a currency law providing for the addition of one-eighth of bronze to the silver coinage (Plin. *NH* 33.46). At least the first two measures were carried against the auspices and existing laws, and were later annulled as illegal (Cic. *Dom.* 41; *Leg.* 2.14 and 31; Diod. 37.10.3; Val. Max. 9.5.2; Vell. 2.13.2; Ascon. 69C; see above, Consuls). With this program he had hoped to gain support for proposals to extend the Roman citizenship to the Italian allies, but failed, in spite of promises he had made to them (Liv. *Per.* 71; Vell. 2.14.1; Val. Max. 3.1.2; Plin. *NH* 25.52; 33.20; Flor. 2.5.6–7, and 6.3–4; App. *BC* 1.35; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.11; Oros. 5.18.1; Ampel. 19.6; 26.4; *Schol. Bob.* 117f. Stangl; cf. Diod. 37.11,

the oath of the Italians to Drusus; Val. Max. 3.1.2; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 2.1-4). He himself revealed to the Consuls a plot of the Allies to murder them at the Latin festival and was accused of complicity (Liv. *Per.* 71; Flor. 2.6.8-9; Dio 28, fr. 96.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.12), and was soon afterwards murdered by some unknown agent (Semp. Asell. fr. 11 Peter, in Gell. 13.22.8; Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 4.31; Cic. *Mil.* 16; *ND* 3.80-81; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 2.6.4; *Elogium*, as above; Liv. *Per.* 71; Vell. 2.14.1-2; Senec. *Ad Marc.* 16.4; *Brev. Vit.* 6.1-2; Plin. *NH* 28.148; Suet. *Tib.* 3.2; Flor. 2.6.4; App. *BC* 1.36; Dio 38.27.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.12-13; Oros. 5.18.7; *Schol. Bob.* 118 and 177 Stangl; Augustin. *CD* 3.26).

? MINICIUS (not in *RE*)

Author of a law, perhaps tribunicial, assigning to children of marriages between Romans and non-Romans the status of the latter (Ulp. 5.8; Gaius 1.78-79; see Niccolini, *FTP* 424, and cf. *RE* 12.2399).

SAUFEIUS (1)

Carried an agrarian law which established a board of five, including Livius Drusus, to assign lands (*Elogium* of Drusus, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199).

? L. SESTIUS (2)

According to Cicero (*Sest.* 6-7), a Tribune of the Plebs in good times, yet early enough to be father of the Tribune of 57. See Niccolini, *FTP* 422.]

### Promagistrates

? C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (130) Pr. 92?

Proconsul in Asia (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.705, and 706—*I. de Délos* 1712, and 1847; cf. 1701; *I. v. Priene* 111, lines 14 and 21; 117, line 49; *Elogium*, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75a—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199). See 92, Praetors.

? M. PORCIUS CATO (\*14) Pr. by 92

Governor of Narbonese Gaul, where he died (Gell. 13.20.12; see 94, Aediles, and note 3). See D.-G. 5.162, no. 18.

C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia (see 93-87, Promagistrates).

### Legates, Lieutenants

Q. BRUTTIUS SURA (10)

Served under C. Senti in Macedonia (see 93-87, Legates).

## FONTEIUS (2)

Served under Q. Servilius at Asculum and was slain there with his commander either late in 91 or early in 90 (Cic. *Font.* 41 and 48; Vell. 2.15.1; App. *BC* 1.38; cf. Diod. 37.13.2; Liv. *Per.* 72; Flor. 2.6.9; Oros. 5.18.8).

## Special Commissions

*Decemviri agris dandis assignandis*

## M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (18)

Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199. See above, Tribunes of the Plebs.

[? L. L]ICINIUS L. f. CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95, Pr. 98

P. AL[BIUS P. f.] (2) Pr. —

[L. SEMPRONIUS — f. AS]ELIO (18) Pr. ca. 96? (or no. 17, Pr. 89?)

Q. ANICIUS L. f. [GALLUS] (—)

[C. DE]CIDIUS C. f. RUFUS (—)

C. M[AMILIUS? — f. LIMETANUS?] (7)

C. EGNATIUS C. f. RUFUS (—)

C. [-----]

This list, found at Vibo (*CIL* 10.44, and p. 1003), is interpreted by Cichorius (*RS* 116–125) to be a list of land commissioners appointed under the law of Livius Drusus.<sup>10</sup>

*Quinqueviri agris dandis assignandis*

## M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (18)

Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199: *eodem anno V vir a. d. a. lege Saufeia*. See above, Tribunes of the Plebs.

## Pontifices

## ?–91: M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (18)

Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199; Cic. *Dom.* 120.

Successor: ? MAM. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS LIVIANUS<sup>11</sup> Pat. (80) Cos. 77

Macrob. *Sat.* 3.13.11.

? C. AURELIUS COTTA<sup>12</sup> (96) Cos. 75

Vell. 2.43.1.

## Augurs

## ? 91: L. LICINIUS CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95, Pr. 98

Cic. *De Or.* 1.39, cf. 24. He probably held this priesthood for many years before his death in 91 (cf. Cic. *De Or.* 3.1–8).

## Vestal Virgins

FONTEIA<sup>13</sup> (31)

Cic. *Font.* 46-49; cf. Gell. 1.12.2; see above, Legates, Fonteius.

<sup>1</sup> Münzer (*RE*) and Degraasi (129) suppose him to be a grandson of L. Iulius Caesar, Pr. 166. C. n. is supplied in D.-G. 3.114.

<sup>2</sup> The Cn. Octavius Cn. f. who appears second in the list of members of the *consilium* of Cn. Pompeius Strabo at Asculum in 89, just after the name of L. Gellius, Pr. 94, was probably an ex-Praetor at that time and may be identified with the Octavius Ruso who held the quaestorship in 105.

<sup>3</sup> Since the Legates in the consular armies of 90 B. C. as listed in App. *BC* 1.40 were ex-Consuls or ex-Praetors, C. Perperna must have held the praetorship by 91. Münzer suggests 92, the consulship of M. Perperna.

<sup>4</sup> Servilius is termed Praetor in Vell., Diod., and Oros., who also applies the title Legate to him, but Proconsul in Liv. and App. He was either a Praetor, who had received an *imperium pro consule*, as Mommsen thinks (*Str.* 2.235), or the incident occurred very early in 90 B. C. This date is not impossible as the death of Livius Drusus did not occur until autumn (Cic. *De Or.* 1.24, still alive in mid-September). We are not told the status of a certain Domitius who met a body of Italians under Pompeadius marching on Rome and dissuaded them (Diod. 37.13.1-2).

<sup>5</sup> Though nowhere specifically termed a Praetor, Servilius Caepio's position among the ex-Consuls and ex-Praetors who served as Legates in the Social War indicates that he had held the office (see 90, Legates). In 91 he was nine years beyond his quaestorship. He was not, so far as we know, prosecuted directly in that year, but Drusus did use against him the threat which Tribunes usually reserved for magistrates in office: that of hurling him from the Tarpeian rock (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.8 and 13; cf. Cic. *Dom.* 120; Plin. *NH* 28.148). His attack on Scaurus in 92 drew upon him a counter-accusation, perhaps of *ambitus* in his candidacy (Ascon. 21 C; Flor. 2.5.5). See Münzer, *APF* 300.

<sup>6</sup> Galba's position in Lucania at the outbreak of the Social War (Liv. *Per.* 72) seems similar to that of Q. Servilius at Asculum. In the list of Pompeius Strabo's *consilium* at Asculum in 89 Cichorius supplies the name [Ser. Sulp]icius C. f. Ani(ensi), who was probably a Legate of praetorian rank (*ILS* 8888; Cichorius, *RS* 137-139).

<sup>7</sup> The date is given by the dramatic date of the *De Oratore* of Cicero, in September, 91. Even if the clause containing his title is a gloss, the Roman games which he gave at that time require a Curule Aedile.

<sup>8</sup> The latest date possible since he held the praetorship in 89.

<sup>9</sup> General references to the tribunate of Livius Drusus occur also in Sisenna fr. 44 Peter; Cic. *Planc.* 33; *De Or.* 1.97; 3.2-5; *Vat.* 23; Senec. *Benef.* 6.34.2; Plin. *NH* 25.52; 28.148; 33.141; Gell. 17.15.6; Dio 28, fr. 96 (on his quarrel with Caepio). On the portents that appeared in his tribunate, see Cic. *Div.* 1.99, quoting Sisenna; 2.54; Plin. *NH* 8.221; Obseq. 54; Oros. 5.18.3-6.

<sup>10</sup> Cichorius' interpretation of this inscription remains uncertain both as to the meaning of the list and as to the restorations suggested for a number of the names. He is probably mistaken in suggesting C. Iulius L. f. Caesar, who was a commissioner ca. 100 (see 100, Special Commissions).

<sup>11</sup> The praenomen M. appears in the text of Macrobius, but Mam. can easily be restored as in Obseq. 58 and in Cic. *Cluent.* 99. The place early in Macrobius' list





excludes the Triumvir M. Aemilius Lepidus. Mamercus' position as Pontifex probably added weight to his appeal to Sulla to spare Caesar (Suet. *Iul.* 1.2). If he did not immediately succeed his brother Livius Drusus he probably soon succeeded to the place of some patrician. See L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 (1942) 391–393, 401f., 411.

<sup>12</sup> Cotta's reference to Livius Drusus as his *sodalis* (Cic. *ND* 3.80) does not prove that they were Pontifices together. Yet his influence, connections, and prominence favor a date for his election before 90 rather than after Sulla's victory over the Marians. See L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 (1942) 393, 411.

<sup>13</sup> Fonteia, a sister of M. Fonteius, was a Vestal Virgin at the time of his trial about 69 B. C. (Cic. *Font.* 46–49), but a daughter of the Legate Fonteius, who was killed this year at Asculum (see above, Legates), must have begun her service while her father still lived (cf. Gell. 1.12.2).

90 B.C.      A.U.C. 664

### Consuls

L. IULIUS L. f. SEX. n. CAESAR Pat. (142) Pr. 95 ?

P. RUTILIUS L. f. L. n. LUPUS (26) Pr. by 93

Cic. *Div.* 1.4; *Font.* 43; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; Vell. 2.15.1; Plin. *NH* 2.98; Obseq. 55; Chr. 354; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Fast. Hyd.*; Cassiod.; on Caesar, Cic. *Planc.* 51; Val. Max. 9.2.2, with praenomen C.; and on Rutilius, Vell. 2.16.4. In the Social War Caesar held general command in the southern area, and there, after reverses near Aesernia and in southern Campania, he routed the Samnites at Acerrae (App. *BC* 1.40–42, with confusion between Sextus and Lucius Caesar; Liv. *Per.* 73; Diod. 37.17–19; Flor. 2.6.12–14, with confusion between the Consuls; Oros. 5.18.11 and 14–15). In Rome he carried his law to give citizenship to all Latins and Italians who had remained loyal (Cic. *Balb.* 21; Gell. 4.4.3; App. *BC* 1.49; cf. Sisenna, fr. 119 Peter; Vell. 2.16.4), and to permit commanders to grant it *de consili sententia* (*ILS* 8888; cf. Cic. *Balb.* 19). Rutilius, who held command in the northern theatre, refused to heed the advice of Marius to wait and train his recruits, and on June 11 was routed and killed in the Tolenus valley (Liv. *Per.* 73; Vell. 2.16.4; App. *BC* 1.40, and 43; Flor. 2.6.12, with confusion of the names; Dio 29, fr. 98.1–2; Eutrop. 5.3.2; Obseq. 55; Oros. 5.18.11–12; and on the date, Ovid *Fasti* 6.563–566).

### Praetors

? C. CAELIUS<sup>1</sup> (6, Caecilius 12)

Crushed a revolt of the Salluvii in Gallia Transalpina (Liv. *Per.* 73).

? M. (CAECILIUS) CORNUTUS<sup>2</sup> (44)

Cic. *Font.* 43.

? C. CASSIUS (10)

See 89, Promagistrates.

? L. CORNELIUS CINNA<sup>3</sup> Pat. (106) Cos. 87–84

Cic. *Font.* 43; Liv. *Per.* 76.

? L. CORNELIUS MERULA Pat. (272) Cos. Suff. 87

The latest date under the *Leges Annales*.

? CN. OCTAVIUS<sup>4</sup> (20) Cos. 87

Commanded an eastern province with the title of στρατηγός (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1782; cf. *BCH* 44 [1920] 303).

L. POSTUMIUS Pat. (not in \**RE*)

Liv. *Per.* 73. Captured and slain by the Samnites at Nola (Liv. *Per.* 73; cf. App. *BC* 1.42).

? P. SERVILIUS VATTIA (ISAURICUS)<sup>5</sup> (93) Cos. 79 Sardinia? or Cilicia?

#### Aediles, Curule

C. IULIUS L. f. CAESAR STRABO<sup>6</sup> Pat. (135)

Cic. *Brut.* 305; *Phil.* 11.11; Varro *RR* 1.7.10; Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.6—*CIL* 12.1, p. 198; Ascon. 25C; Plin. *NH* 17.32.

#### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER<sup>7</sup> (85)

Cic. *Brut.* 305; cf. Plut. *Coriol.* 11.4; *Rom.* 10.2.

C. PAPIRIUS C. f. CARBO ARVINA<sup>8</sup> (40)

Cic. *Brut.* 305, C. Carbo, and 311; *Orat.* 213, C. Carbo C. f.; *De Or.* 3.10; Val. Max. 9.2.3, Carbo Arvina; Vell. 2.26.2.

? CN. POMPONIUS<sup>9</sup> (not in \**RE*)

Cic. *Brut.* 305 and 311.

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 81 or 80

Cic. *Brut.* 305, cf. 311; Ascon. *In Corn.* 74C; cf. Sisenna, fr. 44 Peter.

Q. VARIUS SEVERUS HIBRIDA<sup>10</sup> (\*1)

With equestrian aid and against the veto of his colleagues, Varius carried a *Lex Varia de Maiestate* (Cic. *Corn.*, in Ascon. 79C), applicable to all who had encouraged the Allies to revolt (Val. Max. 3.7.8;

8.6.4; Ascon. 22, and 73C; App. *BC* 1.37). This court continued after the war had caused the suspension of the others (Cic. *Brut.* 304). C. Cotta went into exile (Cic. *De Or.* 3.11; *Brut.* 305; App. *BC* 1.37), and Aemilius Scaurus (Cic. *Sest.* 101; *Scaur.* 5; Ascon. 22C; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.12.10; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.11; cf. Val. Max. 3.7.8), Calpurnius Bestia, Mummius Achaicus (?; App. *BC* 1.37), L. Memmius, Q. Pompeius (Cic. *Brut.* 304), and M. Antonius (Cic. *Tusc.* 2.57) were prosecuted. The next year Varius himself fell a victim (Cic. *Brut.* 305; *ND* 3.81; Val. Max. 8.6.4), and the law was suspended (Ascon. 73-74C).

### Quaestors

Q. LUTATIUS CERCO (14)

Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.297f.; see Sydenham (lx), who dates him in 106 B.C.

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Served in Cisalpine Gaul, where he levied troops and procured arms for use in the Social War (Plut. *Sert.* 4.1).

### Promagistrates

? C. CAELIUS (6, Caecilius 12)

See above, Praetors.

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR<sup>11</sup> Pat. (151) Cos. 91

Proconsul (App. *BC* 1.48). After winning a victory, probably over the Paeligni, Caesar died while besieging Asculum (App.; cf. Liv. *Per.* 73, but in this passage Rossbach's reading *Servius Sul<picius>* is probably preferable).

? L. LUCILIUS L. f. (8)

Governor of Asia, after C. Iulius Caesar and probably before C. Cassius and the war with Mithridates (*I. v. Priene* 111, lines 136 and 147; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1579).

? C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104-100, 86, Pr. 115

Received command by decree of the Senate after the death of the Consul Rutilius, first of part, and after the death of Servilius Caepio, of the whole, of the consular army (App. *BC* 1.44; cf. Liv. *Per.* 73). Advances by Marius from the north and Sulla from the south inflicted a reverse upon the Marsi (Liv. *Per.* 73, and 74; Vell. 2.15.3, and 16.4; Plut. *Mar.* 33.2; App. *BC* 1.46; cf. Diod. 37.15; Eutrop. 5.3.3; Oros. 5.18.16). His command was not prorogued (Plut. *Mar.* 33.3). See below, Legates.

L. PORCIUS CATO (\*16) Cos. 89

Propraetor (Liv. *Per.* 74, praetor; Oros. 5.18.17). Credited with inflicting a defeat on Etruscans who had joined the revolt (Liv.; Oros.; Flor. 2.6.13). See D.-G. 5.214, no. 29.

C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia (see 93-87, Promagistrates).

? Q. SERVILIUS Pat.? (29) Pr. 91?

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 72). See 91, Praetors, and note 4.

? Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (50) Pr. 91?

Received command of part of the consular army by decree of the Senate after the death of Rutilius, with an imperium equal to that of Marius (Liv. *Per.* 73; App. *BC* 1.44). He was drawn into an ambush and killed (*ILS* 29; Liv. *Per.* 73; Eutrop. 5.3.2; Oros. 5.18.14; cf. Flor. 2.6.11). See below, Legates.

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (60) Pr. 91?

Held command in Lucania (Liv. *Per.* 72). See 91, Praetors, and note 6; and below, Legates.

### Legates, Lieutenants

? L. ACILIUS<sup>12</sup> (8)

In command, along with L. Cornelius Scipio, at Aesernia, whence he escaped in disguise (App. *BC* 1.41).

C. BAEBIUS (11)

Served under Sex. Iulius Caesar, who appointed him to command *pro praetore* before he died at Asculum (App. *BC* 1.48; see above, Promagistrates).

Q. BRUTTIUS SURA (10)

Served under C. Senti in Macedonia (see 93-87, Legates).

? M. (CAECILIUS) CORNUTUS<sup>13</sup> (44) Pr. by 90

Cic. *Font.* 43; see above, Praetors.

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS<sup>14</sup> (226)

Legate under L. Iulius Caesar. Besieged and captured at Aesernia (Liv. *Per.* 72, and 73; cf. Diod. 37.19.1-2; App. *BC* 1.40-41).

? L. CORNELIUS CINNA<sup>15</sup> Pat. (106)

Cic. *Font.* 43; see above, Praetors.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>16</sup> Pat. (203)

Legate under the Consul L. Iulius Caesar (App. *BC* 1.40).

? L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIAGENES?) Pat. (338) Cos. 83, Pr. 86?

In command, along with Acilius, at Aesernia, whence he escaped in disguise (App. *BC* 1.41; see above on Acilius, and note 13).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Served under the Consul L. Iulius Caesar (App. *BC* 1.40; cf. Cic. *Font.* 43). He attempted to relieve Aesernia (Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.17; cf. Liv. *Per.* 73; Oros. 5.18.16), and assisted in Marius' victory over the Marsi (App. *BC* 1.46).

T. DIDIUS<sup>17</sup> (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?

Served under the Consul L. Iulius Caesar (Cic. *Font.* 43; App. *BC* 1.40).

? FONTEIUS (2)

See 91, Legates.

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97

Served under the Consul L. Iulius Caesar (Cic. *Font.* 43; App. *BC* 1.40). He was defeated in Lucania and driven into Grumentum (Diod. 37.23; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.16—4.7.41; App. *BC* 1.41; cf. also Cic. *Balb.* 50–51, and 64, on the grant of citizenship to Alexas of Heracleia).

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (7) Cos. 102

Cic. *Font.* 43; cf. App. *BC* 1.40. See above, on Cornelius Lentulus, and note 17.

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

Served under Rutilius Lupus the Consul (Cic. *Font.* 43; App. *BC* 1.40), at whose death he drove back the enemy and recovered the body (Liv. *Per.* 73; App. *BC* 1.43; Dio 29, fr. 98.1–2; Oros. 5.18.11–14; cf. Plut. *Mar.* 33.1; *Sull.* 6.2). See above, Promagistrates.

C. PERPERNA (2) Pr. by 91

Served under the Consul Rutilius (App. *BC* 1.40). His defeat led Rutilius to remove him from command and give his troops to Marius (App. *BC* 1.41).

A. PLOTIUS (7)

Legate (Liv. *Per.* 74; Oros. 5.18.17), perhaps under L. Porcius in Etruria. He suppressed revolts in Umbria (Liv.; Oros.).

CN. POMPEIUS STRABO (\*14) Cos. 89

Served under the Consul Rutilius (Cic. *Font.* 43; App. *BC* 1.40). Besieged in Firmum, he won an important engagement, and proceeded to the siege of Aesulum (Liv. *Per.* 74; App. *BC* 1.48; Oros. 5.18.17; cf. Vell. 2.16.4; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.8; Flor. 2.6.14; Eutrop. 5.3.3). See D.-G. 4.325, no. 22.

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (50) Pr. 91?

Served under the Consul Rutilius (Liv. *Per.* 73; App. *BC* 1.40). See above, Promagistrates.

? SER. Sulpicius Galba<sup>18</sup> Pat. (60) Pr. by 91

Served with or under Pompeius Strabo (App. *BC* 1.47; cf. Liv. *Per.* 76; Oros. 5.18.25). See *ILS* 8888, and discussion in Cichorius, *RS* 137-139, and 141.

? P. Sulpicius Rufus (92)

Cic. *Brut.* 304. See note 18.

M. or M'. VALERIUS MESSALLA<sup>19</sup> Pat. (\*56 or \*57) Pr. -

Served under the Consul Rutilius (App. *BC* 1.40; cf. Gell. 15.14.1).

<sup>1</sup> It is possible that he had held the praetorship, and in 90 was a promagistrate in Gaul. See Promagistrates.

<sup>2</sup> An ex-Praetor who served as a Legate during the Social War (Cic.), so 90 is the latest assignable date. See also Plut. *Mar.* 43.6; App. *BC* 1.73.

<sup>3</sup> The latest date possible under the *Leges Annales*. He was already an ex-Praetor when he served as a Legate in the Social War (Cic.; Liv.; see 88, Legates). De Sanctis has shown (*RFil* 62 [1934] 550f.) that Cinna was a patrician, since Caesar when named Flamen Dialis divorced his plebeian wife Cossutia and married Cinna's daughter because the Flaminica had to be a patrician. That Cinna's colleague in the consulship of 86, L. Valerius Flaccus, was also a patrician exemplifies the illegalities of a period when there was neither *mos* nor *iūs* (cf. Mommsen, *RF* 1.114, for the opposing view).

<sup>4</sup> The latest date possible under the *Leges Annales*.

<sup>5</sup> Servilius was a candidate for the consulship of 87 (Plut. *Sull.* 10.3, emending the reading Σπουδῆτον; cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 536; Münzer, *APF* 303), and 90 is therefore the latest date for his praetorship under the *Leges Annales*. As he celebrated a triumph from his province in 88, Münzer conjectures that he held one of the Spanish provinces, for the governors of Gaul, Macedonia, and Asia are known. All the Spanish triumphs however that are recorded in *Act. Tr.* were celebrated *pro consule*, while that of Servilius was celebrated *pro praetore*. The probabilities therefore favor Sardinia (cf. *Act. Tr.* for 172) or Cilicia (see 92, Promagistrates, on Sulla), the scene of his later exploits. On his identification, see Degraffi 563.

<sup>6</sup> Cicero lists Caesar Strabo among the magistrates of 90 (*Brut.* 305), and Varro records a phrase he uttered as *aedilicius* before the Censors of 89.

<sup>7</sup> Cicero lists Metellus between two Tribunes who held office in 90 in a group of magistrates then in office (*Brut.* 305; and note the phrase *consequente anno* referring to 89 B. C.).

<sup>8</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 223) has rightly seen that there were two persons named C. Carbo active at this time. The filiation of one was C. f., and of the other Cn. f., who was therefore a brother of the Consul of 85, 84, and 82. Both attained praetorships, and both died in the civil wars, Arvina at Rome in 82 (confused by Velleius with the brother of the Consul), and the other at Volaterrae in 81 (Gran. Lic. 39 B; Val. Max. 9.7, ext. 3). Niccolini has shown that Cicero in *Brut.* 305 lists the Tribunes of 90, not of 90 and 89. The Tribune of 90 is most probably the orator who is designated as C. f. and Tribune in *Orator* 213. The Tribune who

was co-author of the Lex Plautia Papiria in 89 was Cn. f., the brother of the future Consul. To Niccolini's arguments for a date in 90 a decisive addition is Cicero's presence at the meeting Carbo held, for Cicero served in the Social War in 89 under Pompeius Strabo (*Phil.* 12.27) and later in the same year under Sulla at Nola (Plut. *Cic.* 3.1; *Cic. Div.* 1.72; 2.65), and probably had little opportunity to hear the Tribunes of 89. Furthermore, Carbo's apostrophe to Livius Drusus in *Orator* 213 implies that his death was recent. Niccolini's view has been accepted by Münzer (*RE*).

<sup>9</sup> Not specifically termed Tribune, but listed by Cicero among Tribunes who were in office in 90.

<sup>10</sup> Called Sucronensis by Scaurus in Val. Max. 3.7.8, and by Quintilian (*Inst. Or.* 5.12.10), and the Auct. *Vir. Ill.* (72.11; cf. Ascon. 22 C, *Hispanus*). Valerius Maximus explains Hibrida as due to doubts about the validity of his citizenship (8.6.4). See 93, Legates, on Scaurus.

<sup>11</sup> Appian, after consistently calling Lucius Caesar, the Consul of this year, Sextus, places Sextus as Proconsul at Asculum in 89. This is impossible in both cases since Asculum was then under siege by Pompeius Strabo and Lucius Caesar became Censor in Rome. Münzer would transfer the notice in Appian to early 90 and refer it to the Consul of 91, whose praenomen really was Sextus. If *Sex. Sul* in Liv. *Per.* 73 (ed. Rossbach, p. 82, line 24) is correctly emended to Sex. Iul(ius) by Domaszewski (*SBAW* 201.1.25f.), he won a victory over the Paeligni early in 90; but see below, Legates, on Ser. Sulpicius Galba.

<sup>12</sup> See below, on M. Claudius Marcellus.

<sup>13</sup> Cicero does not make it clear whether Cornutus served under the Consuls of 90 or of 89 or of both years, though he was among "tum... praetorios belligerendi peritissimos." Cichorius (*RS* 140f.) supplied his name in third place on the staff of Pompeius Strabo (*ILS* 8888) as a praetorian Legate, and concludes from Sisenna fr. 20 Peter (where he emends *Commutus* to *Cornutus*) that he also served in 90. Could the Legate Caecilius in Liv. *Per.* 76 really be Cornutus and not Caecilius Pius? In Rossbach's text on p. 84, *Pinna* in line 19 has been emended to *Cinna* and the same word in line 20 to *Pio* although it may be merely a repetition.

<sup>14</sup> His son was named Aeserninus (*RE*, no. 231).

<sup>15</sup> See also Liv. *Per.* 76, and above, note 13.

<sup>16</sup> Appian lists Lentulus among the subordinate commanders under the Consul, several of whom are specifically termed Legates in the Latin sources, a description which fits Catulus, but is not otherwise attested for Lentulus. Cichorius (*RS* 140, note 1) would substitute Catulus' name, but Domaszewski disagrees (*SBAW* 201 [1924] 1.20), even though Catulus (see below) was certainly a Legate in 90. We cannot safely assume that Appian listed all the Legates under the Consuls, and therefore a difference in the number assigned to each need not be significant.

<sup>17</sup> The praenomen P. in Cicero's text must be emended to T. as the person mentioned was the ex-Consul, T. Didius.

<sup>18</sup> If the reading *Sex. Sul* in Liv. *Per.* 73 (ed. Rossbach, p. 82, line 24) which refers to the commander who defeated the Paeligni in 90, designates Sex. Iulius Caesar (see above, note 11), not Ser. Sulpicius — which seems preferable on account of the following word Paelignos, — we have no sure means of determining whether the Sulpicius who was a Legate of Pompeius Strabo in 90 and 89 was Ser. Sulpicius Galba, or P. Sulpicius Rufus, who was a Legate, we do not know under whom, in 89, and may have been so in 90. Cichorius (*RS* 137–139, and 141)

supplies the name [Ser. Sulpi]cius C. f. Ani(ensi) in *ILS* 8888 for the fourth in order of the staff of Pompeius Strabo in 89, and also identifies him with the Sulpicius Galba who served as a Legate under Sulla in the war with Mithridates (see 87, Legates). If Cichorius' suggestion is correct it excludes Rufus, who held the tribunate of the plebs in 88, since the praenomen Gaius is not found among the Sulpicii Rufi and they were registered in the Lemonian tribe (Cic. *Phil.* 9.15 and 17; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 14.220).

<sup>19</sup> On his identity, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52, nos. 55–57 and note 3.

89 B.C.      A.U.C. 665

### Consuls

CN. POMPEIUS SEX. f. CN. n. STRABO (\*14) Pr. by 92

L. PORCIUS M. f. M. n. CATO (\*16) Pr. by 92

Cic. *Font.* 43; Diod. 37.2.8; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; Ascon. 79C; Plin. *NH* 3.70; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Oros. 5.18.18; Cassiod.; and on Pompeius, Cic. *Phil.* 12.27. Pompeius held command in the northern theatre of war, first at the siege of Asculum, which he captured late in the year (*ILS* 8888; Liv. *Per.* 76; Vell. 2.21.1; App. *BC* 1.48; Oros. 5.18.18–21 and 26–29; cf. the inscribed slingshots, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 560ff.), and, after the death of his colleague, against the Marsi and other tribes of central Italy (Cic. *Phil.* 12.27; Liv. *Per.* 74, and 75; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.8; App. *BC* 1.50, and 52; Oros. 5.18.25; Macrobian. *Sat.* 1.11.24). He celebrated as Consul a triumph *de Asculaneis Picentibus* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 563; Val. Max. 6.9.9; Vell. 2.65.3; Ascon. 14C; Plin. *NH* 7.135; Gell. 15.4.3; Dio 43.15.5; 49.21.3), but failed to bring the booty to the treasury (Oros. 5.18.27–29; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 1). A Lex Pompeia confirmed the citizenship of the Cispadane towns in Gaul, the Latin right of the Transpadane ones, and attached native tribes to some of these towns (Ascon. 3C; Plin. *NH* 3.138; cf. Dio 37.9.3). Cato, with unruly and undisciplined troops, attacked the Marsi (Sisenna, fr. 52 Peter; Dio 30–35, fr. 100), and after an initial success was defeated and killed (*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f.; Liv. *Per.* 75; Vell. 2.16.4; App. *BC* 1.50; Eutrop. 5.3.2; Oros. 5.18.24).

### Censors

P. LICINIUS M. f. P. n. CRASSUS<sup>1</sup> (61) Cos. 97

L. IULIUS L. f. SEX. n. CAESAR Pat. (142) Cos. 90, Pr. 95?

Cic. *Arch.* 11; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.*, 54f., 129, 480f.; on Crassus, Plut. *Crass.* 1; and on Caesar, *ILS* 8770—*OGIS*



440; Val. Max. 9.2.2, with praenomen C.; Ascon. 25C. They completed the lustrum (*Fast. Ant.*; *Fast. Cap.*), but without completing a census of the citizens (Cic. *Arch.* 11), and apparently without satisfying an augural decree requiring them to fix a date for a meeting of an assembly (Fest. 366L). They issued decrees regulating the sale and prices of foreign perfumes and wines (Plin. *NH* 13.24; 14.95, reading *singulos quartarios*, Frank, *AJPh* 52 [1931] 278). Caesar exempted the land of Ilium from taxes (*OGIS* 440—*ILS* 8770). M. Aemilius Scaurus probably remained Princeps Senatus (see 88, Pontifices).

### Praetors

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80

Cic. *Arch.* 6-7 and 9 and 31; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 63.3.

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (296) Cos. 79

Cic. *Arch.* 9.

? C. COSCONIUS (3, Supb. 3.262)

See Legates, and note 9.

P. GABINIUS<sup>2</sup> (13)

Cic. *Arch.* 9; cf. *Div. in Caec.* 64.

? Q. OPPIUS<sup>3</sup> (20)

See 88, Promagistrates.

? (CN. PAPIRIUS) CARBO (38) Cos. 85, 84, 82

A command in Lucania was held by a certain Carbo (Flor. 2.6.13; cf. Liv. *Per.* 76), probably the future Consul, whose praetorship must be dated about this time, while that of his cousin, Carbo Arvina, may be later. No title is preserved in Florus. See Legates, on Carbo Arvina.

A. SEMPRONIUS ASELLIO (17) Pr. Urbanus

Killed by a mob of creditors when he gave relief to debtors during the difficulties caused by the Social War (Liv. *Per.* 74; Val. Max. 9.7.4; App. *BC* 1.54).

? P. SEXTILIUS (12)

See 88, Praetors, and Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. CALPURNIUS PISO (FRUGI) (98) Pr. 74

Sisenna attributes to him a bill to add two new tribes (fr. 17 Peter; ~~see~~ below, on Papirius), and a measure to permit soldiers to receive

<sup>2</sup> Broughton II

citizenship as a reward for bravery (fr. 120 Peter). Minatius Magius (Vell. 2.16.3) may have received citizenship under this law (Rotondi 491).

#### L. CASSIUS (12)

Roused the mob of creditors who killed the Praetor Sempronius Asellio (Val. Max. 9.7.4; see above, Praetors).

#### L. MEMMIUS<sup>4</sup> (14)

Sisenna fr. 44 Peter; Cic. *Brut.* 304.

#### C. PAPIRIUS (CN. f. ?) CARBO (34) Pr. 81 ?

To this Carbo is attributed the law to introduce the semiuncial as (Plin. *NH* 33.46; Mommsen, *RMW* 338f.; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.241, coins inscribed *E. L. P.* and *L. P. D. A. P.*). See Val. Max. 9.7.3; Gran. Lic. 39B; and below, on the Lex Plautia Papiria. On the identification of Carbo, see 90, Tribunes of the Plebs and note 8; and Münzer, *RE*.

#### M. PLAUTIUS SILVANUS<sup>5</sup> (29)

Along with his colleague Papirius Carbo, he carried a law to grant citizenship to all citizens of allied states who were resident in Italy at the time, and made a declaration before a Praetor within sixty days (Cic. *Arch.* 7, and *Schol. Bob.* 175 Stangl; Vell. 2.17.1), probably superseding other legislation regarding new citizens (see 90, Consuls, on the Lex Iulia; and above, on Calpurnius). He also carried a law that fifteen persons from each tribe, chosen from the senatorial and other orders, should serve as jurymen (Cic. *Corn.*, and Ascon. 79C; cf. Ps.-Sall. *In Cic.* 2.3).

### Quaestors

#### ? Q. MINUCIUS M. f. TER. (THERMUS ?) (66)

*ILS* 8888. Since he was sixth on the list of Pompeius Strabo's staff at Asculum Cichorius suggests that he was a Quaestor (*RS* 142-144).

### Promagistrates

#### C. CASSIUS<sup>6</sup> (10) Pr. 90 ?

Proconsul in Asia (App. *Mith.* 11, and 24). Co-operated with the Roman Legates (see below, Legates) in restoring Nicomedes of Bithynia and Ariobarzanes of Cappadocia to their kingdoms, and in urging them in their turn to make raids on the territory of Mithridates of Pontus (App. *Mith.* 11-12; cf. Liv. *Per.* 74, and 76; Sall. *Hist.* 4. 69.10M; Iustin. 38.3.4-10, and 4.4-5, and 5.10; Dio 30-35, fr. 99; see Th. Reinach, *Mithridates Eupator* 109ff. [trans. Goetz]).

? L. CORNELIUS SULLA<sup>7</sup> Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

See below, Legates.

C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia, where he was troubled by Thracian invaders (*Liv. Per.* 74; *Oros.* 5.18.30). See 93–87, Promagistrates.

P. SERVILIUS VATIA (ISAURICUS) (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90 ?

Propraetor (*Act. Tr.* for 88). See 90, Praetors.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. HORTENSIVS HORTALVS (13) Cos. 69, Pr. 72

*Cic. Brut.* 304; cf. *Vell.* 2.16.3; *Plut. Luc.* 1.5. He probably served under Sulla.

? L. LICINIUS LUCULLVS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

*Plut. Luc.* 2.1, an officer under Sulla during the Social War, and before his quaestorship.

Cichorius suggests that the persons named in the following list of members of the staff of Pompeius Strabo at Asculum were Tribunes of the Soldiers (*ILS* 8888; *RS* 144–155). The identifications are those of Cichorius.

P. ATTIVS P. f. OVF. (BALBVS)<sup>8</sup> (not in *RE*; cf. *Attius* 11)

M. MALOLEIVS M. f.<sup>9</sup> (*RE* 14.918)

? [M. ? AEM]ILIUS Q. f. PAL. (LEPIDVS ?)<sup>10</sup> Pat. (72) Cos. 78, Pr. 81

CN. CORNELIVS CN. f. PAL. (DOLABELLA ?)<sup>11</sup> Pat. (22a, *Suph.* 3.258; cf. 134, 135) Pr. 81, or Cos. 81

T. ANNIVS T. f. OVF. (not in *RE*)

M. AURELIVS M. f. VOL.<sup>12</sup> (SCAURVS ?) (216)

L. VOLUMNIVS L. f. ANI.<sup>13</sup> —

T. POMPEIVS T. f. COR.<sup>14</sup> —

C. RABIRIVS C. f. GAL.<sup>15</sup> (5)

D. AEBVTIVS D. f. COR.<sup>16</sup> (3)

? M. TEIEDIVS M. f. PAL.<sup>17</sup> (5A.128)

? C. FVNDILIVS C. f. QVI.<sup>18</sup> (1)

? M[AIA]NIUS

### Legates, Ambassadors

M'. AQUILLIVS (11) Cos. 101

MALLIVS MALTINVS (Manlius 59)

MANCINVS<sup>19</sup> (Manlius 61)

They were sent to restore Nicomedes of Bithynia and Ariobarzanes

of Cappadocia to their thrones (App. *Mith.* 11; Iustin 38.3.4, and 4.4-5). They then incited the kings to raid the territory of Mithridates and refused to heed the latter's protests (App. *Mith.* 11-17; Iustin 38.3.4-9; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 4.69M). Maltinus was driven from Cappadocia before negotiations ended (Iustin 38.3.8, and 4.4; cf. App. *Mith.* 15; Trogus *Procl.* 38). See 88, Legates.

### Legates, Lieutenants

#### Q. BRUTTIUS SURA (10)

Served under C. Sentius in Macedonia (see 93-87, Legates).

#### ? M. (CAECILIUS) CORNUTUS (44) Pr. 90?

Cic. *Font.* 43; cf. Liv. *Per.* 76; *ILS* 8888, and Cichorius, *RS* 140f. He probably served under Pompeius Strabo. See 90, Praetors, and Legates, and note 13.

#### L. CORNELIUS CINNA<sup>20</sup> Pat. (106) Cos. 87-84

Cic. *Font.* 43; cf. Liv. *Per.* 76, probably a Legatus under Pompeius Strabo.

#### L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Legatus (Liv. *Per.* 75). He first captured Stabiae by April 29 (Plin. *NH* 3.70), then Pompeii, and defeated a Samnite army at Nola (Cic. *Div.* 1.72; 2.65; Val. Max. 1.6.4, consul; Vell. 2.16.3, Pompeii; Plin. *NH* 22.12; Plut. *Cic.* 3.1; App. *BC* 1.50; Polyæn. 8.9.1; Eutrop. 5.3.3). He then carried the war to the Hirpini and elsewhere in Samnium (App. *BC* 1.51; cf. Vell. 2.16.2, Compsa; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.5). Elected Consul for 88.

#### ? C. COSCONIUS<sup>21</sup> (3) Pr. ca. 78?

Held command in Apulia where he reduced a series of towns, including Venusia, and the tribe of the Pediculi (Liv. *Per.* 75; App. *BC* 1.52).

#### T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?

Probably served under Cato and then Sulla. Along with Velleius' ancestor (3.16.2), he captured Herculaneum, but died in battle on June 11 (Ovid *Fasti* 6.567f.).

#### A. GABINIUS (9, cf. 8) Pr. —

Legatus (Liv. *Per.* 76). After successes in Lucania, he fell during the siege of an enemy camp (Liv. *Per.* 76; Flor. 2.6.13, against the Marsi; Oros. 5.18.25, with praenomen C.). See 101, Quaestors.

#### ? L. GELLIUS (PUBLICOLA)<sup>22</sup> (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94

*ILS* 8888, listed in first place on Pompeius Strabo's staff.

- ? L. IUNIUS L. f. GAL. (BRUTUS DAMASIPPUS ?)<sup>23</sup> (58) Pr. 82  
*ILS* 8888, listed in fifth place on Pompeius Strabo's staff.
- ? LUCANUS<sup>24</sup> (*RE* 13.1552, s. v. "Lucanius")  
 Served with Cosconius in Apulia (*Liv. Per.* 75).
- ? CN. OCTAVIUS Q. f. (RUSO ?)<sup>25</sup> (21, 82) Pr. by 91 ?  
*ILS* 8888, in second place on Pompeius Strabo's staff.
- ? OTACILIUS (1)  
 Legate, apparently in a naval operation (Sisenna fr. 38 Peter).
- ? (C. PAPIRIUS) CARBO (ARVINA)<sup>26</sup> (40) Pr. 85 or 84  
 Reported as victorious over Lucanians (*Flor.* 2.6.13). See Praetors, on Cn. Papirius Carbo.
- A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*36) Cos. 99  
 A Legate under Sulla (*Liv. Per.* 75). Killed while in command of a fleet by his own soldiers, who went unpunished (*Liv. Per.* 75; *Val. Max.* 9.8.3; *Plut. Sull.* 6.9; *Polyaen.* 8.9.1; *Oros.* 5.18.22, *vir consularis*).
- SER. SULPICIUS GALBA<sup>27</sup> Pat. (60) Pr. by 91  
 Legate under Pompeius Strabo (*Liv. Per.* 76; *Oros.* 5.18.25; *ILS* 8888, with discussion in Cichorius, *RS* 137-139, and 141). He crushed the revolt among the Marrucini and the Vestini (*Liv.*; *Oros.*).
- P. SULPICIUS RUFUS (92)  
 Legate (*Cic. Brut.* 304). See 90, Legates and note 19; and above, note 15.

### Pontifices

- 103-ca. 89: CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (21) Cos. 96, Pont. Max. 103  
 Successor: as Pont. Max., Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (22) Cos. 95, Pr. 98  
*Cic. Leg.* 2.47 and 52-53; *ND* 3.80; *Off.* 3.70; *Varro LL* 5.83; *Diod.* 38.17; *Vell.* 2.26.2; *Ascon.* 67C; *App. BC* 1.88; *Gell.* 5.19.6; *Pompon. Dig.* 1.2.2.41; *Augustin. CD* 4.27; 3.28-29; Pontifex, *Cic. Top.* 29; *Lacl.* 1; *Ascon.* 14C; *Flor.* 2.9.21.
- ? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS<sup>28</sup> (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89  
*Auct. Vir. Ill.* 63.3. See 81, and 63, Pontifices.

<sup>1</sup> If these Censors were expected to register the new-citizens admitted under the Julian, Calpurnian, and Plautian and Papirian laws, they failed in their task (see 90, Consuls; above, Tribunes of the Plebs; Cram, *HSCPh* 51 [1940] 100; *RE*, as above). No clear decision was reached in their time regarding the mode of registration or the number of tribes concerned. An important factor in their

election may have been the failure of the Censors of 92 to complete the census and found the lustrum. These Censors founded it anyway.

<sup>5</sup> The praenomen is given in *Div. in Caec.* 64, and the mention of his condemnation in *Arch.* 9 identifies the person in both references. See Varro and Fenestella (fr. 18 Peter) in Lactant. *Div. Inst.* 1.6.14.

<sup>6</sup> Oppius' title when in Cilicia in 88 was Proconsul (*Liv. Per.* 78). His praetorship therefore dates from not later than 89.

<sup>7</sup> Münzer (*RE*) distinguished three L. Memmii active in political life in this period. As the one named above, who was father-in-law of C. Scribonius Curio, was liable to prosecution in 90 (*Cic. Brut.* 304), his tribunate should be dated in 89 (Nicolini, *FTP* 223).

<sup>8</sup> Vančura (*RE* 12.1155) and Rotondi (342) would attribute to this Plautius the obscure Lex Plotia Agraria (*Cic. Att.* 1.18.6), but Nicolini favors a date between 69 and 60 (*FTP* 436; see 70, Tribunes of the Plebs).

<sup>9</sup> In Appian (*Mith.* 11, and 17, and 24) Cassius' praenomen is given as Lucius, but the correct one, Gaius, is found in the inscription of Chaeremon (*SIG<sup>3</sup>* 741). See Th. Reinach, *Mithridates Eupator* 109–111 (trans. Goetz); Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1100, note 22. As he was governor of Asia in 89 with the title Proconsul, which is attested in 88 (*App. Mith.* 24), it is probable that he held the praetorship in 90.

<sup>10</sup> The independence and prominence of Sulla's activities, with Legates in turn under his command (see Legates, on Albinus), indicate that after the death of the Consul he received a command similar to those of Marius and Caepio in 90. The only title that appears in our sources is Legatus.

<sup>11</sup> Cichorius suggests that he was the father of Caesar's brother-in-law, and excludes the Atti Vari by reason of the tribe (*RS* 145).

<sup>12</sup> *RS* 146; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.187, *C. Malle(olus) C. f.*

<sup>13</sup> Cichorius' supplement is based on the space available, the ending of the name, the filiation and the tribe (*RS* 147).

<sup>14</sup> The cognomen might also be Blasio or Lentulus. Cichorius favors Dolabella because the later careers of the known Dolabellas parallel so closely that of Lepidus.

<sup>15</sup> Cichorius believes that M. Cotta, Cos. 74, was already too advanced in his career for this position on the list, and suggests Scaurus, who was Quaestor under Valerius Flaccus in Asia (see 86, Quaestors).

<sup>16</sup> Possibly the father of the monetalis (but cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.385, who reads Vol(teius)) and senator, Cicero's friend (*RS* 150).

<sup>17</sup> Cichorius (*RS* 151) associates him with Τ. Π<ομπ>ήσιος Τίτου υἱὸς Κορνήλιος in Joseph. *AJ* 14.228–229; cf. Varro *RR* 3.12.2; Val. Max. 7.8.4; see 49, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

<sup>18</sup> He may be identified with the Rabirius who was tried in 63 for the murder of Labienus in 100 (*RS* 151f.; cf. *Cic. Rab. Perd.* 8 and 31 and 36).

<sup>19</sup> Very probably the <Aeb>utius who fell with Octavius in 87 (Gran. Lic. 25B, Mommsen's emendation). Octavius' forces included six cohorts from the army of Pompeius Strabo.

<sup>20</sup> Cichorius suggests that this name should replace that of Tedetius in Joseph. *AJ* 14.219–220, and sees an indication in the tribe that the senator of 44 B. C. belonged to this family. But the name Tedetius is found in the second century (*RE* 5A.106).

<sup>21</sup> On the occurrence of the name, see Varro *RR* 1.2.11, and 69.2–3; *CIL* 9.4673, 4691; Cichorius, *RS* 153f.



<sup>19</sup> It remains doubtful whether the name Mancinus in Appian (*Mith.* 11 and 19) is simply a corruption for Maltinus, or whether he was T. Manlius Mancinus, Tr. Pl. 107, or an otherwise unknown possessor of the cognomen. See Th. Reinach, *Mithridates Eupator* 110 (trans. Goetz), and Münzer, *RE*, s. v. "Manlius," nos. 59 and 61. On the date, see Reinach, *op. cit.* 109ff.; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.209f., and 2.1100.

<sup>20</sup> In Liv. *Per.* 76 (ed. Roszbach, p. 84, line 19) Pinna, the reading of the manuscripts, is emended to Cinna by Jahn. See 90, note 13.

<sup>21</sup> In Appian the title of Cosconius is στρατηγός. He is almost certainly the Cosconius who was Proconsul in 77 or 76 in Illyricum, and whose praetorship would normally have preceded that command by only a year. See 78, Pro-magistrates.

<sup>22</sup> Cichorius, *RS* 139.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.* 141f. The known course of Damasippus' career permits us to identify him with this man, who was probably of quaestorian or tribunician rank in 89.

<sup>24</sup> Münzer (*RE*) would emend this name to Lucanius, a name which appears on Pompeius Strabo's staff (*ILS* 8888), and in a Lex Lucania mentioned by Varro (*Sat. Men.* 67, in Nonius 309L).

<sup>25</sup> Cichorius (*RS* 140) suggests that since Q. was not a regular praenomen among the more distinguished branch of the Octavii, he was Ruso, Quaestor in 105.

<sup>26</sup> If C. Papirius Carbo, brother of the Consul of 85, was a Tribune of the Plebs in 89, the Carbo who held command in Lucania was either Arvina, the Tribune of 90, or the future Consul himself, preferably the latter since he would now be a Praetor or an ex-Praetor. See above, Praetors.

<sup>27</sup> On the identity of Galba, and the possibility of confusion between him and Sulpicius Rufus, see 90, Legates, and note 18.

<sup>28</sup> There is obviously an error in the garbled notice in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 63.3: *adolescens in petitione praeturae et pontificatus consularibus viris praelatus est*. The eminence of his family suggests that he attained the priesthood at an early age, long before his praetorship in this year, but mention of his election shows that it was after the passage of the Lex Domitia in 104. See L. R. Taylor, *AJP* 63 (1942) 400f.

## 88 B.C. A.U.C. 666

### Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 80, Pr. 93  
Q. POMPEIUS Q. f. A. ? n. RUFUS (\*4) Pr. 91

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.484; Cic. *Cluent.* 11; *Leg. Agr.* 1.10; 2.38; *Brut.* 306; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 55, 129, 482f.; *Fast. Sac.*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 60—*ILS* 9338, no. 3; Liv. *Per.* 77; Vell. 2.17.1, and 20.1; Ascon. 64C; Plut. *Sull.* 6.10; App. *BC* 1.56; Obseq. 56; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Fest. 516L; on Sulla, Diod. 37.25; Eutrop. 5.3.3; and on Pompeius, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.710—I. de Délos 4.1.1848, cf. 1849; Loewy, *I. Gr. Bild.* 201, no. 289; Cic. *Lael.* 2.

Sulla received the province of Asia and the command against Mithridates, but when he opposed the bills of the Tribune Sulpicius (see below), one of which gave that command to Marius, he was attacked and fled to his army. He then returned with it and occupied Rome, annulled the legislation of Sulpicius, who was put to death, and killed or exiled his other opponents including Marius (Plut. *Sull.* 6.10; 7.1—10.2; *Mar.* 34.1—35.4; App. *BC* 1.55—63; *Mith.* 22, and 30; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 8.7; Diod. 37.29; Liv. *Per.* 77; Val. Max. 3.8.5; 6.5.7; 8.6.2; 9.7, ext. 1; Flor. 2.9.6—8; Eutrop. 5.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.7—8; Oros. 5.19.3—7). Meantime, Pompeius co-operated with Sulla against Sulpicius and in the occupation of Rome (Liv. *Per.* 77; App. *BC* 1.59; cf. Cic. *Lael.* 2). He was given command of the army of Pompeius Strabo, who in turn is suspected of inciting the mutiny in which the Consul Pompeius was later killed (Liv. *Per.* 77; Vell. 2.20.1; Val. Max. 9.7, ext. 2; App. *BC* 1.63). They carried a series of measures, one for the exile of the Marian partisans (Vell. 2.19.1; Flor. 2.9.6—8), a second providing that all measures be considered by the Senate before submission to an assembly, a third that laws be carried only in the Comitia Centuriata, a fourth putting some further limitation on the Tribunes (App. *BC* 1.59; cf. Liv. *Per.* 77), a fifth adding 300 persons to the Senate (App.), a sixth regarding colonies (Liv.), and a seventh applying interest payments on the principal of debts (Fest. 516L), perhaps also one limiting the application of the *sponsio* (Gaius 3.124). Sulla held the elections and, after securing the oath of the Consuls-elect Cinna and Octavius to support his measures (Plut. *Sull.* 10.3—4; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.3—4), departed for the war with Mithridates (see also Jacoby, *FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252).

### Praetors

? Q. ANCHARIUS<sup>1</sup> (2)

An ex-Praetor when he was killed at Marius' command in late 87 (Plut. *Mar.* 43.3; App. *BC* 1.73; Flor. 2.9.16).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS<sup>2</sup> (51)

Sent with Servilius to forbid Sulla's advance on Rome, but was mistreated by the soldiers and sent back (Plut. *Sull.* 9.2). He was exiled under interdict by the victors, but escaped to Spain (App. *BC* 1.60; cf. Gran. Lic. 23B).

? L. LICINIUS MURENA (122)

Probably Praetor before he served under Sulla in Greece (see 87, Legates).



? C. NORBANUS<sup>3</sup> (5) Cos. 83

Governor of Sicily which he kept at peace and untouched by the Social War (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.117, and 5.8; Diod. 37.2.13–14, Ὀρβανός; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.347f.; *SEG* 1.418).

SERVILIUS Pat.? (3)

Sent with Brutus to forbid Sulla's advance on Rome, and similarly treated (see above, on Brutus).

? P. SEXTILIUS<sup>4</sup> (12) Africa

Refused Marius asylum in Africa when he fled from Sulla (Plut. *Mar.* 40.3–4; App. *BC* 1.62, Σέξτιλιος; cf. Varro *RR* 1.1.10, with the title Praetor).

### Aediles

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER<sup>5</sup> (85)

He tried and condemned, probably as Aedile (Mommson, *Str.* 2.493, note 4), Cn. Sergius Silus (*RE* no. 38) for improper proposals to a matron (Val. Max. 6.1.8).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

P. ANTISTILIUS (18)

Along with Sulpicius, he opposed the attempt of Julius Caesar Strabo to proceed to the consulship without first being Praetor (Cic. *Brut.* 226–227).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS (92)

Along with Antistilius, he opposed the candidacy of Julius Caesar Strabo for the consulship (see above; Cic. *Brut.* 226–227; *Har. Resp.* 43; Ascon. 25C; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.75; cf. *FOR* 2.195; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.11.32). He introduced four bills: one, to recall exiles (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.45; Liv. *Per.* 77); a second, to enroll the new Italian citizens and the freedmen in all the tribes (Ascon. 64C; App. *BC* 1.55–56; cf. Liv. *Per.* 77); a third, to limit the debts of senators to 2000 denarii (Plut. *Sull.* 8.2); and a fourth, to replace Sulla with Marius in the command against Mithridates (Liv. *Per.* 77; Diod. 37.29.2; Vell. 2.18.5–6; Val. Max. 9.7, ext. 1; Plut. *Mar.* 34–35; *Sull.* 8.2; App. *BC* 1.55–56, cf. 59; Flor. 2.9.6; Ampel. 40.1; 42.1; Iul. Exup. 3; *Schol. Clun.* 270 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.8). Meeting opposition from the Consuls, he had them forcibly expelled from the city and carried his measures. Sulla then appealed to his army, the Consuls occupied Rome, annulled the laws of Sulpicius, and decreed the exile and death of opposing leaders (see above, Consuls). Sulpicius

was betrayed and put to death (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.25; 4.31; Cic. *De Or.* 3.11; *Vat.* 23; *Cat.* 3.24; *Leg.* 3.20; *Phil.* 8.7; *Har. Resp.* 41; *Brut.* 227, 307; *Lael.* 2; *Sall. Hist.* 1.77.7M; *Nepos Att.* 2.1; *Liv. Per.* 77; *Vell.* 2.19.1; *Val. Max.* 6.5.7; *Ascon.* 64C; 80C; *Plut. Sull.* 10.1; *App. BC* 1.55—60; *Flor.* 2.9.8; *Iul. Exup.* 3; *Oros.* 5.19.6; on the annulment of the laws, see Cic. *Phil.* 8.7; *App. BC* 1.59).

### Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS<sup>6</sup> (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Probably as Proconsul, he succeeded Cosconius, harried Apulia, captured Venusia, and destroyed in battle Pompaedius Silo, the Marsic leader (*Diod.* 37.2.10—11; *App. BC* 1.53; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 63.1, *praetor*). See 87—82, Promagistrates.

C. CASSIUS<sup>7</sup> (10) Pr. 90?

Proconsul in Asia (*App. Mith.* 24). When overwhelmed by Mithridates in northern Asia Minor, he retired first on Apameia, and later escaped to Rhodes (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 741; *Liv. Per.* 77, and 78; *App. Mith.* 17, 19, and 24).

C. MARIUS<sup>8</sup> (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104—100, 86, Pr. 115

Received the command, under Sulpicius' law, of the war against Mithridates, probably as Proconsul (see above, Consuls, and Tribunes of the Plebs; cf. esp. *Plut. Mar.* 35.4; *Val. Max.* 9.7, ext. 1).

Q. OPIUS (20) Pr. 89?

Proconsul in Cilicia (*Liv. Per.* 78; cf. *Posidon.* in *Athen.* 5.213A, *FGH* 2A, p. 245; *App. Mith.* 17, 20; *Gran. Lic.* 35B, *Legatus*). He opposed the forces of Mithridates in southern Asia Minor, retired on Laodiceia on the Lycus, where he was besieged and captured (*Liv. Per.* 78; *App. Mith.* 17, and 20, cf. 112; *Gran. Lic.* 35B; cf. coins, *Grueber, CRRBM* 1.541; and *Münzer's* discussion in *RE*, no. 21).

CN. POMPEIUS STRABO (\*14) Cos. 89

Proconsul (*Liv. Per.* 77, cf. 76; *Vell.* 2.20.1; *Val. Max.* 9.7, ext. 2). Received the surrender of the Vestini<sup>9</sup> and the Paeligni (*Liv. Per.* 75, and 76). Suspected of inciting the mutiny among his former troops in which the Consul Pompeius Rufus was killed (see above, Consuls; *Vell.*, *Val. Max.*, *Liv.*; cf. *App. BC* 1.63), and after this event resumed his command over them (*App. BC* 1.63).

C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia (see 93—87, Promagistrates). Mithridates roused the Thracians against Macedonia and Greece, but Senti-  
us re-

pulsed them (Oros. 5.18.30; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.217; *Pis.* 84; Liv. *Per.* 76; Dio 30—35, fr. 101).

P. SERVILIUS VATIA (ISAURICUS) (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90?

Celebrated a triumph *pro praetore*, but from what province remains unknown (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 563; see 90, Praetors). He may be identified with the Servaeus who failed of election to the consulship for 87 though supported by Sulla (Plut. *Sull.* 10.3; Münzer, *RE*, and *APF* 303).

? P. SEXTILIUS (12) Pr. 89 or 88

See above, Praetors.

### Legates, Ambassadors

M'. AQUILLIUS (11) Cos. 101

See below, Lieutenants. Cf. 90–89, Ambassadors.

### Legates, Lieutenants

MAM. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS (LIVIANUS)<sup>10</sup> Pat. (80) Cos. 77

Credited with victories in the Social War, including the death of Pompeadius Silo (Liv. *Per.* 76; cf. Diod. 37.2.10; but see Promagistrates, on Metellus Pius, and below, on Sulpicius Galba).

M'. AQUILLIUS (11) Cos. 101

Defeated in Bithynia by Mithridates (Liv. *Per.* 77; App. *Mith.* 17, and 19; Justin 38.3.8, and 4.4), captured at Mitylene (Liv. *Per.* 78; Val. Max. 9.13.1; Vell. 2.18.3), and killed at Pergamum (Posidon. in Athen. 5.213A, *FGrH* 2A, p. 245; Plin. *NH* 33.48; App. *Mith.* 21, and 112; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 11; *Scaur.* 3.2; *Tusc.* 5.14; *Schol. Gron.* 317 Stangl; Memnon, in *FGrH* 3B. 352, 31.7).

Q. BRUTTIUS SURA (10)

Served under C. Sentius in Macedonia (see 93–87, Legates).

? M. CAECILIUS (CORNUTUS?)<sup>11</sup> (44) Pr. —

Legatus (Liv. *Per.* 76), presumably under Pompeius Strabo (see 90, and 89, Legates).

L. CORNELIUS CINNA Pat. (106) Cos. 87–84

Cic. *Font.* 43; Liv. *Per.* 76. Presumably served under Pompeius Strabo.

M. GRATIDIUS (1)

He was sent by C. Marius (see above) to take over Sulla's army, but

was killed by the soldiers (Val. Max. 9.7, ext. 1; Oros. 5.19.4; cf. Plut. *Mar.* 35.4, and *Sull.* 8.4, where *χιλιάρχοι* are mentioned).

L. (MINUCIUS) BASILUS (37)

Legate of Sulla at the occupation of Rome (Plut. *Sull.* 9.5–6, no title). See 86, Legates.

C. MUMMIUS (6)

An officer under Sulla at the capture of Rome (Plut. *Sull.* 9.5–6).

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (60) Pr. —

See 89, Legates.

### Prefects of the Fleet

MINUCIUS RUFUS (49)

C. POPILLIUS (\*12?)

Had charge of a fleet at Byzantium, presumably under the general command of Cassius, which was captured by Mithridates (App. *Mith.* 17, and 19).

### Pontifices

123–89 or 88: M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119  
Successor: L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIAGENUS (ASIATICUS) Pat. (338)

Cos. 83, Pr. 86?

*Fast. Sac.*, *CIL* 12.1, p. 60—*ILS* 9338, no. 4. His cognomen in *Fast. Cap.* for 83 is Asiaticus (Degrassi 54f.).

### Augurs

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX)<sup>12</sup> Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.459f., 471f., and esp. 485; App. *BC* 1.79, which shows that he held the priesthood before he went to Greece.

The names of the Augur who died and the Augur who succeeded him in this year are not preserved (see *CIL* 12.1, p. 60—*ILS* 9338, no. 3).

### Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–88: Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS? (\*4) Cos. 88, Pr. 91

See Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.484f., coins of Pompeius Rufus (Tr. Pl. 52), with the insignia of Sulla's augurate on the reverse and perhaps those of his colleague's decemvirate on the obverse.

<sup>1</sup> As Q. Ancharius, Tr. Pl. 59, and Pr. 56, was probably his son, his praetorship may be dated shortly before 87.

<sup>2</sup> For Brutus' praenomen, see Liv. *Per.* 89.

<sup>3</sup> Norbanus' cognomen remains doubtful (see Degrassi 130) since his connection with L. Norbanus Balbus, Cos. 19, is quite uncertain. The reading of Chr. 354 on his consulship in 83 is Pulbo. He probably held command in Sicily in 88 and 87 (Diod.). See Münzer, *Hermes* 67 (1932) 231–235.

<sup>4</sup> A coin, published in Müller (*Num. de l'Afrique* 2.51, no. 25, and p. 55; see Münzer, *RE*) was read to show that Sextilius was Pr(aetor) P(rovinciae) Af(ricae), or else Pr(o) P(raetore), etc., VII v(ir) ep(ulonum), but readings by Boissevain (*ZN* 29 [1912] 107–111) and Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 226f.) show that these coins are duoviral, that the source is the Julian colony of Hadrumetum, and the date Augustan.

<sup>5</sup> Seidel (*FA* 48) identifies the Aedile with this Metellus rather than his son the Consul of 60, though the Sergius Silus who is mentioned (*RE* no. 9, cf. 38; Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.102) would point to the latter if he were the one involved. If the tribunate of the Consul of 60 is correctly attributed to 68, he must have held the aedileship in 67 or else not at all, for he was a Legate under Pompey in 66.

<sup>6</sup> As Praetor he registered new citizens at Rome in 89, so the title *praetor* must refer to imperium as a promagistrate. For the suggestion that the Legate of Pompeius Strabo named in Liv. *Per.* 77 (*Pinna* Mss; *Pius*, Roszbach) is M. Caecilius Cornutus, see 89, Legates; and below, Legates, on Cornutus.

<sup>7</sup> This casts doubt on the correctness of App. *Mith.* 112, a passage in which Cassius appears among the prisoners surrendered by Mithridates. Mithridates assaulted Rhodes but did not capture it.

<sup>8</sup> Though quickly annulled, the existence of Marius' command is shown by his attempt to take over Sulla's army (Plut., through two military Tribunes; Val. Max., his Legate Gratidius).

<sup>9</sup> In Liv. *Per.* 75, the surrender of the Vestini is placed in 89, in *Per.* 76 it is placed with that of the other Paeligni in the proconsulate of Pompeius but before the fall of Asculum, which took place in 89. Perhaps the Vestini surrendered in 89 and the Paeligni in 88 and the epitomizer has combined both notices.

<sup>10</sup> There is no evidence sufficient to identify this commander, but if he served under Metellus Pius the passages regarding the death of Pompeidius Silo can be brought into relationship if not into accord. See Promagistrates, on Metellus Pius.

<sup>11</sup> On Cornutus, see 90, and 89, Legates. In Liv. *Per.* 76 the names are given as L. Cinna (*Pinna* Mss) et Caecilio Pio (*Pinna* Mss) legatis. Since the first Pinna is certainly Cinna the second may lack all authority. Moreover, Metellus Pius apparently held a proconsular command in Southern Italy (see Promagistrates) after his praetorship in 89. It is tempting to restore Cornutus on the basis of Cic. *Font.* 43, and Cichorius, *RS* 140f.

<sup>12</sup> The augural staff appears on the coins both of Sulla in the East and of Faustus Sulla, ca. 62 B. C., before he himself became an Augur, among symbols celebrating his father's honors. Sulla attained the augurate before starting for the East, for one of his demands before his return was the restoration of his priesthood (App. *BC* 1.79).

87 B.C.      A.U.C. 667

### Consuls

CN. OCTAVIUS CN. f. CN. n. (20) Pr. by 90

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. CINNA Pat. (106) Cos. 86–84, Pr. by 90

Cic. *Har. Resp.* 54; *Tusc.* 5.55; *Phil.* 13.2; 14.23; *Fast. Ant.*, De-grassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129f., 482f.; Ascon. 23C; App. *BC* 1.65—66; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.3; Eutrop. 5.4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Cinna, Cic. *Phil.* 11.1; Vell. 2.20.3; and on Octavius, Cic. *Planc.* 51.

Cinna was elected in Sulla's presence and swore to maintain his measures (Plut. *Sull.* 10.3—4; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.1; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 1.26 M), but in office soon attempted to carry a bill to enroll the new citizens and the freedmen in all the tribes (Cic. *Phil.* 8.7; Vell. 2.20.2; App. *BC* 1.64; Iul. Exup. 4; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl), and one to recall Marius and the other exiles (App.; Flor. 2.9.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 69.2). He was expelled from Rome by his colleague Octavius, and L. Cornelius Merula (see below) was elected in his place. He won the support of the army of Ap. Claudius at Nola, was soon joined by Marius and his partisans, and succeeded in overpowering his colleague, who suffered for his own slowness and lack of co-operation with other leaders (see below, Promagistrates), and occupied Rome (Cic. *Cat.* 3.24; *Sest.* 77; *Caecin.* 87; *Att.* 9.10.3; Diod. 38.1—3; Liv. *Per.* 79, and 80; Vell. 2.20—21; Val. Max. 1.6.10; 4.7.5; Plut. *Mar.* 41—43; *Sert.* 4.4—5.4; *Pomp.* 3.1; 4.1; App. *BC* 1.64—71; Gran. Lic. 23—29B; Flor. 2.9.10—13; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.1—9; Obseq. 56a; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 69.2; Oros. 5.19.8—19; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl). The Consul Octavius was killed in office (Cic. *Cat.* 3.24; *Har. Resp.* 54; *Phil.* 8.7; 13.1—2; *Tusc.* 5.55; *Fast. Cap.*, above; Jacoby, *FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Liv. *Per.* 80; Vell. 2.22.2; Ascon. 23C; Plut. *Mar.* 42.4—5; *Sull.* 12.8; App. *BC* 1.71; Flor. 2.9.14; Iul. Exup. 4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 69.2; Pacat. *Panegyrr. Theodos.* 46.2; Augustin. *CD* 3.27; Ampel. 42.2; *Schol. Bob.* 109, and 117 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl), and a reign of terror followed in which many senatorial opponents of Cinna and Marius were murdered (see above; Sisenna fr. 129 Peter; Cic. *Phil.* 1.34; 11.1; 14.23; *Vat.* 23; *ND* 2.14; 3.80—81; *Div.* 1.4; *Att.* 7.7.7; Sall. *Hist.* 1.77.7 M; Diod. 38.4; Vell. 2.22.1—4; Val. Max. 2.8.7; 4.3.14; 5.3.3, and 6.4; Ascon. 23C; Lucan 4.822; Plin. *NH* 2.92; Tac. *Hist.* 3.83; Plut. *Mar.* 43—45; *Sert.* 5.1—5; App. *BC* 1.71—75; Flor. 2.9.13—17; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.8—12; Eutrop. 5.7.3; Obseq. 56a; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.6; Ampel. 42.2; Oros. 5.19.19 and 23—24; Ammian. 30.8.9). The victors repealed the laws of Sulla (App. *BC* 1.73), and re-enacted the laws of Sulpicius (see 88, Tribunes of the Plebs; Vell. 2.20.2; on the tribes, Plut. *Mar.* 45.6; and on Marius' command in Asia, App. *BC* 1.75).

### Consul Suffectus

L. CORNELIUS - f. - n. MERULA Pat. (272)

Flamen Dialis, who was elected colleague of Octavius (see above). He abdicated his office when the Marians won, and when placed on trial abdicated his priesthood and committed suicide (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 129, 482f.; Diod. 38.3; Val. Max. 9.12.5; Vell. 2.20.3, and 22.2; Tac. *Ann.* 3.58; Plut. *Mar.* 41.1; 45.2; App. *BC* 1.65—66; 70; 74; Flor. 2.9.16; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.11a; 54.36.1; Augustin. *CD* 3.27). See Flamen Dialis.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

SEX. LUCILIUS<sup>1</sup> (15)

Thrown at Marius' command from the Tarpeian rock by P. Laenas, Tribune in 86 (Vell. 2.24.2; cf. Liv. *Per.* 80; Plut. *Mar.* 45.1; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.12). *See also* *Ann. Bern.* ed. loc.

P. MAGIUS (10)

A colleague of M. Vergilius (Cic. *Brut.* 179; see below).

? M. MARIUS GRATIDIANUS<sup>2</sup> (42) Pr. 85, 84

*Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 2.173, p. 62U; cf. Diod. 38.4.

? C. MILONIUS<sup>3</sup> (2)

M. VERGILIUS (\*1)

Instituted proceedings against Sulla at Cinna's instigation (Cic. *Brut.* 179; Plut. *Sull.* 10.4, emending Οὐσεργίνιος).

### Quaestors

? C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS<sup>4</sup> (214?) Pr. 80

*CIL* 12.2.662b, C. AARCELLUS. See 86, Promagistrates.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS<sup>5</sup> (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 743, cf. *SEG* 1.153; Cic. *Acad.* 2.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 74.1. Sent in advance by Sulla to Greece, he made Brutius Sura, the Legate of Sentius, return to Macedonia (Plut. *Sull.* 11.5; cf. *Cimon* 1.2). He had charge of Sulla's mint in Greece (Plut. *Luc.* 2.1—2; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.459—460). At the end of the year he was sent to Egypt and elsewhere to assemble a fleet (Cic. *Acad.* 2.11 and 61; Plut. *Luc.* 2.2—6; App. *Mith.* 33).

### Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS<sup>6</sup> (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Probably continued in command in Samnium. During the Bellum

Octavianum he made, at the Senate's command, an attempt to negotiate a peace with the Samnites (Sall. *Hist.* 1.28 M; App. *BC* 1.68; Gran. Lic. 27B; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.6—7). He came to Rome to oppose the Marians, but refused the request of the soldiers that he take command from the Consul Octavius (Plut. *Mar.* 42.3; cf. Gran. Lic. 25, and 29B). He approached Cinna as an Envoy of the Senate (Gran. Lic. 29B; cf. Plut. *Mar.* 43.1). He later retired to Africa (see 86, Promagistrates).

? C. CASSIUS (LONGINUS) (57) Cos. 96

Sent by decree of the Senate to take command of the army of Pompeius Strabo when the latter fell ill (Gran. Lic. 29B).

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

Sulla left him in command, probably pro praetore, of a legion which was besieging Nola, and which Cinna later won for the Marian forces (Liv. *Per.* 79; cf. Vell. 2.20.4; App. *BC* 1.65). Later when he refused to appear at the bidding of a Tribune, he was stripped of his imperium and sent into exile (Cic. *Dom.* 83).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Proconsul in command of the war against Mithridates (see 88, Consuls; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.711, 712—*ILS* 869a). He crossed to Greece and began to besiege Athens, providing armaments and supplies by cutting down groves and seizing temple treasures (Strabo 9.1.20, 398C; Liv. *Per.* 81; Plut. *Sull.* 11—12, cf. 19.6; *Luc.* 2; App. *Mith.* 30—33, and 54; *BC* 1.76; cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 747; Sisenna fr. 81 Peter; Diod. 38.7; Pausan. 1.20.5—7; 9.7.4—6). See Quaestors, on Lucullus.

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104—100, 86, Pr. 115

Cinna offered him the insignia of a Proconsul upon his arrival from Africa, but he refused. In the capture of Ostia and elsewhere however he exercised effective military command (Plut. *Mar.* 41.3—4; see Consuls). Either late in 87, or with his entrance upon the consulship in 86, he regained the formal command against Mithridates (App. *BC* 1.75; *Mith.* 51; Plut. *Mar.* 45.6).

C. NORBANUS (5) Cos. 83, Pr. 88?

Governor of Sicily (see 88, Praetors; Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.117). He kept Italiote forces out and himself captured Rhegium (Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.8; Diod. 37.2.13—14; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.347f.; *SEG* 1.418).

CN. POMPEIUS STRABO (\*14) Cos. 89

Proconsul (see 88, Promagistrates; App. *BC* 1.66). He played a dubious part in the *Bellum Octavianum*, though nominally on the side of Octavius and effective in repulsing the Marians from the



Janiculum, for he was intriguing for a second consulship. He died, while ill in a pestilence, as a result of a stroke of lightning (Sisenna fr. 129 Peter; Liv. *Per.* 79; Vell. 2.21.1-4; Val. Max. 5.5.4; Plut. *Pomp.* 1, and 3; App. *BC* 1.66-68, and 80; Gran. Lic. 25-29B; Obseq. 56a; Oros. 5.19.10-13 and 18).

#### C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia (see 93-87, Promagistrates). His Legate Bruttius Sura checked the advance of Mithridates in Greece, but Sulla sent him back to Macedonia (Plut. *Sulla* 11.4; App. *Mith.* 29; cf. *IG* 9.2.613; A. Plassart, *Mélanges Picard* 830-832; Cic. *Pis.* 84; *Verr.* 2.3.217). He lost Macedonia to the forces of Ariarathes and Taxiles (App. *Mith.* 35, and 41; Gran. Lic. 35B; Memnon in *FGH* 3B.352, 32).

#### ? P. SEXTILIUS (12) Pr. 89 or 88

See 88, Praetors. His authority in Africa, to which he had refused the Marian exiles entrance, almost certainly continued into 87.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

#### P. ANNIUS (17)

Tribune (App. *BC* 1.72), who executed M. Antonius (Val. Max. 8.9.2; 9.2.2; Plut. *Mar.* 44.1-4; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 307; *De Or.* 3.10; *Tusc.* 5.55; *Phil.* 1.34; Liv. *Per.* 80; Vell. 2.22.3; Lucan 2.122; Plut. *Ant.* 1; Flor. 2.9.14; Dio 45.47.1; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl).

#### AP. CLAUDIUS (12)

According to Appian (*BC* 1.68) he opened the gate of the Janiculum to the forces of Marius and Cinna (cf. however Liv. *Per.* 80; Gran. Lic. 25B; and see Bennett, *Cinna* 17).

#### ? C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA (88)

Commanded the troop of horse which killed the younger Crassus (Liv. *Per.* 80; cf. Flor. 2.9.14, who lists a Fimbria among the victims; see Legates, on the elder Crassus). According to Augustine (*CD* 3.27) Fimbria put some of the Julian family to death.

#### ? C. (MARCIVS) CENSORINUS (43)

Commanded the troop of horse which was sent to kill the Consul Octavius (App. *BC* 1.71; see above, Consuls).

### Legates, Envoys

#### 1. M. ANTONIUS (1, 28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (7) Cos. 102, Pr. 109?

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (8) Cos. 78, Pr. 81

Sent by the Senate to Metellus Pius to urge him to negotiate a peace with the Samnites and come to the defence of Rome (Gran. Lic. 25B; cf. App. *BC* 1.68; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.6–7).

2. C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA (88)

Sent by Marius and Cinna to the Samnites to concede terms which had been refused by Metellus and the Senate, and won their support for the Marians (Gran. Lic. 29B; cf. Liv. *Per.* 80; App. *BC* 1.68).

3. Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Headed a delegation sent by the Senate to negotiate with Marius and Cinna (Gran. Lic. 29B; cf. Diod. 38.2).

### Legates, Lieutenants

C. BRUTTIUS SURA (10, Supb. 3.218)

Legatus pro quaestore of C. Sentius in Macedonia (Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 241; *IG* 9.2.613; A. Plassart, *Mélanges Picard* 830–832; cf. Gäbler, *Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 3.73, no. 225). Checked the advance of Mithridates in Greece, but was ordered back to Macedonia by Sulla (Plut. *Sull.* 11.4; App. *Mith.* 29).

? L. HORTENSIVS (6) Pr. —

See 86, Legates. He recruited forces for Sulla and joined him in the autumn.

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS<sup>7</sup> (61) Cos. 97

Legate under Octavius (Gran. Lic. 25, and 29B; cf. App. *BC* 1.69). When his son was killed by Fimbria he committed suicide (Cic. *Sest.* 48; *De Or.* 3.10; *Scaur.* 1–3, Oxford text; *Tusc.* 5.55; Diod. 37.29.5; Liv. *Per.* 80; Ascon. 23, and 25C; Lucan 2.124; Plut. *Crass.* 4.1; 6.3; Flor. 2.9.14; App. *BC* 1.72; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

No title preserved. Commanded the left wing at Chaeronea in 86, and in 87 distinguished himself in the siege of the Piraeus (App. *Mith.* 32).

? C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

See Promagistrates.

? (M.) MARIUS (GRATIDIANUS)<sup>8</sup> (42) Pr. 85, 84

Probably the Marius who defeated Servilius at Ariminum (Gran. Lic. 27B).

? C. MILONIUS<sup>9</sup> (2)

See Tribunes of the Plebs. Returned in command of part of Cinna's forces, and met his death in battle on the Janiculum (Gran. Lic. 23, and 25B).

## ? (L.) MUNATIUS (PLANCUS) (28)

No title preserved. The man honored at Delos (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.830, 831) and Sulla's officer at Chalcis (App. *Mith.* 34) are probably the same. See *I. de Délos* 4.1.1695-1697.

## CN. PAPIRIUS CARBO (38) Cos. 85, 84, 82

A leading officer in the Marian forces, no title preserved (Liv. *Per.* 79, and 80; App. *BC* 1.67, and 69; Gran. Lic. 23B; Flor. 2.9.13; Oros. 5.19.9).

PLAUTIUS<sup>10</sup> (7)

Legate, presumably serving under Metellus Pius. He defeated Samnite forces which had joined Marius and Cinna (Liv. *Per.* 80).

## Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83?

Fled with Cinna and returned as one of his chief officers (Liv. *Per.* 79; Plut. *Sert.* 4.4-5.3; App. *BC* 1.65; Flor. 2.9.13; Gran. Lic. 23B; Oros. 5.19.9). His forces encountered those of Pompeius Strabo (Sisenna fr. 129 Peter; Liv. *Per.* 79; Val. Max. 5.5.4; Gran. Lic. 25B; Oros. 5.19.10-13), and shared in the battle on the Janiculum (Liv. *Per.* 80; cf. Gran. Lic. 25B). He opposed giving leadership to Marius, and the reign of terror (Plut. *Sert.* 5).

? (P.) SERVILIUS (VATIA ISAURICUS)<sup>11</sup> (4, cf. 93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Driven back from Ariminum by a certain Marius (Gran. Lic. 27B; see above, on Marius Gratidianus) who took over his army.

VALERIUS<sup>12</sup> Pat. (\*57?)

Betrayed Ostia to Marius (Gran. Lic. 25B; cf. Liv. *Per.* 79; Plut. *Mar.* 42.1; App. *BC* 1.67; Oros. 5.19.17).

## Prefects

## ? P. CAELIUS (13)

Placed in command of Placentia by Octavius. Aged and ailing, he committed suicide rather than be captured by the forces of Cinna (Val. Max. 4.7.5).

## Pontifices

## ? 87: C. IULIUS CAESAR STRABO Pat. (135)

*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.6—*ILS* 48. Killed by the Marians (Cic. *Brut.* 307;

*De Or.* 3.10; *Tusc.* 5.55; *Liv. Per.* 80; *Val. Max.* 5.3.3.; 9.2.2; *Ascon.* 25C; *Suet. Cal.* 60; *App. BC* 1.72; *Flor.* 2.9.14; *Augustin. CD* 3.27).

### Augurs

M. ANTONIUS (28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102

Augur (*Schol. Bern.* on *Lucan* 2.121, p. 57 U). See above, Tribunes of the Soldiers, on P. Annius.

### Flamen Dialis

?-87: L. CORNELIUS MERULA Pat. (272) Cos. Suff. 87

Vell. 2.20.3; *App. BC* 1.65, and 74; *Augustin. CD* 3.27. See above, Consul Suffectus.

Successor: C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Nominated in late 87, or before January 13, 86, while Marius was still alive, but never inaugurated (Vell. 2.43.1; cf. *Suet. Iul.* 1.2). See L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 36 (1941) 121.

<sup>1</sup> The name Licinius in Livy (Λουκῖνος in Plutarch) is doubtful, since the praenomen Sextus does not appear in the Licinian family. The accounts in the other sources appear to refer to the same incident (see Münzer, *RE*, and Niccolini, *FTP* 235f.).

<sup>2</sup> Of the three senators, C. Milonius, Q. Sertorius, and C. Marius (termed ἔτερος in *App. BC* 1.65) who fled with Cinna, two, Milonius and Marius, who must be Marius Gratidianus since the younger Marius went into exile with his father, are believed to be among the six Tribunes of the Plebs who also fled from Rome with Cinna (*Liv. Per.* 79; *Gran. Lic.* 23 B; *Lange* 3.129; *Niccolini FTP* 233). The *Berne Scholia* confirm it in the case of Marius since Catulus probably died before the end of the year. On Milonius, see also Legates.

<sup>3</sup> See note 2.

<sup>4</sup> If the Proquaestor of the Samothracian inscription may be identified with the Praetor of 80, we may suppose that his career in the period of Sulla roughly paralleled that of Lucullus.

<sup>5</sup> Lucullus' quaestorship is dated, perhaps rightly, in 88 by Sobeck (29) along with the consulship of Sulla. This year is the latest possible date and receives some slight support from the distinction made by Cicero between Lucullus' service as Quaestor and as Proquaestor (*Acad.* 2.1 and 4 and 11). See also *I. de Délos* 4.1.1620.

<sup>6</sup> Metellus' title is not recorded in our sources, but his dealings with Samnites, Senate and Consuls show that he possessed imperium though he deferred to the Consul.

<sup>7</sup> Bennett (*Cinna* 26) identifies the Legate with the son (*RE* 62), not the father. This is possible but improbable in view of the father's recent military fame. Nor does *vivus* in Cicero *Sest.* 48 with certainty imply that he would have been spared.

<sup>8</sup> The younger Marius was probably with his father while Gratidianus, who had been with Cinna, was sent north (*App.*; see Bennett, *Cinna* 15f.).

<sup>9</sup> No title is recorded. Bennett (*Cinna* 13) favors the name Milo.

<sup>10</sup> He may be identified with the author of the *Lex Plautia Papiria* of 89, M. Plautius Silvanus.

<sup>11</sup> This Servilius may possibly be identified with P. Servilius Vatia (Isauricus) who celebrated a triumph in 88, and at some time joined Sulla in Greece.

<sup>12</sup> Valerius may possibly be identified with the L. Valerius Flaccus who became Consul Suffectus in 86 after the death of Marius (see 86, Consul Suffectus).

86 B.C.      A.U.C. 668

### Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. CINNA Pat. (106) Cos. 87, 85, 84

C. MARIUS C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, Pr. 115

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 482f.; *Liv. Per.* 80, without a comitia; *Vell.* 2.23.1; *App. BC* 1.75; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; on Cinna, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.713, 891; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 69.3; *Oros.* 5.19.23; *Schol. Bob.* 109 Stangl; and on Marius, *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f.; *Elogium, Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 195; *Val. Max.* 8.15.7; 9.15.1; *Plin. NH* 11.252; *Plut. Mar.* 45.1; *Flor.* 2.9.17; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 67.6.

Cinna's rule was termed a tyranny (*Cic. Phil.* 1.34; 2.108; *Brut.* 227; *ND* 3.81; *Sall. Hist.* 1.64M; *Val. Max.* 6.9.6; *Vell.* 2.23.3; *Plut. Caes.* 1.1; *Sull.* 22.1; *Tac. Ann.* 1.1; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 67.6). Marius died on January 13 (*Cic. ND* 3.81; *Rosc. Amer.* 33; *Liv. Per.* 80, with the date; *Vell.* 2.23.1; *Plut. Mar.* 45.2—46.5; *App. BC* 1.75; *Flor.* 2.9.17; *Oros.* 5.19.23). See 88, Promagistrates.

### Consul Suffectus

L. VALERIUS C. ? f. L. n. FLACCUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (\*57) Pr. ca. 93

Elected before February 5 (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.891; cf. *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 482f.). Carried a law to permit debtors to settle debts for one-fourth of the principal sum (*Vell.* 2.23.2; cf. *Cic. Font.* 1.1; *Quinct.* 17; *Sall. Cat.* 33.2; see *ESAR* 1.270f.). Also succeeded Marius in the command against Mithridates, but after losing some of his forces on the way to the East and some to Sulla, and alienating many more, he was killed in a mutiny which was led by his Legate Fimbria (*Cic. Flacc.* 61, and *Fr. Mediol.*; *Diod.* 38.8.1; *Strabo* 13.1.27, 594c; *Liv. Per.* 82; *Vell.* 2.24.1; *Plut. Sull.* 20.1; *Luc.* 7.2; *App. BC* 1.75, with dating unclear; *Mith.* 51—53; Memnon in *FGrH* 3B.353, 34; *Dio* 30—35, fr. 105.1—5; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 70.1; *Oros.* 6.2.9; cf. *Sall. Hist.* 3.33; 5.13M; *Liv. Per.* 98, on the Valerian legions). See Bennett, *Cinna* 45–50.

## Censors

L. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS<sup>2</sup> (75) Cos. 91

M. PERPERNA M. f. M. n. (5) Cos. 92

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.143; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 482f.; Val. Max. 8.13.4; Plin. *NH* 7.156; Dio 41.14.5. In the lection of the Senate Philippus passed over his uncle Ap. Claudius Pulcher, one of the exiles (Cic. *Dom.* 84). L. Valerius Flaccus, the only living patrician censorius, was named Princeps Senatus (Liv. *Per.* 83; see 89, on M. Aemilius Scaurus), and the roll of citizens numbered 463,000 (Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 85, p. 151 Helm).

## Praetors

? L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIAGENUS (ASIATICUS) Pat. (338) Cos. 83  
See 85, Promagistrates.

## Aedile or Iudex Quaestionis

P. ANTISTITIUS<sup>3</sup> (18)

Presided over the suit to recover the booty from Asculum from the estate of Pompeius Strabo, and betrothed his daughter to the young Pompey (Plut. *Pomp.* 4.1-3; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 230; Val. Max. 5.3.5). See Seidel, *FA* 49.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

P. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*14?)

The Tribune who hurled the ex-Tribune Lucilius from the Tarpeian rock (Vell. 2.24.2; see 87, Tribunes of the Plebs).

## Quaestors

? HIRTULEIUS (1)

He established *tabulae dodrantariae et quadrantariae* under the Valerian law (see above, Consul Suffectus; Cic. *Font.* 1-2; cf. *ESAR* 1.270f.), therefore in 86 or 85 soon after its passage.

## Promagistrates

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS<sup>4</sup> (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Withdrew to Africa, which he held until driven out by Fabius Hadrianus, then to Liguria, and in 83 joined Sulla in Italy (Liv. *Per.* 84; Plut. *Crass.* 6.2; cf. App. *BC* 1.80).

? C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (214?) Pr. 80

Probably the Proquaestor AARCELLUS who is named in an inscription of Samothrace (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.662b). See 87, Quaestors.

L. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

He captured Athens on March 1 (Plut. *Sull.* 14.6), then the Piraeus, and was victorious in two important engagements against two Mithridatic armies, first at Chaeronea and later at Orchomenos (Liv. *Per.* 81—82; Plut. *Sull.* 14.1—21.4; App. *Mith.* 33—51; Flor. 1.40.10—11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.7; Eutrop. 5.6; Augustin. *CD* 2.24; Oros. 6.2.4—7; cf. also, on Athens, Vell. 2.23.3—5; Strabo 9.1.15, 396c, and 20, 398c; Pausan. 1.20.4; Gran. Lic. 33B; Obseq. 56b; on Chaeronea, Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.17; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4; Memnon in *FGrH* 3B.352, 32; Pausan. 9.40.7; 10.34.2; on Orchomenos, Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.12; Polyæn. 8.9.2; Gran. Lic. 33B; Ammian. 16.12.2). Acclaimed Imperator (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.720, 83B.C.). See Holleaux, *REG* 32 (1919) 320—337, and *SEG* 1.175; Daux, *Delphes* 481ff.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 745; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.714—*ILS* 865—I. de Délos 4.1.1620; Cic. *Acad.* 2.11; *Arch.* 11, *quaestore*). See below, Legates.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

ERUCIUS (1)

No title preserved. According to Juba (quoted in Plut. *Sull.* 16.8), he, and not Gabinius, saved Chaeronea from attack by the forces of Mithridates. He captured the post of Thurium above Chaeronea (Plut. *Sull.* 16.8; 18.1; cf. 17.4—6). Possibly Prefect of Chaeronea (Plut. *Sull.* 16.8).

A. GABINIUS (10)

Plut. *Sull.* 16.8, χιλιάρχος. According to Plutarch he received charge of the town of Chaeronea (Plut. *Sull.* 16.8; 17.6—7; cf. 18.1; and for the praenomen, App. *Mith.* 66).

L. (MINUCIUS) BASILUS (37)

(C) τοῦ τέλους ταξίαρχος who distinguished himself at the battle of Orchomenos (App. *Mith.* 50—51). On the identification, see Münzer, *RE*.

### Legates, Envoys

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Sent by Sulla to Crete, Cyrene, Egypt, Syria, and Rhodes, where

he had most success, to raise a fleet among the free and allied states (Plut. *Luc.* 2.2—3.3; App. *Mith.* 33, and 51; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 74.2; cf. Cic. *Acad.* 2.11; Joseph. *AJ* 14.114), late in 87 and through 86.

### Legates, Lieutenants

#### C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA (88)

Legate of the Consul Valerius Flaccus, whom he killed in a mutiny. He seized command of Valerius' army (Diod. 38.8.1—2; Liv. *Per.* 82; Strabo 13.1.27, 594c; Vell. 2.24.1; Plut. *Sull.* 23.6; *Luc.* 7.2; Memnon in *FGrH* 3B.353, 34, and 356, 40; App. *Mith.* 51—53; Dio 30—35, fr. 104.1—5; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 70.1; Oros. 6.2.9; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.78M).

#### L. HORTENSIVS (6) Pr. —

Legate of Sulla (Plut. *Sull.* 17.7; Gran. Lic. 35B). Brought Sulla reinforcements before the battle of Chaeronea, and took an important part in the battle (Plut. *Sull.* 15.3—4; 17.7; 19.1—3; Memnon 32, in *FGrH* 3B.352f.; App. *Mith.* 43).

#### L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

Commanded the left wing of Sulla's army at Chaeronea (Plut. *Sull.* 17—19; App. *Mith.* 43).

#### Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (66)

Appointed by the Consul Valerius as Legate in Fimbria's place, and left as Legatus pro praetore at Byzantium when Fimbria went on to Chalcedon. He was driven out by the mutineers (App. *Mith.* 52; Dio 30—35, fr. 104.4—5; see above, on Fimbria).

#### C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. ca. 80

No title preserved. Appointed by Sulla to take charge of the siege of the Athenian Acropolis (Plut. *Sull.* 14.7; App. *Mith.* 39; Pausan. 1.20.6).

#### SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (60)

Legate under Sulla (Plut. *Sull.* 17.7), who had a part in the battle of Chaeronea (Plut.; App. *Mith.* 43).

### Augurs

#### 97—86: C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104—100, 86, Pr. 115

See above, Consuls; and 97, Augurs.

<sup>1</sup> Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 42, no. 27) infers from a passage in *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl, which includes a quotation from Cic. *Flacc.*, that the Consul Suffectus was a brother of C. Valerius Flaccus, who celebrated a triumph from Gaul and Spain in 81 (Gran. Lic. 39 B). He identifies C. Flaccus with the Consul of 93.



<sup>2</sup> On the census, see *ESAR* 1.217, and Bennett, *Cinna* 44f. Censorinus (*DN* 23.7) refers to the placing of a sundial in the Forum by the Censor Marcus Philippus, but since Scipio Nasica is said to be Censor *aliquanto post* he may refer to Q. Marcus Philippus, Censor 164.

<sup>3</sup> Klebs (*RE*) plausibly identifies Antistius with the Tribune of 88 who died an aedilicius in 82. See Vell. 2.26.2; App. *BC* 1.88; Plut. *Pomp.* 9.2–3; Oros. 5.20.4, on his death.

<sup>4</sup> As Metellus Pius never surrendered his imperium his party considered that his possession of it was continuous (App. *BC* 1.81, ἀνθυπάτω ὄντε, with Sulla), but the Marians doubtless had abrogated it as in the cases of Ap. Claudius and Sulla.

85 B.C.      A.U.C. 669

### Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. CINNA Pat. (106) Cos. 87, 86, 84, Pr. ca. 89

CN. PAPIRIUS CN. f. C. n. CARBO (38) Cos. 84, 82

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.892; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 482f.; App. *BC* 1.75; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Carbo, *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f. In this year the Consuls began some preparations against Sulla's prospective return from the East (Liv. *Per.* 83; App. *BC* 1.76–77; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 69.4).

### Praetors

? M. MARIUS GRATIDIANUS<sup>1</sup> (42) Pr. 84?

Anticipating a joint declaration agreed upon by the Praetors and supported by the Tribunes of the Plebs, Marius issued by himself an edict establishing an office to test and eliminate the debased coins which had issued under the law of Livius Drusus (see 91, Tribunes of the Plebs), and gained high honor and popularity (Cic. *Off.* 3.80–81; Plin. *NH* 33.132; 34.27; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 223; *Leg.* 3.36; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 10; Ascon. 84C; Senec. *Ira* 3.18.1; Firm. *Mat.* 1.3; and on the coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.xlii; Herzog, *Tess. Num.* 11f.; Frank, *ESAR* 1.266f.).

### Quaestors

? M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Varro, *Sat. Men.* 478B (212, 8, Riese), *inde caballum reduxi ad censorem*. According to Cichorius (*RS* 219f.), he thus changed from the equestrian order to the senatorial in this censorship. As he attained the age of 30 in 86 he probably made the change as Quaestor Designatus for 85.

## Promagistrates

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Probably Proconsul in Africa. See 86 and 83, Promagistrates.

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIAGENUS (ASIATICUS)<sup>2</sup> Pat. (338) Cos. Suff. 83, Pr. 86?

Carried on war with Illyrian and Thracian tribesmen in Illyricum, including the Maedi, who in late 85 or early 84 raided even Delphi (App. *Illyr.* 5; cf. Plut. *Numa* 12.6–8, a propos of the war with the Gauls in 387; Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 84, p. 151 Helm; see *Fouilles de Delphes* 3.54, and 55).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Proconsul (cf. App. *Mith.* 59). He negotiated with Mithridates, first through Archelaus in Greece, and then face to face in the Troad, the peace of Dardanus, on the basis of the situation before the war (Diod. 38.6; Liv. *Per.* 83; Strabo 13.1.27, 594c; Vell. 2.23.6; Plut. *Sull.* 22.2–24.4; *Luc.* 4.1; App. *Mith.* 54–58, and 64, and 112; Gran. *Lic.* 33–35B; Memnon 35, in *FGrH* 3B.354; Flor. 1.40.11–13; Eutrop. 5.7.2; Oros. 6.2.9; cf. *FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Sall. *Hist.* 4.69.11–12M; Strabo 12.3.34, 558c). He sent an expedition into Thrace (Liv. *Per.* 83; App. *Mith.* 55; Plut. *Sull.* 23.1; Gran. *Lic.* 35B; Eutrop. 5.7.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.7; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 84). He outmanoeuvred Fimbria and took over his army (Liv. *Per.* 83; Strabo 13.1.27, 594c; Vell. 2.24.1; Plut. *Sull.* 24.4–25.1; App. *Mith.* 59–60; Oros. 6.2.11), and proceeded to punish, reward, and reorganize the communities of Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 32; *QF* 1.1.33; *Verr.* 2.1.89; Plut. *Sull.* 25.2; *Luc.* 4.1–3, cf. 20.4; App. *Mith.* 61–63; Gran. *Lic.* 35B; Cassiod. *Chr. ad ann.* 84; cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 745, Chios; Strabo 13.3.5, 621c, Magnesia; 13.1.27, 594c, Ilium; *OGIS* 441, Stratoniceia; Cic. *QF* 1.1.33, Rhodes, and also Strabo 14.2.3, 652c; Tac. *Ann.* 4.56).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor (see 85, Promagistrates). Bringing a fleet into the Aegean, he freed Chios and other places, and after refusing to assist Fimbria against Mithridates at Pitane aided Sulla to cross the Hellespont (Plut. *Luc.* 3.3–4.1; App. *Mith.* 52, and 56; Oros. 6.2.10). Sulla placed him in charge of the collection of indemnities and taxes in Asia, and of the coinage (Plut. *Luc.* 4.1; cf. Cic. *Acad.* 2.1; Plut. *Sull.* 25.2; *Luc.* 20; App. *Mith.* 62; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.459f.).

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (168) Cos. 93

Held a command in Transalpine Gaul for some years before 81 (Cic.

*Quinct.* 28, and cf. 24 on the date; Caes. *BG* 1.47.4; *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl; on his coins, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.388-390).

### Legates, Lieutenants

#### C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA (88)

Assuming illegal command of the army of Valerius Flaccus, he defeated the forces of Mithridates' son at Miletopolis and penned in Mithridates himself at Pitane, in addition to sacking Cyzicus and Ilium (*FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Diod. 38.8; Liv. *Per.* 83, and fr. 20 in Augustin. *CD* 3.7; Vell. 2.24.1; Strabo 13.1.27, 594c; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.5; Plut. *Sull.* 23.6; *Luc.* 3.4-8; App. *Mith.* 52-53, and 56; Gran. Lic. 33B; Memnon 34, in *FGrH* 3B.353, and 40, *ibid.* 356; Dio 30-35, fr. 104.6-7; Obseq. 56b; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 70.2-4; Oros. 6.2.9-11). When his army was taken over by Sulla at Thyatira he committed suicide in the Asclepieium at Pergamum (*FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Diod. 38.8; Liv. *Per.* 83; Vell. 2.24.1; Strabo 13.1.27, 594c; Plut. *Sull.* 25.1; App. *Mith.* 59-60; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 70.4; Oros. 6.2.9-11).

#### L. HORTENSIVS (6) Pr. —

Legate of Sulla (Gran. Lic. 35B). Repulsed the raids of Dardani and Maedi in Thrace (Gran. Lic.; see Promagistrates, on Sulla).

#### L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

See 86, and 84, Legates.

#### C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 81 or 80

Assigned by Sulla the task of restoring Nicomedes of Bithynia and Ariobarzanes of Cappadocia to their thrones (App. *Mith.* 60; cf. Gran. Lic. 35B; Flor. 1.40.12; Memnon 35, in *FGrH* 3B.354).

<sup>1</sup> The date of the praetorship of Marius may possibly be 86 (see D.-G. 5.224, note 12, and Herzog, *Tess. Num.* 11f.). It can hardly be later than 85 if he completed a second praetorship and was an ex-Praetor at the time of his death in 82 (see 84, Praetors). See 87, Tribunes of the Plebs.

<sup>2</sup> A solution for the knotty problem of the date of Scipio's command in Illyricum (or Macedonia) has been suggested by G. Daux (*Delphes aux II<sup>e</sup> et au I<sup>er</sup> siècle*, 392-397). As against Pomtow (*RhM* 51 [1896] 329ff., esp. 364-376), he keeps the Ms reading in Appian τὸ Δελφικόν, and accepts in Plutarch the emendation of δέ to τε in περί τε τὰ Μηριδατικά (see A.-J. Reinach, *BCH* 34 [1910] 249-330, esp. 313-321; Münzer, *RE*, Supp. 3.261). Eusebius's synchronism of the burning of the temple at Delphi (exaggerated) and that of the Capitolium in Rome falls into place. It remains difficult to explain Appian's reference to 32 years since the first conflicts between Romans and Celts. Perhaps his number should be emended to 302, i. e., since 387 B. C., otherwise it may refer to the triumph of Metellus Delmaticus 32 years before in 117. For earlier discussions, see Gäbler, *RE* s. v. "Makedonia," 766 (dates Scipio in 88); and Zippel, *Römische Herrschaft in Illyricum* 190.

\* Valerius' title is not recorded. Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 42) holds that there was an interval between his consulship and the command from which he triumphed (see 81, Promagistrates). From Cicero it appears that he was governor of Gaul in 83, but the fragment of the *Pro Flacco* preserved in *Schol. Bob.* indicates that the son of the L. Valerius Flaccus, Cos. 86, who was killed in Asia by Fimbria, took refuge in Gaul with his uncle, presumably in 85. The coins are dated by Grueber to 83 and later, when Cicero tells us he was using the title Imperator.

84 B.C.      A.U.C. 670

### Consuls

CN. PAPIRIUS CN. f. C. n. CARBO (38) Cos. 85, 82, Pr. ca. 89

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. CINNA Pat. (106) Cos. 87, 86, 85

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 482f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Carbone II et Scribonio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Carbo, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.683; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.11 and 34; and on Cinna, *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f.

Cinna was killed early in the year by mutinous troops at Ancona while arranging passage for his army to Epirus (*Liv. Per.* 83; Vell. 2.24.5; Plut. *Sert.* 6.1; *Pomp.* 5.1–2; App. *BC* 1.77–78; Iul. Exup. 4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 69.4; Oros. 5.19.24; Zonar. 10.1). Carbo continued Cinna's preparations against Sulla's return from the East (*Liv. Per.* 84; App. *BC* 1.78), and continued in Picenum and Cisalpine Gaul until checked by Pompey (Plut. *Pomp.* 5–6). As unfavorable auspices prevented the holding of elections he remained sole Consul throughout the rest of the year (*Fast. Cap.*; Vell. 2.24.5; Plut. *Pomp.* 5.2).

### Praetors

C. FABIVS HADRIANUS<sup>1</sup> (82) Africa

*Liv. Per.* 84, Praetor. Drove Metellus Pius out of Africa (*Liv.*; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 241 Stangl; see Promagistrates, on Metellus).

? M. MARIUS GRATIDIANUS (42) Pr. 85?

Twice Praetor (Ascon. 84 C; cf. Val. Max. 9.2.1, *praetor*; Firm. Mat. 1.3, *praetorius vir*; see 85, note 1).

### Quaestors

M. FONTEIVS<sup>2</sup> (12) Pr. 75 Q. Urbanus

Cic. *Font.* 1 and 5.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (170) Pr. 76

Served under Licinius Murena in Asia Minor (*I. v. Priene*, 121, line 44).

C. VERRES<sup>3</sup> (\*6.2471) Pr. 74

Assigned to serve under the Consul Papirius Carbo in Picenum (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.11 and 34-40, and 3.177; Ps.-Ascon. 206, 208, 226 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 329, 332f. Stangl).

### Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul (App. *BC* 1.80) in Africa, from which he was expelled by Fabius Hadrianus and apparently retired to Liguria (App. *BC* 1.80).

? L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIAGENUS (ASIATICUS) Pat. (338) Cos. 83, Pr. 86?

See 85, Promagistrates.

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Proconsul (cf. App. *BC* 1.80). Returned from Asia to Greece, and while negotiating with the Senate in Rome and recovering from an illness prepared for his return with his army to Italy (Plut. *Sull.* 26-27; *Pomp.* 5-6; App. *BC* 1.77-79; cf. Strabo 10.1.9, 447c, on his illness; 13.1.54, 609c, and Lucian *Zeux.* 3, on his booty from Athens; Nepos *Att.* 4; Pausan. 10.21.6, on booty from Delphi; and for games in his honor, *IG*<sup>2</sup>.2.1036).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor in Asia. See 85, Promagistrates.

L. LICINIUS MURENA<sup>4</sup> (122) Pr. —

Sulla left him in command in Asia, probably as a Proprætor, where he assembled ships for action against the pirates, and annexed most of the principality of Cibyra (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.89; Strabo 13.4.17, 631c; App. *Mith.* 64, and 93; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 74.2; cf. Memnon 36, *FGrH* 3B.354, who describes him as the governor sent by the Senate).

L. MANLIUS (TORQUATUS?) Pat. (29, 79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68

Proquaestor, who issued a gold and a silver coinage for Sulla in the East (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.461f.; Bahrfeld, *RGMP* 25-28). See Nepos *Att.* 1.4; and on his presence in Athens, Cic. *Fin.* 1.39.

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (168) Cos. 93

Continued in command, presumably as Proconsul, of Transalpine Gaul. See 85, and 83-81, Promagistrates.

### Prefects

C. ANTONIUS (HIBRIDA) (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Either in 84 or earlier he committed depredations while Prefect of

cavalry in Greece, for which he was later called to account (Ascon. 84C; see 76, Praetors, on M. Lucullus).

<sup>1</sup> The title Praetor in Livy may refer either to a magistracy in the city or to a prorogued command. Ps.-Asconius found his sources quite confused: *ut alii aiunt legatus, ut alii putant vel pro praetore vel praetor*.

<sup>2</sup> The date of the quaestorship of Fonteius is subsequent to the Valerian law regulating payment of debts (see 86, Consuls) and before Sulla's return to Italy in 83 (Cic.).

<sup>3</sup> Büzl, *De Prov. Rom. Quaest.* (Diss. Leipzig, 1893) 55, and Lübker, *Lex.*<sup>8</sup>, date the quaestorship of Verres in 82, Carbo's third consulship; but Cicero quite clearly dates it 14 years before the trial and one year before the consulship of Scipio in 83.

<sup>4</sup> Murena's title remains uncertain. No definite date is known for his praetorship. In the Greek inscriptions (see 83, and 81, Promagistrates) he is termed Imperator, and according to Cicero (*Mur.* 15) celebrated his triumph *ex praetura* in 81. Unless he held the praetorship by 87 he could have secured regular election only in 81. Here as elsewhere Cicero may be referring to the holder of an imperium pro praetore (Sulla's acts were all validated later by the Senate) as Praetor and his office as praetura. See 93–87, Promagistrates, on Sentius; and Cic. *Pis.* 84, *Sentio praetore*.

83 B.C.      A.U.C. 671

### Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. SCIPIO ASIATICUS (ASIAGENUS) Pat. (338)  
Pr. 86?

C. NORBANUS — f. — n. (5) Pr. 88 or 87

Cic. *Quinct.* 24; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 484f.; Tac. *Hist.* 3.72; App. *BC* 1.82; Flor. 2.9.18; Obseq. 57; Eutrop. 5.7; Chr. 354 (Asiatico II et Pulbo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione et Narbone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.37.

Sulla won Scipio's army away from him at Teanum and took him prisoner, but dismissed him unharmed<sup>1</sup> (Cic. *Phil.* 12.27; 13.2; Diod. 38.16; Liv. *Per.* 85; Vell. 2.25.2; Plut. *Sull.* 28.1–3; *Sert.* 6.1–2; *Pomp.* 7.3; App. *BC* 1.82, and 85, and 95; Flor. 2.9.19; Dio 30—35, fr. 107.2; Eutrop. 5.7.4; Iul. Exup. 7; *Schol. Bob.* 126 Stangl). Norbanus was defeated near Mt. Tifata<sup>2</sup> and retreated to Capua where he maintained himself for a time (Sulla fr. 18 Peter; *FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Liv. *Per.* 85; Vell. 2.25.2; Plut. *Sull.* 27.5; 28.3; *Sert.* 6.1; App. *BC* 1.84—86; Flor. 2.9.19; Eutrop. 5.7.4; Iul. Exup. 7; Oros. 5.20.2).

### Praetors

P. ? BURRIENUS (*RE* 3.1070) Pr. Urbanus  
Cic. *Quinct.* 25 and 30 and 69.

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (ARVINA)<sup>3</sup> (40)

Vell. 2.26.2, an ex-Praetor in 82; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 3.10; *Brut.* 311; Val. Max. 9.2.3.

Q. SERTORIUS (3)

First assisted Scipio and Norbanus against Sulla, then retired to Etruria, and proceeded from there to his province of Nearer Spain (Plut. *Sert.* 6.1–3; App. *BC* 1.86; *Ib.* 101; cf. Iul. Exup. 7–8, still in Rome at the end of the year).

### Aediles of the Plebs

? L. CRITONIUS<sup>4</sup> (2)

? M. FANNIUS (15) Pr. 80

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.314f.; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 756, no. 272.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (52)

Carried a bill to colonize Capua (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.89, 92–93, and 98). He induced the litigants in the case of Quinctius to delay proceedings (Cic. *Quinct.* 29 and 63 and 65).

### Quaestors

M. (PUPIUS) PISO (CÁLPURNIANUS FRUGI) (\*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Assigned to serve under the Consul Scipio, but refused to do so (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.37). See D.–G. 2.69, no. 15.

### Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul (App. *BC* 1.80–81). With Sulla in Campania (App. *BC* 1.80, and 81, and 84–86; Dio 30–35, fr. 106).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Proconsul (App. *BC* 1.80–81) and Imperator (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.720, and 2828). Invading Italy, he drew possible support away from his opponents by accepting the registration of new citizens as it stood, defeated Norbanus, won over Scipio's army to himself, and rallied many other leaders to him (Plut. *Sull.* 27.1–28.3; *Pomp.* 6.1–8.3; *Sert.* 6.1–2; *Crass.* 6.2–3; App. *BC* 1.79–86; cf. Sulla fr. 18 Peter; *ILS* 251, and 3240; Cic. *Brut.* 227; *Leg. Man.* 8; *Font.* 6; *Phil.* 12.27; 13.2; *FGrH* 2 B.1151, no. 252; Liv. *Per.* 85, and 86; Vell. 2.25.1–4; Val. Max. 5.2.9; Flor. 2.9.18–20; Obseq. 57; Eutrop. 5.7.4; Iul. Exup. 7; Oros. 5.20.1–2).

C. FABIVS HADRIANVS (82) Pr. 85 or 84

Propraetor in Africa (Oros. 5.20.3; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 241 Stangl). See 84, and 82, Promagistrates.

M. IUNIVS SILANVS (170) Pr. 77

Served, probably as a Proquaestor, under L. Licinius Murena in Asia (*I. v. Priene* 121, line 40, cf. p. 311). See below, on Licinius Murena.

L. LICINIVS LVCVLLVS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor in Asia (Cic. *Acad.* 2.2; cf. 85, and 84, Promagistrates).

L. LICINIVS MURENA (122) Pr. —

Propraetor in Asia (Cic. *Mur.* 15). Invaded Pontic territory both in 83 and 82 in violation of Sulla's agreement with Mithridates, but was repulsed in 82 with serious losses, and ordered, perhaps in 81, by Sulla to cease hostilities (App. *Mith.* 64—66, and 112; Memnon 36, in *FGrH* 3B.354; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 11 and 15 and 32; *Leg. Man.* 8; *Acad.* 2.2; *Phil.* 11.33; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 745, in 82 B.C.; *I. v. Priene* 121, line 40f.; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.243—245). See 82, and 81, Promagistrates.

L. MANLIVS (TORQUATVS?) Pat. (29, 79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68?

Proquaestor in Asia (see 85, and 84, Promagistrates).

CN. PAPIRIVS CARBO (38) Cos. 85, 84, 82, Pr. ca. 89

Proconsul in Italy and Cisalpine Gaul (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.34—40, and 3.177; Ps.-Ascon. 208 Stangl). Checked by Pompey in Picenum, he came to Rome to declare Metellus and other leaders public enemies and to gather forces (Plut. *Pomp.* 6.1—4; *Sert.* 6.1; App. *BC* 1.86).

? CN. POMPEIVS (MAGNVS)<sup>5</sup> (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Raised an army on his own responsibility in Picenum, where he checked the Proconsul Carbo, then proceeded to join Sulla, overcoming several Marian officers on the way, and received from him a salutation as Imperator (Plut. *Pomp.* 6—8; *Crass.* 6.4; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 28 and 61; *Balb.* 9; *Phil.* 5.43; Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 22.2; Diod. 38.9—10; Liv. *Per.* 85; Vell. 2.29.1—2; Val. Max. 5.2.9; Plut. *Apophth. Pomp.* 1; *Comp. Pomp. and Ages.* 1.1; Dio 30—35, fr. 107.1; 36.25.1).

C. VALERIVS FLACCVS Pat. (168) Cos. 93

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (Cic. *Quinct.* 24 and 28, *imperator*; cf. *Flacc.* 63 and 100; Caes. *BG* 1.47.4). See 84—81, Promagistrates.

C. VERRES (\*6.2471) Pr. 74

Continued, now probably Proquaestor, under the Consul Papirius in Gaul, and then deserted him for Sulla (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.34—40, and 3.177; Ps.-Ascon. 208 Stangl).



## Legates, Lieutenants

C. CARRINAS (1) Pr. 82

A leader of the Marians against Pompey (Plut. *Pomp.* 7.1–2).? T. CLUILIUS<sup>6</sup> (5)A leader of the Marians against Pompey (Plut. *Pomp.* 7.1–2).

? CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Cos. 81

Held command of a fleet under Sulla (Plut. *Comp. Lys. and Sulla* 2.4).

L. IUNIUS BRUTUS DAMASIPPUS (58) Pr. 82

A leader of the Marians against Pompey (Plut. *Pomp.* 7.1–2; cf. Diod. 38.9).

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

No title preserved. Sent by Sulla to recruit forces among the Marsi (Plut. *Crass.* 6.2–3).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Legate (Plut. *Sull.* 27.7), or Quaestor (Plut. *Luc.* 37.1). See 82, Legates.

<sup>1</sup> It is reported that Scipio attempted a treacherous rising against Sulla (App. *BC* 1.95; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 7.3). He was later proscribed but escaped to Massilia (Oros. 5.21.3; cf. Cic. *Sest.* 7; *Att.* 9.15.2; *Schol. Bob.* 126 Stangl).

<sup>2</sup> On Tifata, cf. also *ILS* 251, and 3240.

<sup>3</sup> On the identity of Carbo, see 90, Tribunes of the Plebs, and note 8. Velleius calls him a brother of the Consul of 82, but the Consul's brother was killed at Volaterrae in 81 (Gran. *Lic.* 39B; Val. *Max.* 9.7.3).

<sup>4</sup> The absence of coins naming these Aediles from hoards buried about 86 suggests a terminus post quem, while the aedileship of Pomponius in 82 appears to provide a terminus ante quem. If the emblems on their coins refer to distributions of grain under Cinna they should be dated before 84. Sydenham (*lxii*) dates them ca. 85.

<sup>5</sup> Pompey's position was technically illegal, since he apparently raised a private army, but Sulla soon gave him an independent command (see 82–80, Promagistrates).

<sup>6</sup> D.—G. (2.345) suggest the reading Coelius for Cloelius and identify him as the Consul of 94.

82 B.C. A.U.C. 672

## Consuls

C. MARIUS C. f. C. n. (15)

CN. PAPIRIUS CN. f. C. n. CARBO (38) Cos. 85, 84, Pr. 89?

Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 3.6–7 and 11; *Phil.* 8.7; 13.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 54f.,

130, 484f.; Val. Max. 7.6.4; Vell. 2.26.1, and 27.1; Plin. *NH* 7.158 and 165; App. *BC* 1.87, and 98; Eutrop. 5.8; Chr. 354 (Gratilliano et Carbo III); *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Augustin. *CD* 3.28; Cassiod.; and on Carbo, Val. Max. 7.6.4; 9.7.3, and 13.2.

Marius, elected Consul at the age of 26, was routed by Sulla at Sacriportus, and besieged for a long time in Praeneste, where, after attempts to relieve him proved unsuccessful, he met his death while trying to escape (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 90; Sall. *Hist.* 1.35, and 36 M; Diod. 37.29.4; 38.12—15; Jacoby, *FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Liv. *Per.* 86—88; Strabo 5.3.11, 239c; Vell. 2.26—27; Val. Max. 6.8.2; Fenestella fr. 16 Peter; Plin. *NH* 33.16; Plut. *Mar.* 46.5—6; *Sull.* 28.4—29.8; 32.1; *Sert.* 6.1; *Brut.* 29.4; App. *BC* 1.87—94; Flor. 2.9.21—25; Dio 30—35, fr. 108.1—2; Eutrop. 5.8.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 68; 75.8—9; Iul. Exup. 5, and 8; Ampel. 42.2; Oros. 5.20.6, and 21.8—10).

Carbo, when checked in Picenum by Metellus and Pompey, turned to face Sulla in Etruria, but met reverses here too. He failed to relieve his Legate Carrinas in Spoletium, lost Cisalpine Gaul, and was unable to relieve Marius at Praeneste; so he deserted his army and took refuge in Africa (Sall. *Hist.* 1.38 M; Liv. *Per.* 88; Val. Max. 6.2.10; Plin. *NH* 8.221; Plut. *Sull.* 28.8; 29.4; *Pomp.* 7.3; 8.4—6; *Sert.* 6.1; cf. 22.3; *Brut.* 29.4; App. *BC* 1.87—93; Flor. 2.9.21; Eutrop. 5.8.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.8; Iul. Exup. 5, and 8; Ampel. 42; Augustin. *CD* 3.28; Oros. 5.20.5 and 7, and 21.3). He then moved to join Perperna in Sicily, but was captured and put to death<sup>1</sup> by Pompey (Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.3; *Att.* 9.14.2; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 1.4; *Hist.* 1.52 M; Liv. *Per.* 89; Val. Max. 5.3.5; 6.2.8; 9.13.2; Lucan 2.548, and *Schol. Bern.* p. 83 U; Plut. *Pomp.* 10.1—4; App. *BC* 1.96; Flor. 2.9.26; Eutrop. 5.8.2, and 9.1; Oros. 5.21.11, and 24.16; *Schol. Gron.* 320 Stangl).

### Dictator

L. CORNELIUS L. f. C. n. SULLA FELIX<sup>2</sup> Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.720—724, and 2508; *OGIS* 440; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 484f. He was elected by the centuriate assembly, under the presidency of an Interrex, as Dictator to write the laws and reconstitute the state (Cic. *Att.* 9.15.2; *Fast. Cap.*; Plut. *Sull.* 33.1; App. *BC* 1.3, and 98—99). His past acts as Consul and Proconsul were ratified, and he received full power for present and future measures (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 125; *Verr.* 2.3.82; *Leg. Agr.* 3.5; *Leg.* 1.42; Plut. *Sull.* 33; App. *BC* 1.99—100; cf. Cic. *Quinct.* 76; *Dom.* 43; *Har. Resp.* 54; *Phil.* 5.17 and 44; *Att.* 8.11.2; *Fin.* 3.75; Sall. *Hist.* 1.55 M; Dion. Hal. 5.77.4—5;

Liv. *Per.* 89; Vell. 2.28.2; Val. Max. 5.2.9; Ascon. 31-32C; Senec. *Clement.* 1.12.1-2). See below, Promagistrates; and, for his legislation, 81, Dictator.

### Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (\*54, \*59, 176) Cos. 100  
*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 484f.

### Praetors

Q. ANTONIUS BALBUS (41) Sardinia

Issued coins in Rome (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.344f.; cf. Val. Max. 7.6.4). Driven from Sardinia by Sulla's Legate, Marcius Philippus, and killed (Liv. *Per.* 86).

C. CARRINAS (1)

Praetor (Oros. 5.21.10) under the command of Papirius Carbo (App. *BC* 1.87). He was defeated by Metellus on the Aesis in Umbria, and at Spoletium by Pompey and Licinius Crassus, then, escaping from Spoletium, he joined Papirius Carbo in Etruria, and when the latter fled to Africa led his army to join the Samnites, and was put to death at Sulla's command after the battle at the Colline Gate (App. *BC* 1.87-93; Eutrop. 5.8.1; Oros. 5.20.5 and 9, and 21.10).

L. IUNIUS BRUTUS DAMASIPPUS<sup>3</sup> (58) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. *Per.* 86; Vell. 2.26.2; Val. Max. 9.2.3; App. *BC* 1.88; Oros. 5.20.4. At the bidding of the Consul Marius, he executed Mucius Scaevola the Pontifex Maximus, Carbo Arvina, L. Domitius, P. Antistius, and other opposing leaders (Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; *Rosc. Amer.* 90; Sall. *Cat.* 51.32 and 34; *Hist.* 1.77.7M; Liv. *Per.* 86; Vell. 2.26.2; Val. Max. 9.2.3; Plut. *Pomp.* 9.2-3; App. *BC* 1.88; Oros. 5.20.4; on Scaevola, see Pontifices). He joined Papirius Carbo in Etruria, aided attempts to relieve Marius in Praeneste, and was killed at Sulla's command after the battle at the Colline Gate (Sall. *Cat.* 51; App. *BC* 1.92, cf. 95; Dio 30-35, fr. 109.4).

? MAGIUS (see 8)

Two sons of Minatus Magius of Aeclanum attained the praetorship before 81 (Vell. 2.16.3).

M. PERPERNA (VENTO)<sup>4</sup> (6) Sicily

The Marian governor of Sicily, whom Papirius Carbo attempted to join after his flight to Africa. When driven out by Pompey he fled to Sertorius in Spain (Diod. 38.14; Val. Max. 6.2.8; Plut. *Pomp.* 10.1-2;

cf. Liv. *Per.* 89; App. *BC* 1.96; see Consuls, on Carbo; and Promagistrates, on Pompey).

### Aediles, Curule

? P. FURIUS CRASSIPES Pat. (57, cf. 53)

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.332; cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 608; and Sydenham lxii, ca. 83. To be dated between 87 and 82 because of occurrence of his coins in the Monte Codruzzo hoard.

### Aediles of the Plebs

M. POMPONIUS (\*18)

Plin. *NH* 7.158; cf. Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.75.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? Q. VALERIUS SORANUS (\*50)

A Tribune of the Plebs (Serv. *Ad Aen.* 1.277), who revealed the secret name of Rome, and soon expiated his offence by death (Serv.; Plin. *NH* 3.65; Plut. *Rom. Quaest.* 61; Solin. 1.4; cf. Plin. *NH* 28.18; Macrobian. *Sat.* 3.9.3 and 5; Lyd. *Mens.* 4.73). Cichorius identifies him with the scholar whom Pompey put to death in Sicily (Cic. *De Or.* 3.43; Plut. *Pomp.* 10.4; see Cichorius *Hermes* 41 [1906] 59; Niccolini, *FTP* 430f.).

### Interrex

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*54, \*59, 176) Cos. 100

Cic. *Att.* 9.15.2; *Leg. Agr.* 3.5; *Rosc. Amer.* 125; App. *BC* 1.98; cf. Cic. *Leg.* 1.42; Plut. *Sull.* 33.1; *Schol. Gron.* 314 Stangl, praetor. See above, Dictator.

### Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul (App. *BC* 1.80—81; cf. Plut. *Sull.* 27.8). Along with Pompey, Metellus defeated Carrinas in Picenum, then by a victory over Norbanus and Carbo at Faventia won Cisalpine Gaul for Sulla (Vell. 2.28.1; App. *BC* 1.87—88, and 91—92; Plut. *Sull.* 28.8; Oros. 5.20.5 and 7; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.733; Cic. *Cluent.* 24).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>5</sup> Pat. (194, 195) Pr. —

Proconsul (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 745, στρατηγὸς ἀνθύπατος), probably in Asia. Cf. *BCH* 11 (1887) 457, no. 19; Suidas 1.203a Bernh., on Alexander Polyhistor.

L. CORNELIUS SULLA FELIX Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Proconsul (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 745; App. *BC* 1.80—81). Successful against Marius the Consul at Sacriportus, Sulla besieged him in Praeneste, seized Rome, defeated Papirius Carbo in Etruria, repulsed several attempts to relieve Praeneste, and finally ended the chief resistance by winning the desperate battle with the Samnites at the Colline Gate, and then turned to the massacre and proscription of his opponents (Plut. *Sull.* 28.42—32.2; App. *BC* 1.87—97; on Sacriportus, Diod. 38.15; Liv. *Per.* 87; Flor. 2.9.23; Eutrop. 5.8.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.8; Oros. 5.20.6; on Praeneste and the Colline Gate, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, pp. 215, 220, Sulla's Ludi; Sall. *Hist.* 1.39—42M; Liv. *Per.* 88; Vell. 2.27.1—6; Val. Max. 1.2.3; 6.2.8; Ascon. 88, and 93C; Frontin. *Str.* 1.11.11; 2.9.3; Plut. *Crass.* 6; Flor. 2.9.23—24; Dio 30—35, fr. 108; Eutrop. 5.8.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.8; Oros. 5.20.9; on the massacre and proscriptions<sup>6</sup>, Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 6, 89, 125, 136—137; *Quinct.* 76; *Cluent.* 151; *Verr.* 2.1.38 and 123; 2.3. 81; *Leg. Agr.* 2.56; *Lig.* 12; *Phil.* 14.23; *Att.* 7.7.7; 9.7c.1, and 10.3, and 11.3; *Off.* 1.43; 2.27; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 10; Sall. *Cat.* 37.6—9; 51.32—34; *Hist.* 1.43—45, and 47.51, and 55.6 and 16—19M; Diod. 38.19; Liv. *Per.* 88; Dion. Hal. 5.77; 8.80.2; Vell. 2.22.5, and 28.2—4; Val. Max. 3.1.2b; 6.2.8; 7.3.6; 9.2.1; Ascon. 73, and 90C; Senec. *Benef.* 5.16.3; *Clement.* 1.12.2; *Prov.* 3.7—8; *Ira* 3.18; Lucan 2.173—191, and *Schol. Bern. ad loc.*; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 11.1.85; Suet. *Iul.* 1.2—3; Plut. *Crass.* 2.3; 6.7; *Comp. Lysand. and Sull.* 3; *Comp. Nic. and Crass.* 1; *Cat. Min.* 3.3—4; 17.4—5; *Caes.* 1; Flor. 2.9.24—28, and 11.3; Dio 30—35, fr. 109.1—21; 43.43.4; Obseq. 57; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.9—10; Oros. 5.21. 1—10; Augustin. *CD* 3.28—29). See above, Dictator; and below, Legates.

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS<sup>7</sup> (22)

No title preserved. He escaped to Africa, and assembled a force of Marians there (Plut. *Pomp.* 10.1; 11.1; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 30; Liv. *Per.* 89; Eutrop. 5.9.1; Oros. 5.24.16; *Schol. Bob.* 138, and *Schol. Gron.* 320 Stangl). See below, on Fabius Hadrianus; and 81, Promagistrates.

C. FABIUS HADRIANUS (82) Pr. 85 or 84

Propraetor in Africa (see 83, Promagistrates). He was burned to death in his own praetorium during an uprising in Utica (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.70, and 5.94; Diod. 38.4; Liv. *Per.* 86; Val. Max. 9.10.2; Oros. 5.20.3; Ps.-Ascon. 241 Stangl).

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (170) Pr. 77

See 84, Quaestors; and 83, Promagistrates.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor in Asia (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 745; see 86—80, Promagistrates).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

Propraetor in Asia (Cic. *Mur.* 15, *ex praetura*; see 84, Promagistrates), and Imperator (*IG* 5.1.1454; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 745; Cic. *Mur.* 12). See 83, Promagistrates, on his invasions of Pontus.

L. MANLIUS (TORQUATUS?) Pat. (29, 79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68?

Proquaestor under Sulla (see 84–81, Promagistrates). Took part in the battle at the Colline Gate (Plut. *Sull.* 29.4).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Propraetor (see 83, Promagistrates; cf. Plut. *Apophth. Pomp.* 2; *Sull.* 28.8; and in 81, Gran. Lic. 39B). Served with Metellus in Picenum and Umbria, and with Sulla in Etruria (Plut. *Pomp.* 8.4–6; App. *BC* 1.88–92; Oros. 5.20.5 and 7). Sulla then sent him against Perperna in Sicily, where he drove Perperna out, captured and put to death the Consul Papirius Carbo, and reorganized the island (Plut. *Pomp.* 10.1–11.1; App. *BC* 1.96; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.110 and 113; and 3.42 and 45; *Leg. Man.* 30 and 61; *Bell. Afr.* 22.2; Diod. 38.20; Val. Max. 5.3.5; 6.2.8; 9.13.2; Plin. *NH* 7.96; Plut. *Apophth. Pomp.* 2–3; *Praec. Rei Pub. Ger.* 19.12; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.1). See above, Consuls, on Papirius Carbo.

C. NORBANUS (5) Cos. 83, Pr. 88 or 87

Probably a Proconsul. He was routed by Metellus at Faventia in Cisalpine Gaul, and thereafter escaped the treachery of Albinovanus (see Legates), and made his way to Rhodes, where he committed suicide (App. *BC* 1.91, and 94, and 96; Oros. 5.20.7, and 21.8; cf. Liv. *Per.* 89; Vell. 2.28.1).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Retired to Spain where he found popularity and support (Sall. *Hist.* 1.94M; Plut. *Sert.* 6.3–5; see 83, Praetors).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Propraetor in Cispadane Gaul (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.719, perhaps 81 B.C.; cf. 742). Won a victory over Papirius Carbo's Legate Quinctius at Fidentia (Liv. *Per.* 88; Vell. 2.28.1; Plut. *Sull.* 27.7–8; App. *BC* 1.92, at Placentia; Oros. 5.20.3).

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*55, \*58, 168) Cos. 93

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (see 84–81, Promagistrates).

C. VERRES (\*6.2471) Pr. 74

Probably still a Proquaestor (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.34–40; see 83–81, Promagistrates).

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*69, 179) Pr. 63

Served in 82 or 81 under his uncle C. Valerius Flaccus in Transalpine Gaul (Cic. *Flacc.* 63 and 101).

## Legates, Lieutenants

? (M. or MAM.) AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (72 or 80) Cos. 78 or 77

No title preserved. The officer who captured Norba in late 82 or early 81 (App. *BC* 1.94).

? P. ALBINOVANUS<sup>8</sup> (2)

No title preserved. An officer under Norbanus who treacherously murdered other officers of Norbanus and Papirius Carbo at a banquet and surrendered Ariminum to Metellus (App. *BC* 1.91; Ps.-Ascon. 234 Stangl). See below, Pontifices.

? C. (COELIUS) ANTIPATER (6)

No title preserved. An officer under Norbanus who was murdered by Albinovanus (App. *BC* 1.91: τοὺς συνόντας αὐτῷ [Norbanus] στρατηγούς). See below, on Fimbria.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Cos. 81

His title or titles not preserved. He held command of a fleet under Sulla (Plut. *Comp. Lysand. and Sull.* 2.4), and served at Sacriportus and at the Colline Gate (Plut. *Sull.* 28.4; 29.4).

? FLAVIUS FIMBRIA (86)

No title preserved. An officer under Norbanus who was murdered by Albinovanus (App. *BC* 1.91). See above, on Antipater.

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES<sup>9</sup> (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73

Probably a Legate under Sulla (cf. Plut. *Sull.* 30.1). Along with Pompey, Crassus besieged Carrinas at Spoletium (App. *BC* 1.90), and himself captured Tuder, appropriating much of the booty (Plut. *Crass.* 6.5). He took an important part in the battle at the Colline Gate (Plut. *Crass.* 6.6; *Sull.* 29.5—30.1; cf. App. *BC* 1.93). He gained a bad reputation for the property he acquired during the proscriptions (Plut. *Crass.* 2.3—6; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.81; *Leg. Agr.* 2.57; Sall. *Hist.* 1.55.18; 4.1M).

C. MARCIUS (CENSORINUS) (43)

Probably a Legate under Papirius Carbo (App. *BC* 1.90). When defeated by Pompey at Sena and in Etruria, and deserted by Papirius Carbo, he joined the Samnites and was killed at the Colline Gate (App. *BC* 1.88, and 90, and 92—93).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (75) Cos. 91

A Legate under Sulla, for whom he recovered Sardinia (Liv. *Per.* 86).

? QUINCTIUS (not in \**RE*)

Probably a Legate under Papirius Carbo. Defeated by M. Lucullus at Fidentia (Oros. 5.20.8; see Promagistrates, on M. Lucullus).

L. SERGIUS CATILINA Pat. (23) Pr. 68

Legate under Sulla (Sall. *Hist.* 1.46M). In the war and the proscriptions he secured the death of his brother, his wife's brother, Marius Gratidianus, and his sister's husband, Q. Caecilius, and enriched himself greatly (Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 9-10; Sall. *Hist.* 1.44M; Ascon. 90C; Senec. *Ira* 5.18.1; Plut. *Sull.* 32.2; Cic. 10.2; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 2.173, pp. 61-62U; cf. Val. Max. 9.2.1; and on his wealth, Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 9; Sall. *Cat.* 5.2; 21.4; 35.3; 51.34). He was probably the Legate who carried the heads of the Marian leaders to Praeneste (Sall. *Hist.* 1.44M; App. *BC* 1.93; Oros. 5.21.8).

(M.) SERVILIUS (C. f.)<sup>10</sup> (4, 19)

See below, on Servilius Isauricus.

(P.) SERVILIUS (VATIA ISAUERICUS)<sup>11</sup> (4, 93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Probably a Legate under Sulla, when with another Servilius he won an engagement near Clusium (Vell. 2.28.1; Plut. *Sull.* 28.8, στρατηγός).

A. TERENTIUS VARRO (82)

Served as a Legate under Licinius Murena in Asia (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 745; *ILS* 8773; *IGRP* 1.843—*IG* 12.8.260; *I. de Délos* 4.1, no. 1698; cf. *CIL* 12.2.738). He was accused of extortion in Asia, twice prosecuted, and finally acquitted with Hortensius as patron (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 24, and Ps.-Ascon. 193, and 213 Stangl; *Verr.* 1.17, and *Schol. Gron.* 349 Stangl; cf. *Verr.* 1.35 and 40 and 47; Ps.-Acro on Hor. *Sat.* 2.1.49).

## Prefects

(OCTAVIUS) BALBUS (43)

Commanded an advance guard of cavalry under Sulla before the battle at the Colline Gate (Plut. *Sull.* 29.3).

? Q. LUCRETIVS OFELLA (25)

Served under Sulla (App. *BC* 1.88). A former Marian, whom Sulla placed in charge of the siege of Praeneste (Liv. *Per.* 88; Plut. *Sull.* 29.8; App. *BC* 1.88, and 93-94; Dio 30-35, fr. 108.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 68.4; Oros. 5.21.8; cf. Vell. 2.27.6; Frontin. *Str.* 2.9.3; and perhaps Sall. *Hist.* 1.46M).



## Triumviri Capitaless?

VENULEIUS<sup>12</sup> (\*2)

Killed in the proscriptions (Oros. 5.21.7; cf. Flor. 2.8.26).

## Pontifices

?-82: Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (22) Cos. 95, Pr. 98, Pont. Max. ca. 89

Killed by Damasippus (see Praetors) at the command of the Consul Marius (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 33; *De Or.* 3.10; *Brut.* 311; *ND* 3.80; *Att.* 9.15.2; Diod. 37.29.5; 38.17; Liv. *Per.* 86; Vell. 2.26.2; Lucan 2.126-129; App. *BC* 1.88; Flor. 2.9.21; Oros. 5.20.4; Augustin. *CD* 3.28).

Successor: see 81, Pontifices.

<sup>1</sup> Although Münzer (*RE*) is inclined to date the death of Papirius Carbo early in 81, I think it probable that he was put to death before the end of 82. Valerius Maximus twice refers to his death in his third consulship (6.2.8; 9.13.2), and *Fast. Cap.* probably contained a similar notice (see Degraffi 54f., 130), while Appian places the death of both Consuls before the appointment of an Interrex and Sulla's assumption of the dictatorship (*BC* 1.98). This event is listed in *Fast. Cap.* between the Consuls of 82 and 81. Pompey, who captured Carbo at Cossyra and put him to death at Lilybaeum, was probably sent to Sicily before the battle at the Colline Gate and the capture of Praeneste (See Promagistrates, on Pompey; and note 2).

<sup>2</sup> The exact date of the beginning of Sulla's dictatorship is not stated in our sources, but must be later than the battle at the Colline Gate on November 1 (Vell. 2.27.1). Both Consuls died in office (Val. Max. 6.2.8; 9.13.2) before the appointment of the Interrex and Sulla's election (App. *BC* 1.98). Massacres and the proscription had begun immediately after November 1 before the death of the Consuls (Oros. 5.20.9). The date must therefore be placed at an interval, probably a short interval, after November 1 and before the end of the year. This inference finds support in the analogy which Cicero finds (*Att.* 9.15.2) between the position of Caesar in 49 and that of Sulla in 82. Lange (3.153f.) holds that the regular continuance of the tribunate of the plebs is an indication that Sulla became Dictator and carried some of his legislation before the Tribunes of 81 entered office on December 10. Possibly so, but I doubt if this is decisive evidence, since the *leges sacratae* protected the tribunate from interruption. See Carcopino, *Sylla* 47.

<sup>3</sup> On the identification of Damasippus, see *RE*, and Ps.—Acro and *Comm. Crug.* on Horace, *Sat.* 2.3.16ff.

<sup>4</sup> Perperna is expressly termed a man of praetorian rank when he is with Sertorius in Spain (Vell. 2.30.1; Val. Max. 6.2.8; cf. Diod. 37.22a).

<sup>5</sup> On the identification of Lentulus, see *RE*. Mommsen (*SPAW* 1892. 845) distinguished him from the Praetor named in Cic. *Arch.* 9 (after 89 B.C.) and doubted that he should be dated in this period, but Münzer (*RE*) and the editors of *SIG*<sup>3</sup> have identified the first name on the inscription as that of Sulla. The date is about 82 B.C., since Sulla is not termed Dictator and Murena has been acclaimed Imperator (see below).

<sup>6</sup> Some of the events referred to in these passages took place in 81 and some in

80, but the process began in 82, and many of them cannot be assigned to any specific year. The proscriptions ended officially on June 1, 81 (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 128), but even then the reign of terror was by no means finished. I have gathered the references here for the sake of convenience.

<sup>7</sup> As the Marians continued to hold Africa after the death of Fabius Hadrianus and Carbo escaped there before going to Sicily, it is probable that Domitius Ahenobarbus was already in Africa in 82 before the lists of the proscribed were published.

<sup>8</sup> For the praenomen, see App. *BC* 1.60. Possibly the P. Albinovanus who was a Pontifex Minor from before 69 to 57 or after (Macrob. *Sat.* 3.13.11; Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12). See L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 (1942) 385ff.

<sup>9</sup> Appian calls both Crassus and Pompey Σόλλα στρατηγοί (*BC* 1.90), and Pompey may possibly, though not probably (see Plut. *Pomp.* 10.4–5), have been a Legate until he was sent to Sicily. Crassus' position as commander of the right wing in the battle at the Colline Gate suggests that he was a Legate.

<sup>10</sup> The identification of the two Servilii remains uncertain, as only the nomen is given in our sources for the year 82.

<sup>11</sup> See note 10.

<sup>12</sup> Probably a Triumvir Capitalis, since none of the coins of this period bear his name.

## 81 B.C. A.U.C. 673

### Consuls

M. TULLIUS M. f. A. n. DECULA (34) Pr. by 84

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. CN. n. DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Pr. by 84

Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.35; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 484f. ('Tullius' name entire; Cn. C[-----]); App. *BC* 1.100; Gell. 15.28.3; Chr. 354 (Decola et Dolabella); *Fast. Hyd.* (Diecula et Dolabella); *Chr. Pasc.* (Φουσκούλου καὶ Δολαβέλλα); Cassiod.

### Dictator

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA FELIX Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

*OGIS* 441; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 563; see 82, Dictator.

Within this year Sulla celebrated his triumph over Mithridates (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 8; *Act. Tr.*; Val. Max. 2.8.7; Plin. *NH* 33.16; Plut. *Sull.* 34; App. *BC* 1.101; Eutrop. 5.9; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.461f.; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.18—*CIL*<sup>12</sup>.1, p. 196), and probably carried through the major portion of his administrative and constitutional reforms: 1. The additions of 300 persons from the knights to the depleted Senate (Sall. *Cat.* 37.6; Dion. Hal. 5.77.4; App. *BC* 1.100; Liv. *Per.* 89; cf. Hill, *CQ* 26 [1932] 170ff.), and the requirement of admittance to the Senate

through the quaestorship (Tac. *Ann.* 11.22); 2. Increase of the number of Quaestors to 20 (Tac. *Ann.* 11.22; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.587), and of the Praetors to eight (Vell. 2.89.3; Dio 42.51.3; 53.32.2; Pomponius in *Dig.* 1.2.2.32; cf. Cic. *ND* 3.74; *Cluent.* 147; and see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.200–202, and 527f.; see below, on the courts); 3. The order, interval, and probable age limits for the quaestorship, praetorship, and consulship, with provision against repetition of the consulship within ten years (Cic. *Phil.* 11.11; App. *BC* 1.100–101; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 62; *Leg.* 3.9; *Phil.* 5.47; Caes. *BC* 1.32; Liv. 7.42.2; 10.13.8; see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.567–572); 4. The tribunician veto was limited, the right to initiate legislation removed, and also the right to hold further office (Cic. *Leg.* 3.22; *Verr.* 2.1.155, cf. 2.1.122; *Cluent.* 110; Caes. *BC* 1.5, and 7.3; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.8 and 12M; Dion. Hal. 5.77.4; Vell. 2.30.4; Ascon. 67, 78, 81C; Plut. *Caes.* 4.2; Suet. *Iul.* 5; App. *BC* 1.100; 2.29; Liv. *Per.* 89; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.11; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.122; *Tull.* 38; Ps.-Ascon. 255 Stangl); 5. Various laws relating to *maiestas*, in particular those intended to restrain provincial governors (Cic. *Pis.* 50; *Fam.* 3.6.3 and 6, and 10.6, and 11.2; Ascon. 59, 60, 62C; cf. Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.17; Cic. *Cluent.* 97 and 99; *QF* 3.2.3; *Fam.* 1.9.25; Plut. *Luc.* 35.9; and see 55, Promagistrates, on Gabinius); 6. The reform of the courts, which included the establishment of seven standing *quaestiones* and the restoration of the juries to the senators (Cic. *Verr.* 1.37 and 47–49; 2.2.77; *Cluent.* 55; Vell. 2.32.3; Tac. *Ann.* 11.22; Ps.-Ascon. 189, 218, and 221 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 326 Stangl; *Dig.* 1.2.2.32; on the q. de repetundis, see Cic. *Rab. Post.* 9 and 11; *Cluent.* 104; de sicariis et veneficis, Cic. *Cluent.* 147–148 and 151–157; *Instit.* 4.4.8, and 18.5–6; *Dig.* 48.1.1, and 8.1–17; Paul. *Sent.* 5.23, *FIRA* 2.408–410; *C. Theod.* 9.14; *Cod.* 9.16; de falsis, Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.108; *ND* 3.74; Suet. *Aug.* 33; Ps.-Ascon. 248 Stangl; *Instit.* 4.18.7; *Dig.* 48.1.1, and 10.1–33; Paul. *Sent.* 5.25, *FIRA* 2.410–412; *C. Theod.* 9.19; *Cod.* 9.22; de peculatu, Cic. *ND* 3.74; *Mur.* 42; cf. *Cluent.* 147; *Verr.* 1.39; 2.1.11; 2.2.83; de ambitu, Cic. *Cluent.* 147; *Schol. Bob.* 78 Stangl); 7. Increase of colleges of pontiffs and augurs to 15 members each, and restoration of the practice of co-optation (Liv. *Per.* 89; Dio 37.37.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.11; Ps.-Ascon. 188 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.18; Serv. *Ad Aen.* 6.73; Tac. *Ann.* 6.12); 8. Laws to regulate coinage and sumptuary matters (Gell. 2.24.11; Macrobian *Sat.* 3.17.11; cf. Plut. *Sull.* 35.3; *Comp. Lys. and Sull.* 3.4); 9. Abolition of corn doles (Sall. *Hist.* 1.55.11M; cf. Gran. Lic. 43B); 10. Laws depriving hostile towns and individuals of citizenship (Cic. *Caec.* 95 and 102, cf. 18; *Dom.* 79; *Leg. Agr.* 2.78; 3.5; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 1.55.6M; Dion. Hal. 8.80.2; Liv. *Per.* 89; App. *BC* 1.100; Ps.-Ascon. 189 Stangl). On his proscriptions, see 82,

Promagistrates; and on his colonies, see T. Frank, *ESAR* 1.220f.; and *RE* s. v. "Colonia."

### [Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (\*54, \*59, 176) Cos. 100  
See 82, Master of Horse.

### Praetors

? MAM. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS LIVIANUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (80) Cos. 77

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (72) Cos. 78  
See 80, Promagistrates.

? C. CLAUDIUS P. f. NERO Pat. (247)  
See 80, Promagistrates.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (135) Pr. Urbanus?  
Cic. *Quinct.* 30; *Corn.* in *Ascon.* 74C; see 80, Promagistrates.

? L. FUFIDIUS (4)  
Sall. *Hist.* 1.55.22M; see 80, Promagistrates.

? Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS<sup>3</sup> (8) Cos. 78

M. MINUCIUS THERMUS (64)

Sent to Asia in or soon after his praetorship (Suet. *Iul.* 2.1, *praetor*;  
*Auct. Vir. Ill.* 78.1).

SEX. NONIUS SUFENAS (53)

Celebrated the first performance of the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae  
(Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.470f.; cf. Vell. 2.27.6; *CIL* 12.1, p. 333; *Schol. Gron.* 338 Stangl).

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (34)

An ex-Praetor when besieging Volaterrae in 80 (Gran. Lic. 39B).  
As he supported Sulla he could hardly have attained the office before  
81. Cf. Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.3.

### Iudex Quaestionis

M. FANNIUS (15) Pr. 80

A Iudex in the Quaestio de sicariis before he presided over the same  
court as Praetor in 80 (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 11).

### Quaestors

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (SURA) Pat. (240) Cos. 71, Pr. 75, 73  
Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.37; cf. Plut. *Cic.* 17.2; Ps.-*Ascon.* 234 Stangl.

## L. FABIUS L. f. HISPANIENSIS (84)

Served under C. Annius in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.352-356; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.63M).

## A. MANLIUS A. f. (TORQUATUS?) Pat. (13, 76) Pr. 70

Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.463f.; cf. Cic. *Planc.* 27; and see *RE* no. 76.

C. TARQUITIUS P. f.<sup>4</sup> (1)

Served under C. Annius in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.356).

## L. (VALERIUS) TRIARIUS (\*61, cf. \*62)

Quaestor Urbanus (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.37). See 67, Legates.

## Promagistrates

## C. ANNIUS T. f. T. n. (LUSCUS) (9) Pr. —

Proconsul in one (or perhaps both) Spanish provinces (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.352-356), and expelled Sertorius from them (Plut. *Sert.* 7). See above, Quaestors.

## CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (22)

Defeated and put to death by Pompey in Africa. See 82, Promagistrates, and below, on Pompey.

## L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor in Asia. See 86-80, Promagistrates.

## L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

Propraetor in Asia (Cic. *Mur.* 15; see 84, and 82, Promagistrates). Returned to Rome and celebrated a triumph over Mithridates (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 8; *Mur.* 11, 15, 88; *Act. Tr.*, Degraffi 84f., 563; Gran. Lic. 39B; cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 745).

## CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Propraetor (Gran. Lic. 39B) in Africa. In a campaign of forty days he overcame the Marians in Africa under Domitius and Iarbas, put Domitius to death, and was saluted as Imperator (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 30-31 and 61; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 1.4.1; *Bell. Afr.* 22; Liv. *Per.* 89; Val. Max. 6.2.8; Plut. *Pomp.* 11.1-13.5; *Apophth. Pomp.* 4; App. *BC* 1.80; Eutrop. 5.9.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.2; Oros. 5.21.13-14, and 24.16; Zonar. 10.2).

## Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Expelled from Spain by the Proconsul C. Annius, he won support in Africa and in 80 returned at the invitation of the Lusitanians (Sall. *Hist.* 1.94-103M; Plut. *Sert.* 7.1-11.1; cf. Flor. 2.10.1-2).

## C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (168) Cos. 93

Acclaimed Imperator (see 83, Promagistrates), and celebrated a

triumph over Celtiberia and Gaul (Cic. *Quinct.* 28; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.388-390; Gran. Lic. 39B; see Degrassi 563). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 42, no. 26; Lübker no. 19.

### Legates, Envoys

#### A. GABINIUS (10)

Sent to Asia by Sulla to order Murena to cease invading the territory of Mithridates (App. *Mith.* 66; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 8).

#### C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Sent by Minucius Thermus, governor of Asia (see Praetors), to King Nicomedes of Bithynia to aid in collecting a fleet (Suet. *Iul.* 2, cf. 22.2, and 49; Dio 43.20.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.1).

#### PACCIANUS (1)

Sent by Sulla to aid King Ascalis of Mauretania against Sertorius, and died in battle against him (Plut. *Sert.* 9.2-3; cf. *Crass.* 4.2).

### Legates, Lieutenants

#### M. FONTEIUS (12) Pr. 75

Legate, probably under Annius in Farther Spain (Cic. *Font.* 6 and 45).

#### L. IULIUS (or LIVIUS?) SALINATOR<sup>5</sup> (453)

Served under Sertorius in Spain. He was defeated and killed at the passage through the Pyrenees by an officer of Annius, Calpurnius Lanarius (Sall. *Hist.* 1.96M; Plut. *Sert.* 7).

#### M. IUNIUS (23, cf. 25)

Absent from Rome as a Legate in 81 (Cic. *Quinct.* 3). The place is not indicated.

#### C. ? MEMMIUS<sup>6</sup> (7)

Placed in charge of Sicily by Pompey when he began his campaign in Africa (Plut. *Pomp.* 11.2).

### Pontifices

#### Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS<sup>7</sup> (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Succeeded Q. Mucius Scaevola as Pontifex Maximus (Ascon. 79C; Plut. *Caes.* 7.1; Dio 37.37.1; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.13.10-11; cf. Sall. *Cat.* 49.2).

<sup>1</sup> As he failed once of election before succeeding to the consulship of 77 (Cic. *Off.* 2.58; Sall. *Hist.* 1.86 M), this is the latest year possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>2</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>3</sup> See note 2.

<sup>4</sup> Cichorius (*RS* 167f.) distinguishes him from C. Tarquitius Priscus, who was L. f., and a Legate of Sertorius.

<sup>5</sup> Cichorius (*RS* 256) points out that this is the only instance of the cognomen Salinator in the Julian gens, and shows that Iulius is often confused with Livius in Ms traditions. His view is accepted by Schulten (*Sertorius* 44f.). The praenomen appears on coins issued about 84 B.C. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.321).

<sup>6</sup> See *RE* no. 7 on his relationship to C. Memmius, Pr. 58, and candidate for the consulship in 54.

<sup>7</sup> This election could hardly be held before Sulla was established in power, and consequently is placed in 81, though Scaevola, his predecessor, was killed in 82. See 82, Pontifices.

80 B.C.      A.U.C. 674

### Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA FELIX Pat. (392) Cos. 88, Pr. 93  
Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS PIUS (98) Pr. 89

*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 747, line 53; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.893; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.130; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraasi 54f., 130, 484f. (Sulla's name entire; Q. Ca[——]); App. *BC* 1.103; Gell. 15.28.3; Chr. 354 (Sulla et Pio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sulla et Metello Pio); *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Sulla, *IGRP* 4.943; Sall. *Hist.* 2.21M; and on Metellus, Cic. *Planc.* 69; Val. Max. 5.2.7.

### Dictator

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA FELIX<sup>1</sup> Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93  
Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 131. See 82, and 81, Dictator.

### Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (\*54, \*59, 176) Cos. 100  
See 82, Master of Horse.

### Praetors

C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (214)

See 79, Promagistrates.

M. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (44)

Eutrop. 6.1.2, *praetor*. See 79, Promagistrates.

M. FANNIUS (15) Quaestio de sicariis  
Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 11-12; *Schol. Gron.* 304 Stangl.

? D. IUNIUS BRUTUS<sup>2</sup> (46) Cos. 77

? C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO<sup>3</sup> (10) Cos. 76

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. HERENNIUS (7)

He opposed by arrangement Sulla's consular bill regarding the return of Pompey from Africa (*Sall. Hist.* 2.21M). See Promagistrates, on Pompey.

### Quaestors

C. (PUBLICIUS) MALLEOLUS (\*14)

Died while serving under Cn. Dolabella in Cilicia (*Cic. Verr.* 2.1.41-102, *passim*; *Ps.-Ascon.* 234, 244 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 333, 341 Stangl).

### Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (72) Cos. 78, Pr. 81

An oppressive governor of Sicily (*Cic. Verr.* 2.3.212; *Ps.-Ascon.* 187, and 259 Stangl, where he is termed Praetor).

C. ? (or M. ?) AURELIUS COTTA (96 or 107) Cos. 75, Pr. bef. 89 or Cos. 74

Propraetor (*Plut. Sert.* 12.3). Defeated at sea near Mellaria by Sertorius (*Plut.*).

C. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (247) Pr. 81

Proconsul of Asia (*IGRP* 4.196). At the insistence of Verres (see below, Legates), he carried through the trial of Philodamus of Lampascus (*Cic. Verr.* 2.1.71-76 and 83, cf. 50; *Ps.-Ascon.* 236, 242f. Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 345 Stangl).

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Cos. 81, Pr. —

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Macedonia. See 79, and 78, Promagistrates.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (135) Pr. 81

Proconsul (*Ps.-Ascon.* 208 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 325 Stangl) in Cilicia (*Cic. Verr.* 1.11; 2.1.41-102 *passim*; 2.2.109; 2.3.177; *Ascon.* 26, and 74C; *Ps.-Ascon.* 194, 206, 208, 234, 236, 240, 242, 245 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 325, 329, 333 Stangl; cf. *Iuv. Sat.* 8. 105; see Legates, on Verres; and above, Quaestors, on Malleolus). See 79, Promagistrates.



L. ? FUFIDIUS<sup>4</sup> (4) Pr. 81

Propraetor (Plut. *Sert.* 12.3) in Farther Spain, where he was defeated by Sertorius (Plut. *Sert.* 12.3; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 1.55.22M, and 108M; Oros. 5.21.3).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor in Asia (CIL 12.2.714; IGRP 4.701, 1191; see 86–81, Promagistrates). Probably the actual captor of Mitylene (Plut. *Luc.* 4.3; see below, on Minucius Thermus). He probably returned in 80 from his service in Asia, since he was elected Aedile in absence (Cic. *Acad.* 2.1; see 79, Aediles).

M. MINUCIUS THERMUS (64) Pr. 81

Governor of Asia, under whom Mitylene was captured (Suet. *Iul.* 2.1, with title Praetor; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.1; cf. Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.40; Liv. *Per.* 89; see 81, Legates, on Caesar). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.246f.; 2.1124, note 41.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS<sup>5</sup> (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Propraetor in Africa (Gran. Lic. 39B). Completed his ordering of Africa (see 81, Promagistrates). Saluted as Imperator by his troops, he resisted Sulla's proposal that he should dismiss his army and await a successor, and demanded a triumph (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 61; Sall. *Hist.* 2.21M; Plut. *Pomp.* 13.1–14.3; *Apophth. Pomp.* 5).

Q. SERTORIUS<sup>6</sup> (3) Pr. 83

Returned to Spain at the request of the Lusitanians, and defeated Cotta at sea and Fufidius on land (Sall. *Hist.* 1.104–109M; Plut. *Sert.* 10.1–12.3; cf. App. *Ib.* 101; see above, Promagistrates, on Cotta and Fufidius).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. (VISELLIUS) VARRO (\*2)

Served in Asia under C. Claudius Nero (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.71).

### Legates, Lieutenants

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (34) Pr. 81 ?

In command of Sulla's troops besieging Volaterrae when killed in a mutiny (Gran. Lic. 39B; Val. Max. 9.7.3).

C. VERRES (\*6.2471) Pr. 74

Legate, then Legatus pro quaestore, under Cn. Dolabella in Cilicia (Cic. *Verr.* 1.11; 2.1.41–102; Ps.-Ascon. 194–245 Stangl, *passim*; *Schol. Gron.* 324–348 Stangl, *passim*).

<sup>6</sup> Broughton II

## Special Commissions

*Triumviri coloniis deducendis*

P. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (386) Cos. Desig. 65

Settled Sullan colonists at Pompeii (Cic. *Sull.* 60–62).

<sup>1</sup> A number of Sulla's constitutional reforms may not have been completed until this year. Certainly military action continued at Nola (Liv. *Per.* 89) and at Volaterrae (Gran. Lic. 39 B), and much of his colonization should probably be assigned to this year (Liv. *Per.* 89).

<sup>2</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>3</sup> As he was a candidate for the consulship of 77 but withdrew in favor of Mam. Aemilius Lepidus Livianus (Sall. *Hist.* 1.81 M), this is the latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>4</sup> The praenomen is uncertain. The name given in Oros. 5.21.3 is L. Fursidius, *primipilaris*.

<sup>5</sup> On the cognomen Magnus, see D.-G. 4.341–344.

<sup>6</sup> Sertorius no longer had legal standing with the government in Rome, but continued to use the regular Roman titles for his government in Spain (Plut. *Sert.* 22.3–23.5; App. *BC* 1.108; see 79, Quaestors, on Hirtuleius).

79 B.C. A.U.C. 675

## Consuls

P. SERVILIUS C. f. M. n. VATIA (ISAURICUS) (93) Pr. 90

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. PULCHER Pat. (296) Pr. 89

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 484f. (Servilius' name entire; Ap. C[-----]); Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.1 (Glaucia emended to Claudio); App. *BC* 1.103; Gran. Lic. 39B; Chr. 354 (Vatio et Pulchro); *Fast. Hyd.* (Vitio et Pulchro, Claudio et Servilio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.22.1; Cassiod.; *Schol. Gron.* 347 Stangl; on Servilius, *IG* 7.244; Val. Max. 8.5.6; Plut. *Pomp.* 14.5; *Apophth. Pomp.* 5; and on Claudius, Cic. *Cael.* 33.

## Dictator

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA FELIX Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

He resigned the dictatorship after the election of the Consuls for 78, and offered to submit his acts for examination (Plut. *Sull.* 34.3; Suet. *Iul.* 77; App. *BC* 1.3, and 103–104; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.12; Oros. 5.22.1).

## Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (\*54, \*59, 176) Cos. 100  
See 82, Master of Horse.

## Praetors

C. CALIDIUS (5)

Elected with the aid of the Consul Metellus (Cic. *Planc.* 69; Val. Max. 5.2.7; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.3; Cic. *Verr.* 1.38; 2.3.63; Ps.-Ascon. 219 Stangl; see 98, Tribunes of the Plebs).

? L. MANLIUS Pat. (30, cf. 79)

See 78, Promagistrates.

? CN. OCTAVIUS<sup>1</sup> (22) Cos. 76

Aediles, Curule<sup>2</sup>

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Cic. *Acad.* 2.1; *Off.* 2.57; Val. Max. 2.4.6; Plin. *NH* 8.19; Plut. *Luc.* 1.6; Gran. Lic. 39B.

## Aediles

? CN. AUFIDIUS ORESTES (32) Pr. 77

Aedile probably by or before 79 (Cic. *Off.* 2.58).

## Quaestors

L. HIRTULEIUS (3)

Served in the government of Sertorius (Liv. *Per.* 90, *quaestor*, and 91; Plut. *Sert.* 12.3; see 80, note 6). Fortified Consabura on the Anas, and defeated and killed the Proconsul Domitius Calvinus (Liv. *Per.* 90; Plut. *Sert.* 12.3; Flor. 2.10.6; Eutrop. 6.1.2; Oros. 5.23.3; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.19).

## Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS<sup>3</sup> (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (Claud. Quad., fr. 85 Peter; Plut. *Sert.* 12.3; cf. Val. Max. 8.15.8). Suffered serious reverses at the hands of Sertorius (Claud. Quad. fr. 85 Peter; Sall. *Hist.* 1.110—121M; Plut. *Sert.* 12.4—13.6; App. *BC* 1.108; *Ib.* 101; Flor. 2.10.6; Eutrop. 6.1.2; Oros. 5.23.3—5; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.12).

C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (214) Pr. 80

Proconsul in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.212; cf. 2.3.42, and 4.86-87; *IG* 14.435—*IGRP* 1.489).

C. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (247) Pr. 81

Proconsul in Asia. See 80, Promagistrates.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Cos. 81, Pr. —

Governor of Macedonia. See 80, and 78, Promagistrates.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (135) Pr. 81

Proconsul in Cilicia. See 80, Promagistrates.

M. DOMITIUS CALVINUS<sup>4</sup> (44) Pr. 80

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (Sall. *Hist.* 1.111M; Plut. *Sert.* 12.8; cf. Liv. *Per.* 90, *Legatus*). Defeated and killed in battle on the Anas by Hirtuleius, Quaestor of Sertorius (Sall. *Hist.* 1.111M; Liv. *Per.* 90; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.19; Plut. *Sert.* 12.3-4; Flor. 2.10.7; Eutrop. 6.1.2; Oros. 5.23.3).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS<sup>5</sup> (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Propraetor (Gran. Lic. 39B). Returned from Africa to celebrate a triumph *pro praetore* for his victory there (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 61, cf. 28; *Pis.* 58; *Phil.* 5.43; Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 22.3; Liv. *Per.* 89; Vell. 2.40.4, and 53.3; Val. Max. 8.15.8; Lucan 6.817; 7.685; 8.24; Plin. *NH* 7.95; 8.4; 37.13; Plut. *Pomp.* 14.3-6; *Crass.* 7.1; 12.1; *Sert.* 18.2; *Apophth. Pomp.* 5; App. *BC* 1.80; Gran. Lic. 39B; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.2; Eutrop. 5.9.1; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 78, p. 152 Helm; Zonar. 10.2, and 5; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.1). See Degrassi 564; and D.-G. 4.341-346.

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See 80, Promagistrates, and note 6; and above, on Caecilius Metellus Pius, Domitius Calvinus, and Hirtuleius.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. (VISELLIUS) VARRO (\*2)

Served under Claudius Nero in Asia (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.71; cf. *Brut.* 264).

? C. MEMMIUS<sup>6</sup> (7)

Served under Caecilius Metellus Pius in Farther Spain (Cic. *Balb.* 5).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. THORIUS BALBUS (4)

Served under Caecilius Metellus Pius in Farther Spain. Defeated and killed at Consabura on the Anas by Sertorius (Plut. *Sert.* 12.3, Θωρακιστής; Flor. 2.7.6; cf. Cic. *Fin.* 2.63).

C. VERRES (\*6.2471) Pr. 74

Legatus pro quaestore under Dolabella in Cilicia (see 80, Legates).

<sup>1</sup> The latest possible date under the Cornelian law.

<sup>2</sup> Pliny attests a date 20 years after the aedileship of C. Claudius Pulcher (99 B.C.), Granius Licinianus the fact that they were Curule Aediles.

<sup>3</sup> See Schulten, *Sertorius* 64–73, on Metellus at Metellinum and Castra Caecilia. He attributes the expedition to the Tagus to 79, and the siege of Iacobriga to 78 B.C.

<sup>4</sup> Domitius' praenomen is given as M. in Livy and L. in Eutropius. The cognomen Calvinus is an emendation for the readings καὶ λοῦσιον or Καλούσιον in Plutarch. He is termed Legatus in Florus and the *Periochae* of Livy, and Praetor in Eutropius.

<sup>5</sup> According to the *Periochae* of Livy and Eutropius, Pompey, who was born on September 29, 106, triumphed at the age of 24, but Granius Licinianus, who dates his birth in 105, has him triumph at 25, and the Auct. *Vir. Ill.* at 26. Sallust however, who attributes to the Consul of 80 the bill for his recall from Africa, and Frontinus, who mentions the Consuls of 79, make 79 a practically certain date for the triumph. See Degrassi 564.

<sup>6</sup> The sources give Memmius no title, but he served under Pompey, his brother-in-law, in Spain in 76 as Quaestor (see 76, Quaestors).

78 B.C. A.U.C. 676

### Consuls

M. AEMILIUS Q. f. M. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (72) Pr. by 81

Q. LUTATIUS Q. f. Q. n. CATULUS (8) Pr. by 81

*CIL* 12.2.588, 734–737; Cic. *Balb.* 34 and 39; Sall. *Hist.* 1.1M; Liv. *Per.* 90; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 130, 484f. (Lepidus' name entire; Q. Lut[ati]us Q. f. [Q. n.] Catulu[s]); Plin. *NH* 10.50; 35.13; 36.49 and 109; Eutrop. 6.1.1; Chr. 354 (Lepido et Catulo), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.

Lepidus quarreled with his colleague, attempted to prevent giving funeral honors to Sulla, and, proposing a program to restore the powers of the tribunate, to carry new grain laws, and restore the confiscated lands to their former owners, began an insurrection, while Catulus became the leader of the opposing forces (Cic. *Cat.* 3.24; Sall. *Hist.* 1.54–73M; Liv. *Per.* 90; Suet. *Iul.* 3; Plut. *Sull.* 34.4–5; *Pomp.* 15.1–16.2; App. *BC* 1.105–107; Gran. Lic. 43–45B; Flor. 2.11.1–6; Dio 44.28.2, and 47.4; Iul. Exup. 6; Eutrop. 6.5.1; Oros. 5.22.16; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl). Catulus also received charge of the restoration of the temple of Jupiter on the Capitolium (*CIL* 12.2.737—*ILS* 35; cf. 35a; Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.69; see especially 62, Praetors, on Caesar).

## Praetors

? C. AURELIUS COTTA<sup>1</sup> (96) Cos. 75

L. CORNELIUS SISENNA Pat. ? (374) Pr. Urbanus and Peregrinus  
*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.589; Cic. *Corn.* in Ascon. 74C.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS<sup>2</sup> (104) Cos. 74

Cic. *Acad.* 2.1; cf. Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.8.84—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 196—*ILS* 60.

? L. OCTAVIUS<sup>3</sup> (26) Cos. 75

Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.152, on the Formula Octaviana.

? TERENCE VARRO (see 82)

See 77, Promagistrates; and 75, Praetors, on L. Furius or L. Turius.

? L. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*61, cf. \*62)

See 77, Promagistrates.

## Promagistrates

? M'. AEMILIUS M'. f. LEPIDUS Pat. (62) Cos. 66

Proquaestor in an eastern province (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1659) between 84 and 78 (the term of Nicanor, Kirchner, *Prosop. Att.* 2.121, no. 10705).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain, where he suffered serious reverses at the hands of Sertorius (see 79, Promagistrates; Schulten, *Sertorius* 64, 73, who places the siege of Iacobriga in this year).

Q. CALIDIUS (5) Pr. 79

Propraetor in Nearer Spain (Ps.-Ascon. 219 Stangl, *praetura*), and convicted of extortion upon his return (Cic. *Verr.* 1.38; 2.3.63; Ps.-Ascon. 219 Stangl).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

Assigned the province of Macedonia, he fell ill at Tarentum, and apparently returned to Rome until 78 (Sall. *Hist.* 1.127M; see 77, Interrex, and Promagistrates).

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Cos. 81

Presumably continued as Proconsul in Macedonia until succeeded by Ap. Claudius in 77 (see above, on Ap. Claudius, and 80–79, Promagistrates).

? C. COSCONIUS<sup>4</sup> (3) Pr. 89?

Proconsul in Illyricum, where he occupied portions of the Dalmatian coast, and captured Salonae after two years of campaigning (Cic.

*Cluent.* 97; *Eutrop.* 6.4; *Oros.* 5.23.23; cf. *Sall. Hist.* 2.39—40M; *Val. Max.* 8.1, abs. 8).

L. HIRTULEIUS (33)

Served under Sertorius in Spain, probably with the title Proquaestor (see 79, Quaestors), where he defeated L. Manlius, Proconsul in Gaul, when he came to support Metellus in Spain (*Liv. Per.* 90; *Frontin. Str.* 1.5.8, *Legatus*; *Plut. Sert.* 12.4; *Oros.* 5.23.4).

L. MANLIUS Pat. (30, cf. 79) Pr. 79?

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (*Caes. BG* 3.20.1; *Liv. Per.* 90; *Plut. Sert.* 12.4; *Oros.* 5.23.4). Suffered defeats in Spain at the hands of Hirtuleius (see above), and again in Gaul (*Caes.*).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See 80, Promagistrates, note 6; and above, on Caecilius Metellus and Manlius.

P. SERVILIUS VATIA (ISAURICUS)<sup>5</sup> (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Proconsul in Cilicia (*Cic. Verr.* 2.3.210–211; *Liv. Per.* 90, and 93; *Suet. Iul.* 3; *Eutrop.* 6.3, *ex consule*; *Oros.* 5.23.21; *Ruf. Fest.* 11.1, and 12.3; *Ammian. Marc.* 14.8.4; cf. *Sall. Hist.* 1.127M). See 77–74, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63

*Sall. Hist.* 1.135M, in military command of some kind. Münzer (*RE*) suggests that he was a Tribune of the Soldiers, Maurenbrecher (above) that he was a Quaestor.

? C. MEMMIUS (7)

See 79, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*69, 179) Pr. 63

Served under Servilius Vatia in Cilicia (*Cic. Flacc.* 5 and 6 and 100, and fr. 8 from *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

### Legates, Lieutenants

AQUINUS (not in *RE*)

Served under Metellus in Spain at Lacobriga (*Plut. Sert.* 13.6).

? M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

He may have served under Cosconius in Illyricum (*Varro RR* 2.10.8, cf. 10.7 and 9; *Cichorius, RS* 191f.). See above, Promagistrates, on Cosconius.

<sup>1</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>2</sup> The date depends on a phrase in Cic. *Acad.* 2.1, *absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor*, — *licebat enim celerius legis praemio*. See 79, Aediles, Curule.

<sup>3</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>4</sup> Münzer's identification of Cosconius with the commander in Apulia in 89 seems very probable (*RE*), but the precise date of his command in Illyricum remains uncertain. War there probably began in 78 and ended in 76 (Eutrop. 6.1.1; 6.4). It had certainly ended before 74, when M. Atilius Bulbus, who was convicted of *maiestas* for tampering with the legions of Cosconius (Cic.), served as a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 71–72 and 97; *Verr.* 1.39).

<sup>5</sup> Eutropius (6.3) and Orosius (5.23.22) refer to the campaigns of Servilius Vatia Isauricus as a three year war. Ormerod (*JRS* 12 [1922] 37ff.) is probably correct in supposing that 78 was given up to preparations (cf. Flor. 1.41.4) while the main operations were carried through in 77 to 75. See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.287–290; 2.1166–1173, notes 17–25.

77 B.C.      A.U.C. 677

### Consuls

D. IUNIUS D. f. M. n. BRUTUS (46) Pr. by 80

MAM. AEMILIUS MAM. f. – n. LEPIDUS LIVIANUS Pat. (80) Pr. by 80

Cic. *Brut.* 175; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.10M; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 130, 484f. (Brutus' name entire; Mam. [Ai]miliu[s] Mam. f. – n. Lepi[d.] Livia[nus]); Ascon. 81C; Obseq. 58; Chr. 354 (Mamerco et Iuliano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Bruto et Mamerco); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Lepidus, Cic. *Off.* 2.58; *Cluent.* 99; Val. Max. 7.7.6.

### Praetors

CN. AUFIDIUS ORESTES (32) Cos. 71 Pr. Urbanus

Val. Max. 7.7.6.

? M. AURELIUS COTTA<sup>1</sup> (107) Cos. 74

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (170)

See 76, Promagistrates.

? SEX. PEDUCAEUS<sup>2</sup> (5)

See 76, and 75, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. TERPOLIUS (1)

Cic. *Corn.* 2, fr. 8 (ed. Müller), and Ascon. 81C.



## Quaestors

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

Served in Asia (*OGIS* 444—*SEG* 4.664). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1119, note 24.

C. STAIENUS<sup>3</sup> (3A.2133)

Served under the Consul Lepidus, and was charged with treason for exciting his army to mutiny (*Cic. Cluent.* 99).

## Interrex

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER<sup>4</sup> Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

*Sall. Hist.* 1.77.22M.

## Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (72) Cos. 78

Proconsul (*Sall. Hist.* 1.77.7M), assigned to Transalpine Gaul (*App. BC* 1.107). His insurrection and march on Rome were crushed near Rome in this year (see 78, Consuls). He then retreated in Etruria, and escaped to Sardinia, where he died (*Sall. Hist.* 1.74—83M; *Liv. Per.* 90; *Val. Max.* 2.8.7; *Ascon.* 19C; *Plin. NH* 7.122 and 186; *Plut. Pomp.* 16.1–6; *App. BC* 1.107; *Flor.* 2.11.5–8; *Iul. Exup.* 6; *Ampel.* 40.2; *Oros.* 5.22.16–18; cf. *Rut. Nam.* 295–299). See 78, Consuls.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, and 78, Promagistrates).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Macedonia (*Liv. Per.* 91; *Ruf. Fest.* 9.2; *Ammian. Marc.* 27.4.10). He carried on a successful war against the Scordisci and the tribes of Mt. Rhodope, but in 76 fell ill and died (*Liv. Per.* 91; *Flor.* 1.39.6; *Eutrop.* 6.2.1; *Ruf. Fest.* 9.2; *Ammian. Marc.* 27.4.10; *Oros.* 5.23.17–19). See above, Interrex.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA<sup>5</sup> Pat. (134) Cos. 81

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 80–78, Promagistrates). He returned, probably in this year, to celebrate his triumph (*Cic. Pis.* 44; *Suet. Iul.* 4.1; see Degraffi 564). He was prosecuted for extortion by Julius Caesar, but acquitted (*Cic. Brut.* 317; *Vell.* 2.43.3; *Val. Max.* 8.9.3; *Ascon.* 26, and 74C; *Plut. Caes.* 4.1; *Tac. Dial.* 34, misdated; *Suet. Iul.* 4.1; cf. *Quintil. Inst. Or.* 12.6.1, and 7.4; Malcovati, *FOR* 3.108; and confused statements in *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 78.2; and *Ps.-Ascon.* 194, and 234 Stangl).

L. CORNELIUS SISENNA Pat.? (374) Pr. 78

Perhaps governor of Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.110).

C. COSCONIUS (3) Pr. 89?

Proconsul in Illyricum (see 78, Promagistrates).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Governor of Africa, probably *pro praetore* (Cic. *Acad.* 2.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 74.3, *praetor*).

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (8) Cos. 78

Proconsul (Sall. *Hist.* 1.77.22M), but what province had been assigned him is not clear. Defeated Lepidus near Rome and pursued him through Etruria to Cosa (Liv. *Per.* 90; Val. Max. 2.8.7; Plut. *Pomp.* 16.3 and 6; 17.3; App. *BC* 1.107; Flor. 2.11.6–8; Iul. Exup. 6; Oros. 5.22.16–18; see above, on Lepidus).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Receiving a special grant of imperium, probably *pro praetore* (Plut. *Pomp.* 17.4), to combat Lepidus and his supporters, he besieged M. Iunius Brutus at Mutina, accepted his surrender on conditions, then put him to death, and turned to Etruria (Liv. *Per.* 90; Plut. *Pomp.* 16.2–5; *Brut.* 4.1–2; cf. Cic. *Att.* 9.14.2; *Leg. Agr.* 2.89 and 92; Sall. *Hist.* 1.79M; Val. Max. 6.2.8; Frontin. *Str.* 1.9.3; App. *BC* 2.111; Flor. 2.11.6–8, wrongly places Pompey's battle at Rome; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.3; Oros. 5.22.17, and 24.16; Zonar. 10.2). He kept his army under arms, though ordered to disband it by Catulus, until he received command *pro consule* against Sertorius in Spain (Liv. *Per.* 91; Plut. *Pomp.* 17.1–4; App. *BC* 1.108; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 30 and 62; *Phil.* 11.18; Vell. 2.29.5, and 30.2; Val. Max. 8.15.8; Plin. *NH* 7.96; Plut. *Sert.* 18.1–2; App. *Ib.* 101; Flor. 2.10.5; Iul. Exup. 8; Eutrop. 6.1.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.4; Oros. 5.23.8–9). He wintered in Gaul on his way to Spain (Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M; cf. App. *BC* 1.109).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

His power in Spain reached its height this year (Plut. *Sert.* 14–17). See above, on Metellus and Pompey; and Legates, on Perperna.

P. SERVILIUS VATIA (ISAURICUS) (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 78, Promagistrates). To this year and the next<sup>6</sup> should probably be assigned his naval victories and his occupation of the Lycian and the Pamphylian coasts (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.56, and 3.210–211, and 4.21, and 5.66 and 79; *Leg. Man.* 68; *Leg. Agr.* 1.5; 2.50; Sall. *Hist.* 1.128–132M; 2.81M; Liv. *Per.* 90; Strabo 14.5.7, 671c, cf. 14.2 and 4, 665c; Vell. 2.39.2; App. *Mith.* 93; Flor. 1.41.4–5; Eutrop. 6.3; Oros. 5.23.21–22; Ruf. *Fest.* 11.1, and 12.3; Ammian.

Marc. 14.8.4; Ps.-Ascon. 237 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 347 Stangl). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.287-290; 2.1167f., note 18-19.

? TERENTIUS VARRO (see 82) Pr. 78?

Perhaps an otherwise unknown governor of Asia, if the Terentius Varro who was prosecuted before L. Furius (or Turius) in 75 for extortion in Asia was not A. Terentius Varro, Legate under Murena in Asia in 82. See 75, Praetors, on L. Furius (or Turius); and Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1125, note 42.

L. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*61, \*62) Pr. 78?

Propraetor in Sardinia (Iul. Exup. 6, emending *contrario* to *cum Triario*; cf. Cic. *Scaur.* 29). He opposed the attempt of Lepidus to take refuge there (Ascon. 19C).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

? C. MEMMIUS (7)

Served under Metellus in Spain. See 79, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*69, 179) Pr. 63

Served under Servilius Isauricus in Cilicia (Cic. *Flacc.* 5 and 6 and 100, and fr. 8 in *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

### Legates, Lieutenants

? CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (318)

No title preserved. Son of Lepidus, killed at Alba after his father's overthrow (Oros. 5.22.17, and 24.16). See D.-G. 1.18, no. 27.

M. FONTEIUS (12) Pr. 75?

Served in Macedonia, probably under Ap. Claudius Pulcher (Cic. *Font.* 44).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (52)

Probably a Legate under Lepidus, he was holding Cisalpine Gaul for him, when he surrendered at Mutina, and was put to death by Pompey (Plut. *Pomp.* 16.2-5; *Brut.* 4.1-2; Sall. *Hist.* 1.79M; Liv. *Per.* 90; Val. Max. 6.2.8; Frontin. *Str.* 1.9.3; Oros. 5.22.17; Zonar. 10.2). See above, Promagistrates, on Pompey.

? M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Probably a Legate under Lepidus (App. *BC* 1.108; Iul. Exup. 7), he escaped first to Sardinia, and then to Spain with considerable forces (Plut. *Sert.* 15.1; App. *BC* 1.107-108; Iul. Exup. 7; Oros. 5.23.12, and 24.16).

? M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —  
See 78, Legates.

### Triumvir Capitalis

? Q. MANLIUS<sup>7</sup> (34)  
Cic. *Cluent.* 38–39.

<sup>1</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>2</sup> Münzer assumes from the terminology that Peducaeus held the praetorship in Sicily in 76 and was continued as Proprætor in 75, but the terms Praetor and *praetura* as they are used both in this case and in that of Verres may refer to the whole period of their governorships (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.138–140, and 3.156 and 216; see 93, Promagistrates, on Sentius and Gellius). The career of Peducaeus probably followed the normal post-Sullan pattern: he was a Praetor in Rome in 77, and Proprætor in Sicily in 76 and 75.

<sup>3</sup> On Staienus' assumption of the name Aelius Paetus, see Cic. *Brut.* 241, and *Cluent.* 72.

<sup>4</sup> Klein (241f., no. 25) is inclined to identify this Interrex with the Consul of 54, a son of the man listed above. He would still be quite youthful for the position. However, it is probable that the illness of the Proconsul had brought him home and made him available to perform this service before going to Macedonia. If so, the triumph of Dolabella (see below, Promagistrates), which Degraffi (564) is inclined to date in 78, may have been celebrated in 77. Iulius Caesar, who served under Servilius Isauricus in Cilicia in 78, and returned to Rome after receiving news of Sulla's death (Suet. *Iul.* 3), could then bring his accusation against Dolabella in 77.

<sup>5</sup> See note 4.

<sup>6</sup> Ormerod (*JRS* 12 [1922] 44) concludes from Nonius' citation of the fragment of Sall. *Hist.* 2.81 M from Book 2 that these operations continued into 76. See reference to Magie, above.

<sup>7</sup> The date remains uncertain but must precede 74 B.C. by an interval.

76 B.C. A.U.C. 678

### Consuls

CN. OCTAVIUS M. f. CN. n. (22) Pr. by 79

C. SCRIBONIUS C. f. – n. CURIO (10) Pr. by 80

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.894, 895, 952; Cic. *Brut.* 216–222, and Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 11.3.129; Sall. *Hist.* 2.26M; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 56f. 130, 486 f. (Cn. Octavius M. f. Cn. n., C. Scr[ib]onius [C. f. – n.] Cur[io]); Fenestella fr. 18 Peter, with Lactant. *Ira Dei* 22; Plin. *NH* 2.100; Obseq. 59; Chr. 354 (Octavio et Curio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Octavio et Curione), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Octavius, Cic. *Fin.* 2.93; *Schol. Bob.* 177 Stangl.

Curio opposed the efforts of the Tribune Sicinius (see below) to restore the position of the tribunate (Cic. *Brut.* 216–222, and Quintil.

*Inst. Or.* 11.3.129; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.10M; Val. Max. 9.14.5; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.25M; Plin. *NH* 7.55), and proceeded before the end of the year to Macedonia as successor to the deceased Proconsul Ap. Claudius (Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.43; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.80M; Obseq. 59).

### Praetors

? C. CASSIUS LONGINUS<sup>1</sup> (58) Cos. 73

M. IUNCUS (4)<sup>1</sup>

See 75, Promagistrates.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73 Pr. Peregrinus

Presided over the trial of C. Antonius Hibrida for extortion (Cic. *Tog. Cand.*, and Ascon. 84C; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 8; Plut. *Caes.* 4.1, with praenomen Publius; on Antonius, see 84, Prefects), and issued an edict regarding crimes by armed bands of slaves (Cic. *Tull.* 5-12).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

CN.<sup>2</sup> SICINIUS (9)

Attempted to restore the position of the tribunate (Cic. *Brut.* 216-217, and Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 11.3.129; Sall. *Hist.* 2.23-26M; 3.48.8-10M; cf. Plut. *Crass.* 7.9; Ps.-Ascon. 189 Stangl).

### Quaestors

M. MARIUS (23)

Served under Sertorius in Spain, having probably come with Perperna (Liv. 91, fr. 22W; cf. Plut. *Sert.* 24.3; *Luc.* 8.5; App. *Mith.* 77 Οὐζάριος, cf. Münzer, *RE*).

C. MEMMIUS<sup>3</sup> (7)

Served under Pompey in Spain (Cic. *Balb.* 5), where he attacked New Carthage (Cic. *Balb.* 5; see 75, Promagistrates).

### Promagistrates

? CN. AUFIDIUS ORESTES<sup>4</sup> (32) Cos. 71, Pr. 77

Sall. *Hist.* 2.41M.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain, where he defeated Hirtuleius at Italica (Oros. 5.23.10; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.28M; Liv. 91, fr. 22W; Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.2, and 3.5).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 79, Promagistrates). After some success against the Thracian Scordisci he fell ill and died (Sall. *Hist.* 2.36—37 M, cf. 80 M; Liv. *Per.* 91; Flor. 1.38.6; Eutrop. 6.2.1; Ruf. Fest. 9.2; Oros. 5.23.19; cf. Varro *RR* 3.16.2; Obseq. 59). See 79, Promagistrates, and above, Consuls, on Scribonius Curio.

C. COSCONIUS (3) Pr. 89?

Proconsul in Illyricum (see 78, Promagistrates).

L. HIRTULEIUS (3)

Served under Sertorius in Spain. His troops shared in the victory over Pompey's Legate Laelius at Lauro (Sall. *Hist.* 2.31 M), but he was himself defeated and put to flight by Metellus at Italica (Oros. 5.23.10; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.2, and 3.5). See 78, and 77, Promagistrates.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (170) Pr. 77

Proconsul in Asia (Plin. *NH* 2.100; 35.131, cf. 27; Le Bas and Waddington, 409, a decree of Mylasa).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS<sup>5</sup> (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Governor of Africa, probably *pro praetore* (see 77, Promagistrates).

SEX. PEDUCAEUS (5) Pr. 77

Propraetor in Sicily (see 77, Praetors). He carried through a census (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.138—139, and 3.156 and 216, and 4.142—143, and 5.55).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). His advance toward the plain of Valencia was stopped by his defeat at Lauro, and he retreated to winterquarters near the Pyrenees (Sall. *Hist.* 2.29—33 M, and 98.5 M; Liv. 91, fr. 22 W; and *Per.* 91; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.31, cf. 2.3.11; Plut. *Sert.* 18; *Pomp.* 18; App. *BC* 1.108—110; Flor. 2.10.7; Oros. 5.23.6—10). See also Quaestors, on Memmius; and Legates, on Laelius.

? Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See above, on Caecilius Metellus, and Pompey.

P. SERVILIUS VATIA (ISAURICUS) (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

See 77, and 75, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*69, 179) Pr. 63

Served under Servilius Isauricus in Cilicia (Cic. *Flacc.* 5, 6, 100). See 77, Tribunes of the Soldiers, and note 6; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 42, no. 28.

## Legates, Lieutenants

? M. FONTEIUS (12) Pr. 75

He perhaps continued to serve under Ap. Claudius Pulcher in Macedonia (Cic. *Font.* 44).

? C. HERENNIUS (7)

? L. INSTEIUS (2)

Both served under Sertorius in Spain (Liv. 91, fr. 22W, with the name Herennuleius; see 75, Legates).

D. LAELIUS (5)

Served under Pompey in Spain. Killed at the battle of Lauro (Sall. *Hist.* 2.31M; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.31, from Livy; Obseq. 58, misdated).

? OCTAVIUS GRAECINUS (55)

Served under Sertorius in Spain at the battle of Lauro (Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.31).

M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Accepted Sertorius as his superior in command under pressure from the soldiers (Plut. *Sert.* 15.2; cf. Iul. Exup. 6; Oros. 5.23.12). Failed to defend the line of the Ebro river against Pompey (Liv. 91, fr. 22W). Wintered in Lusitania (App. *BC* 1.110).

? C. TARQUITIUS PRISCUS (8)

Served under Sertorius in Spain at the battle of Lauro (Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.31, from Livy).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Served under Pompey in Spain for several years (Varro *RR* 3.12.7). See Cichorius, *RS* 193.

## Prefects

C. INSTEIUS (1)

Recruited native cavalry for Sertorius (Liv. 91, fr. 22W).

## Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

P. GABINIUS (13) Pr. 89

M. OTACILIUS (5, cf. 4)

L. VALERIUS (not in \**RE* or *RE*)

Fenestella fr. 18 Peter.

## Salius

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (303) Pr. 56

Cic. *Scaur.* 34. The date of his inauguration into this priesthood must precede his father's death in 76 (see above, Promagistrates, on Ap. Claudius Pulcher).

<sup>1</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>2</sup> The praenomen is given as Cn. in Cic. *Brut.* 216–217, but L. in Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.8 M.

<sup>3</sup> Münzer (*RE*) shows clearly that this C. Memmius should not be identified with the Praetor of 58. For the opposite view, see Mommsen, *RMW* 597 f.; Groebe in D.-G. 4.371, note 9; and Sobeck 36. He may have accompanied Pompey in 77 as Quaestor, and therefore be a Proquaestor in this year.

<sup>4</sup> As Aufidius made his report directly to the Senate (Sall. *Hist.* 2.41 M), he had probably been assigned a province after his praetorship in 77. Cisalpine Gaul and Transalpine Gaul are the two provinces whose governors in 76 remain unknown. If *IG* 12.5.722 refers to him (the cognomen is not given in the inscription), he held Asia *pro praetore*; but see 107, Praetors, and 106, Promagistrates.

<sup>5</sup> The duration of the command of Lucullus in Africa remains uncertain. Cicero's phrase *inde ad consulatum* (*Acad.* 2.1) need not mean that his consulship in 74 followed immediately upon the conclusion of his command.

75 B.C. A.U.C. 679

## Consuls

L. OCTAVIUS CN. f. C. n. (26) Pr. by 78

C. AURELIUS M. f. — n. COTTA (96) Pr. by 78

*CIL* 12.2.953; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.130, and 3.18; Sall. *Hist.* 2.42M; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 56f., 130, 486f. (L. O[cta]vius Cn. f. Cn. n., C. Aur[el]ius M. f. [— n. C] ot [ta]); Obseq. 60; Chr. 354 (Octavio et Cotta); Cassiod.; and on Cotta, Cic. *Pis.* 62; Ascon. 66C.

Cotta carried a law permitting Tribunes of the Plebs to attain other magistracies (Cic. *Corn.* in Ascon. 66, and 78C; Sall. *Hist.* 2.49M; 3.48.8M; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 255 Stangl). He also concluded a treaty with King Hiempsal of Numidia (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.58), and carried two laws, one affecting private cases (Cic. *Corn.* 1.9 and Ascon. 66C), and the other censorial leases (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.19, cf. 18 and 130; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 251 Stangl), both abrogated the following year. A shortage in the grain supply occasioned the speech recorded in Sall. *Hist.* 2.44–48M.

## Praetors

M. CAESIUS (9)

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.130.



? CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CLODIANUS<sup>1</sup> Pat.? (216) Cos. 72

? M. FONTEIUS (12)

See 74, Promagistrates.

L. FURIUS Pat.? (18, cf. 2) Q. de repetundis  
or

L. TURIUS (2)

Presided over the first trial of a certain Terentius Varro, probably A. Terentius Varro (see 82, Legates; 77, Promagistrates), for extortion in Asia (Ps.-Ascon. 193 (Furius), and 218 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 349 Stangl; Porphyrio (C. Turius) and Ps.-Acro (Turius Marinus) on *Hor. Sat.* 2.1.49; cf. *Cic. Div. in Caec.* 24; *Verr.* 1.17, 35, 40, 47). The trial was postponed, and became a notorious case in the next year (see 74, Praetors, on Lentulus Sura; and on the date, *Cic. Cluent.* 130; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1125, note 42). Cicero (*Brut.* 237) mentions L. Turius, a Praetor and a candidate for the consulship in this period.

C. LICINIUS C. f. SACERDOS (154) Pr. Urbanus

*Cic. Verr.* 2.1.130, cf. 104, 121, 125; 2.2.22 and 68; Ascon. 82C; Ps.-Ascon. 251 Stangl.

### Aediles

Q. HORTENSIVS HORTALUS<sup>2</sup> (13) Cos. 69, Pr. 72

*Cic. Brut.* 318. He gave splendid games (*Cic. Off.* 2.57; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 238 Stangl), and made a distribution of grain to the populace (*Cic. Verr.* 2.3.215; cf. *Sall. Hist.* 2.45—47M; and above, Consuls, on Cotta).

C. IUNIUS<sup>3</sup> (15)

*Cic. Cluent.* 79.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. OPIMIUS (11)

Condemned in 74 for using his veto contrary to the Cornelian laws (*Cic. Verr.* 2.1.155—157; cf. *Schol. Gron.* 341 Stangl). Said to have supported Cotta's law regarding the tribunate (Ps.-Ascon. 255 Stangl; see above, Consuls).

### Quaestors

P. AUTRONIVS PAETUS (7) Cos. Desig. 65

A colleague of Cicero in this office (*Cic. Sull.* 18).

P. CORNELIVS LENTVLVS MARCELLINVS<sup>4</sup> Pat. (231, cf. 238)

Sent to Cyrene (*Sall. Hist.* 2.43M, in 75, Maurenbrecher, or 74, Münzer, *RE*).

<sup>7</sup> Broughton II

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Served under Sex. Peducaeus in western Sicily (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 21; *Div. in Caec.* 2; *Verr.* 2.3.182, and 215–216, and 4.74, and 5.35; *Planc.* 64–65; *Brut.* 318; *Tusc.* 5.64; *Fam.* 13.38; *Plut. Cic.* 1.4; 6.1–4; *Com. Dem. and Cic.* 3.2; *Ps.-Ascon.* 185, 186, 261 Stangl).

### Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, Promagistrates). He defeated and killed Sertorius' subordinate Hirtuleius, and, joining Pompey just after his defeat at the Sucro, aided in winning the battle on the Turia (Sall. *Hist.* 2.59, cf. 98.5M, and 68–69M; *Liv. Per.* 91–92; *Frontin. Str.* 2.1.2–3, and 3.5, and 7.5, cf. 13.3; *Plut. Sert.* 19.1–21.6; *Pomp.* 18.1; 19.1–6; *App. BC* 1.110; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 63.2; *Eutrop.* 6.1.3; *Oros.* 5.23.10–12; cf. *Vell.* 2.29.5). Acclaimed Imperator, he assumed excessive honors (Sall. *Hist.* 2.70M; *Val. Max.* 9.1.5; *Plut. Sert.* 22.2; *Pomp.* 18.2; *Grueber, CRRBM* 2.357; cf. *Cic. Arch.* 26).

? CN. (CALPURNIUS) PISO (FRUGI)<sup>5</sup> (see 95)

Proquaestor under Pompey in Spain (*Grueber, CRRBM* 2.360f.). See Legates, on Varro, and 49, Promagistrates, on Piso.

? L. HIRTULEIUS (3)

Probably either Proquaestor or Legate under Sertorius when he fell in battle against Metellus Pius at Segovia (Sall. *Hist.* 2.59M; *Liv. Per.* 91; *Frontin. Str.* 2.3.5, and 7.5; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 63.2; *Oros.* 5.23.12).

M. IUNCUS<sup>6</sup> (4) Pr. 76

Proconsul in Asia (*Vell.* 2.42.3; cf. *Suet. Iul.* 4; *Plut. Caes.* 2.3–4; *IGRP* 4.408). After Nicomedes of Bithynia died and bequeathed his kingdom to Rome, Iuncus began the task of organizing the new province (Gell. 5.13.6—*FOR* 3.118; see Herrmann, *RBP* 16 (1930) 577ff.; H. Dahlmann, *Hermes* 73 (1938) 341ff.; *Magie, Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.250; 2.1126, note 44). He failed to punish the pirates who had captured Caesar (*Vell. Pat.* 2.41.3–4; *Suet. Iul.* 4; *Plut. Caes.* 1.4–5; winter 75–74).

C. MEMMIUS (7)

See 76, Quaestors. Served under Pompey and fell in the battle on the Turia (*Plut. Sert.* 21.1; *Oros.* 5.23.12; cf. *Cic. Balb.* 5).

SEX. PEDUCAEUS (5) Pr. 77

Propraetor in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.216; see 76, Promagistrates), and Cicero's superior officer (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 21; *Ps.-Ascon.* 185 and 187 Stangl; cf. *Verr.* 2.4.142; *Att.* 10.1.1; 13.1.3).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). He was defeated by Sertorius on the Sucro, and almost so along with Metellus on the Turia. Attempts to besiege Sertorius being unsuccessful, he retired into Celtiberia for the winter (Cic. *Balb.* 5; Sall. *Hist.* 2.53—56, and 60—69, and 98.6M; Liv. *Per.* 92; Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.3, and 13.3; Plut. *Sert.* 19, and 21; *Pomp.* 18.3—19.6; App. *BC* 1.110; Flor. 2.10.7; Eutrop. 6.1.3; Oros. 5.23.11—12).

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80?

Proconsul in Macedonia (Liv. *Per.* 92, and 95; Ruf. *Fest.* 7.5). Campaigned against the Dardani, and penetrated to the Danube (Sall. *Hist.* 2.80M; Liv. *Per.* 92; Flor. 1.39.6; Eutrop. 6.2.2; Ruf. *Fest.* 7.5; Oros. 5.23.20; Jordan. *Rom.* 216, p. 27M; see 74, and 73, Promagistrates).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See above, on Metellus and Pompey. Schulten (*Sertorius* 106f.) dates his alliance with Mithridates of Pontus by 75 at the latest (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.87; *Leg. Man.* 9 and 46; *Mur.* 32; Sall. *Hist.* 2.79, and 93M; Liv. *Per.* 93; Plut. *Sert.* 23—24; App. *Mith.* 68, and 70, and 112; Oros. 6.2.12; Ps.-Ascon. 244 Stangl; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.322f.; 2.1203, note 1).

P. SERVILIUS VATTIA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 78—76, Promagistrates). In 75 may be placed his advance across the Taurus and reduction of the Isaurians on the northern slopes (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.211; *Leg. Agr.* 2.50; *Phil.* 11.33; *Att.* 6.1.16; Sall. *Hist.* 2.82—87M; Liv. *Per.* 93; Strabo 12.6.2, 568c; 14.3.3, 665c; Frontin. *Str.* 3.7.1; Flor. 1.41.5; Eutrop. 6.3; Ruf. *Fest.* 12.3; Ampel. 23; Amm. Marc. 14.8.4; Oros. 5.23.22). He was acclaimed Imperator (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.741; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.56, and 4.82; *Rab. Perd.* 21; *Flacc.* 6), and took the cognomen Isauricus (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.741; *Fast. Cap.* on 79 B.C.; Ovid *Fast.* 1.593; Strabo 12.6.2, 568c; Vell. 2.39.2; Val. Max. 8.5.6; Eutrop. 6.3; *Schol. Gron.* 347 Stangl).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS A. f. (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Served under Pompey in Spain, and held command of one wing of his army at the Sucro (Plut. *Sert.* 19; cf. Oros. 5.23.14).

? C. HERENNIUS (7)

Served under Sertorius. Killed in battle with Pompey before Valencia (Plut. *Pomp.* 18.3; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.54M).

### M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Defeated by Pompey before Valencia (Sall. *Hist.* 2.55M; Plut. *Pomp.* 18.3; Oros. 5.23.12). He was unsuccessful in command of his wing of the army of Sertorius in the battles on the Sucro and the Turia (Liv. *Per.* 92; Plut. *Sert.* 19.6; App. *BC* 1.110).

### ? Q. POMPEIUS A. f. BITHYNICUS (\*7)

Probably served under Iuncus, either as Quaestor or as Legate, and was active in organizing Bithynia in late 75 or early 74 (Fest. 320L, and see above, Promagistrates, on Iuncus; D.-G. 4.321, no. 12).

### ? M. TERENTIUS VARRO<sup>7</sup> (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Almost certainly a Legate under Pompey in Spain against Sertorius (Sall. *Hist.* 2.69M; Varro *RR* 3.12.7). See Cichorius, *RS* 193f.

### L. ? TITURIUS SABINUS? (2)

A Legate of Pompey who brought 15 cohorts to winter-quarters in Celtiberia late in 75 (Sall. *Hist.* 2.94M; cf. Schulten, *Sertorius* 120f.).

<sup>1</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>2</sup> Hortensius' concern with the supply of grain suggests that he was an Aedile of the Plebs.

<sup>3</sup> Iunius was aedilicius and Iudex Quaestionis in 74 (Cic.), probably in the year following his aedileship. See 65, and 64, on Caesar.

<sup>4</sup> See Münzer (*RE*) on the question whether he should be identified with P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, Cos. 57, and (perhaps or) the P. Lentulus P. f. L. n., Quaestor, who is named on coins of this period (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.406).

<sup>5</sup> See note 7.

<sup>6</sup> *Iunium cum*, Vell.; *Iunce*, Gell.; Ἰούνιον, Plut. The Iunii Iunci are a known senatorial family of the early Empire (*CIL* 6.3837 = 31751). There was probably time at the beginning of 74 after the death of Nicomedes and before the outbreak of war with Mithridates for him to proceed with the organization of the new province (Liv. *Per.* 93; Vell. 2.42.3; Plut. *Luc.* 7.5; App. *Mith.* 71; Memnon 38 in *FGrH* 3B.355). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1200f., note 49–51.

<sup>7</sup> Cichorius (*RS* 193f.) suggests that after the death of Memmius (see 76, Quaestors) Varro became a Legatus pro quaestore (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.362f., *Varro proqu. Magn. procos.*), and refers the coins with this title to this period. Mommsen, Grueber (*loc. cit.*) and, most recently, Sydenham (see Catalogue of his collection, p. 53, no. 337) attribute both them and the closely associated coins of Cn. Piso (see above, Promagistrates) to the period between 52 and 49 B.C. on the evidence of coin hoards. This seems reasonable in the case of Piso (see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.57, no. 286), but in 49 Varro's title was Legatus pro praetore (see 49, Legates). The Proquaestor in Spain under Pompey, if correctly dated in 49, is probably another Varro.

74 B.C.      A.U.C. 680

### Consuls

L. LICINIUS L. f. L. n. LUCULLUS<sup>1</sup> (104) Pr. 78

M. AURELIUS M. f. - n. COTTA (107) Pr. by 77

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.740, and 954; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 746, 747—I. de Délos 4.1.1758, cf. 4.2.2514 *bis*; Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.34; Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M, at the end; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraasi 56f., 130, 486f. (L. [Liciniu]s L. f. L. n. Lucullus, M. Au[re]lius M. [f. - n. Cotta]); Eutrop. 6.6; Chr. 354 (Lucullo et Cotta); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lucullo et Micotta), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Lucullus, Cic. *Cluent.* 137; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 196—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.84; Ps.-Ascon. 222 Stangl; and on Cotta, Ascon. 66C.

In Rome Lucullus checked the Tribune Quinctius (Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.11M; see Tribunes of the Plebs). He had been assigned the province of Cisalpine Gaul, but upon the death of Octavius, Proconsul in Cilicia, early in the year (see Promagistrates), he intrigued to get this province and the command against Mithridates (Plut. *Luc.* 6—7; App. *Mith.* 72; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 33; *Acad.* 2.1; Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M, at the end). He received also command of the former armies of Fimbria and of Servilius Isauricus (Cic. *Flacc.* 85; Sall. *Hist.* 3.19, and 33M; Plut. *Luc.* 7.1—3; 34.2; App. *Mith.* 72; Memnon 40 in *FGrH* 2B.356; Porphyr. on Hor. *Epist.* 2.2.26; Dio 36.14.3, and 15.3, and 16.3, and 46.1), and probably also the province of Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 85; Vell. 2.33.1; Plut. *Luc.* 7.1; Memnon 37 in *FGrH* 2B.355; cf. Dio 36.2.2; and see 70, Promagistrates, on Lucullus).

Cotta received command of a fleet to protect his province of Bithynia and the Propontis, but was defeated on sea and on land, and shut up in Chalcedon until Lucullus relieved him (Cic. *Mur.* 33; Sall. *Hist.* 3.23—24M; 4.69.13M; Liv. *Per.* 93; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 196—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.84; Plut. *Luc.* 5.1; 6.5; 8.1—3; App. *Mith.* 71; Memnon 37—39 in *FGrH* 3B.355f.; Eutrop. 6.6.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 74.4; Oros. 6.2.13).

The latter checked the forces of Mithridates in a battle at the Rhyndacus river, and during the winter of 74—73 brought him to disaster in a trap as he was besieging Cyzicus (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 20—21; *Mur.* 33; Sall. *Hist.* 3.17—42M; 4.69.4 and 13—14M; Liv. *Per.* 94—95; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.84—*ILS* 60; Strabo 12.8.11, 575—576c; Diod., excerpt in *FHG* 2, xxiv; Frontin. *Str.* 3.13.6; Plut. *Luc.* 8.1—12.2, cf. *Sert.* 24.3—4; App. *Mith.* 72—76; Flor. 1.40.12—18; Memnon 37—40 in *FGrH* 3B.355f.; Eutrop. 6.6.2; Oros. 6.2.12—24; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.743—*ILS* 37).

### Praetors

#### M. ANTONIUS (CRETICUS)<sup>2</sup> (29)

He was invested by special enactment with an *imperium infinitum*, almost certainly *pro consule*, in order to combat piracy throughout the Mediterranean area (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.8, and 3.213; Liv. *Per.* 97; Vell. 2.31.3—4; Ps.-Ascon. 202, and 259 Stangl; cf. *IG*<sup>2</sup> 4.1.66, and *SEG*

11.397). His operations in the first year were limited to the west, Liguria, Spain, and Sicily (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 55; *Verr.* 2.2.8, and 3.213-218; Sall. *Hist.* 3.4—7M; Tac. *Ann.* 12.62; App. *Sic.* 6; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 1.11.32; Ps.-Ascon. 202 Stangl; see 73-71, Promagistrates).

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (CRETICUS)<sup>3</sup> (87) Cos. 69

A candidate in 75 (Sall. *Hist.* 2.45M).

L. CALPURNIUS PISO FRUGI (98)

A colleague of Verres. Vetoed many of his edicts (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.119, and 4.56; Ps.-Ascon. 250 Stangl).

P. COELIUS (2)

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.130.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SURA<sup>4</sup> Pat. (240) Cos. 71, Pr. 63 Q. de repetundis

Vell. 2.34.4. A certain Terentius Varro, probably A. Terentius Varro (see 75, Praetors, on Furius; 82, Legates; and 77, Promagistrates, on A. Terentius Varro), was accused before him of extortion in Asia, with Hortensius as advocate for the defence, and acquitted by a vote in which the marked ballots of the jury caused a scandal (Ps.-Ascon. 193, and 218 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 349 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Cluent.* 130; *Div. in Caec.* 24; *Verr.* 1.17, 35, 40, 47; Porphy. and Ps.-Acro on Hor. *Sat.* 2.1.49).

C. VERRES (\*6.2471) Pr. Urbanus

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.102-158 *passim*; 2.1.34, and 5.34; *Cluent.* 91; Ps.-Ascon. 216, 255, and 257 Stangl.

### Aediles, Curule

M. SEIUS L. f. (3)

Plin. *NH* 15.2; 18.16, with praenomen T.; cf. Cic. *Planc.* 12, elected over M. Pupius Piso; *Off.* 2.58.

### Iudex Quaestionis

C. IUNIUS (15)

Presided over the Quaestio de veneficiis in the cases of Scamander, Fabricius, and Oppianicus, but was condemned to a fine by the Tribune Quinctius for failing to comply with certain formalities (Cic. *Cluent.* 1.55, 59, 78, 84, 90-96, 103, 113, and 189; *Verr.* 1.29; 2.1.157; Ps.-Ascon. 216, and 255f. Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 331, and 351 Stangl; *Schol.* on Pers. *Sat.* 2.19).



## Tribunes of the Plebs

L. QUINCTIUS (\*IV. 4) Pr. 68 or 67

His agitation for restoration of the powers of the tribunate was checked by Lucullus (Cic. *Cluent.* 110–112; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.11M; Plut. *Luc.* 5.4; Ps.-Ascon. 189 Stangl). Defended Oppianicus, and after his condemnation secured the conviction of C. Iunius, the Iudex Quaestionis, and prosecuted Falcula, one of the jurors (Cic. *Cluent.* 72–96, 103–116 *passim*, 119, 136–138, 178; Verr. 1.29; 2.1.157; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.13.39; Ps.-Ascon. 206, 216, and 255f. Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 328, and 351 Stangl; *Schol. on Pers. Sat.* 2.19).

## Quaestors

? CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Cos. 56, Pr. 60  
Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.358–360.

? P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (231, cf. 238)

Sent as Quaestor, probably with imperium, to the province of Cyrene (Sall. *Hist.* 2.43M). See 75, note 4.

? P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238, cf. 204) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Quaestor Urbanus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.406; ca. 72, Sydenham, lxiii).

L. LICINIUS MURENA<sup>5</sup> (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65  
Cic. *Mur.* 18.

P. OPPIUS (17)

Served under M. Aurelius Cotta in Bithynia (Dio 36.40.3; see 73–71, Promagistrates).

? L. PLAETORIUS L. f. CESTIANUS (14)

Grueber (*CRRBM* 1.404f.) dates him in 74, Sobeck (48) before 66, when Cicero refers to him as a senator (*Cluent.* 165). Dated ca. 72 by Sydenham (lxiii).

SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

Quaestor Ostiensis (Cic. *Mur.* 18). Cf. Cic. *Brut.* 156. See note 5.

C. URBINIUS (not in \*RE)

Served under Metellus Pius in Farther Spain (Sall. *Hist.* 2.70M).

## Promagistrates

C. AURELIUS COTTA (96) Cos. 75

Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (Cic. *Brut.* 318; Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M, at the end). See 73, Promagistrates, and Pontifices.

## Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, Promagistrates). After wintering in Gaul (Plut. *Sert.* 21.5), he returned to Spain and captured Bilbilis and Segobriga, then joined Pompey at Calagurris, but when Sertorius compelled them to raise the siege went back to his province (Liv. *Per.* 93; Strabo 3.4.13, 162c; Plut. *Sert.* 22.1; App. *BC* 1.111—112; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.70, and 3.45M).

? M. FONTEIUS<sup>6</sup> (12) Pr. 75

Governor, probably *pro praetore* (Cic. *Font.* 11 and 16), of Transalpine Gaul for three years (*Font.* 32). He aided the commanders in Spain with troops and supplies and others elsewhere with troops (*ib.* 13 and 16), and carried on some military activity in Gaul itself (*ib.* 12—14, 26, 46, and 49). Prosecuted for extortion shortly after 70 B.C. (*ib.* 17—23; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.46M).

## C. LICINIUS SACERDOS (154) Pr. 75

Propraetor in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.27, and 2.21—22 and 68—75 and 81, and 3.90, and 5.108; Ps.-Ascon. 185, and 261 Stangl), the immediate predecessor of Verres (see above; and *Verr.* 2.2.81 and 119, and 3.119 and 214—216, and 5.55).

## L. OCTAVIUS (26)

Proconsul in Cilicia. Died early in the year (Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M, at end; Plut. *Luc.* 6; see above, Consuls, on Lucullus).

## CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). His attempt to carry on sieges while wintering in Celtiberia met with fierce resistance (Sall. *Hist.* 2.88—97M; Liv. *Per.* 93; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 19.6). He sent a sharp demand for money and reinforcements to Rome (Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M; Plut. *Pomp.* 20.1; *Sert.* 21.5—6; *Luc.* 5.2—3). When he returned to his strategy of sieges he was forced to leave Palentia, and though he captured Coca, he had to retire from Calagurris, and to winter in Gaul (Cic. *Font.* 16; Sall. *Hist.* 3.46M; Liv. *Per.* 93; Frontin. *Str.* 2.11.2; App. *BC* 1.111—112; cf. Val. Max. 7.6, ext. 3).

## C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80?

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 75, Promagistrates). He apparently continued to carry on the war with the Thracians (Liv. *Per.* 95; Ammian. Marc. 29.5.22).

## Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See above, Promagistrates, on Metellus and Pompey; below, Legates, on M. Perperna. Cf. App. *BC* 1.112.



P. SERVILIUS VATIA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Proconsul in Cilicia, whence he returned to celebrate his triumph (Cic. *Pis.* 58; *Verr.* 2.1.57, and 5.66; Val. Max. 8.5.6; Eutrop. 6.3, and 5; Ruf. Fest. 12.3; Claudian *In Eutrop.* 1.217; Ps.-Ascon. 237 Stangl; see Degrassi 564), and display his prisoners and booty (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.741—*ILS* 36; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.56–57).

### Legates, Lieutenants

? MAMERCUS<sup>7</sup> (not in *RE*)

Served under M. Antonius against the Ligurian pirates (Sall. *Hist.* 3.5M; see Promagistrates, on M. Antonius).

? MAMERCUS (not in *RE*)

Served under Lucullus in Asia (Oros. 6.2.16–18; cf. Liv. fr. of Book 94W). See Consuls, on Lucullus.

MANIUS (not in *RE*)

Legate under M. Antonius (Sall. *Hist.* 3.6M).

C. ANNIUS BELLINIENUS (35)

C. FONTEIUS (7)

Legates under M. Fonteius in Transalpine Gaul (Cic. *Font.* 18).

? L. MALLIUS (8)

A senator who served under Cotta (see above, Consuls), who was lost in the defeat of Cotta's fleet at Chalcedon (App. *Mith.* 71).

L. MARCILIUS (1)

Legate, almost certainly under M. Antonius, for whose campaign he was preparing in Greece (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 748<sup>8</sup>, from Gytheum; cf. Foucart, *Jour. des Savants* 1906, 569–581).

M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Served under Sertorius in Spain (see 76–75, Legates). Captured Cales of Callaecia (Sall. *Hist.* 3.43–44M).

P. RUTILIUS NUDUS (30) Pr. —

Served under Cotta at Chalcedon (App. *Mith.* 71; Oros. 6.2.13; cf. Ascon. 5C, quoting Fenestella fr. 22 Peter; see above, Consuls, on Cotta).

C. SALLUVIUS C. f. NASO (1)

Legatus pro praetore in Asia under Lucullus, who protected Mysia Abbaeitis and Phrygia Epiktetos during the war with Mithridates (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.743—*ILS* 37; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1208, note 15; and below, additional note, on the date).

## ADDITIONAL NOTE

The dates of the activities of Lucullus in Asia Minor depend upon two disputed questions. The first and major one is the date of the outbreak of the Third Mithridatic War, and the second is the date when the province of Asia was added to his command.

Many distinguished scholars, including Mommsen, T. Rice Holmes, Gelzer, and Ormerod, have supported the view that this war broke out in the spring of 74, and another distinguished group, including T. Reinach, Geyer, Brandis, and most recently, Magie, have decided in favor of the spring of 73. I see no certain solution, but believe that the weight of evidence on the whole supports the earlier date and have arranged the lists accordingly.

According to Eutropius (6.6) Nicomedes died in the consulship of Lucullus and Cotta, and the evidence of Bithynian coins indicates that the date was at any rate later than October of 75. It may have been very early in 74 or even, given some slight inexactitude on the part of Eutropius, have occurred at the end of 75. According to Cicero Lucullus and Cotta were sent to the war during their consulship (*Mur.* 33), but in another passage (*Acad.* 2.1) Cicero, after referring to the industry and ability of Lucullus in his consulship, adds the phrase *post ad Mithridaticum bellum missus*. And it is not clear whether *post* means "after your consulship" or "after these praiseworthy acts in your consulship." Appian makes a close relation between the election of Lucullus as Consul and his choice as commander in the war (*Mith.* 72), and Plutarch (*Luc.* 5-6) connects Pompey's threatening letter demanding men and money for his Spanish campaign, which was read in the Senate at the beginning of the consular year 74, with the ambition of Lucullus to exchange his assigned province of Cisalpine Gaul for the promising eastern command, and makes clear that the expectation of a war was immediate when news came of the death of Octavius, governor of Cilicia. According to both the *Periochae* of Livy and Eutropius fighting began when Lucullus and Cotta were Consuls, and in answer to the claim that the word *consules* is as often used loosely for *proconsules* it should be noted that the epitomizer of Livy distinguishes between the commencement of operations when Lucullus was Consul (*Liv. Per.* 94) and his victory at Cyzicus when he was Proconsul (*Per.* 95).

Moreover in estimating the time to be allowed for the opposition in Rome between Lucullus and the Tribune Quinctius, it should be remembered that Tribunes, who entered upon office on the tenth of December, were usually most active at the beginning of their year of office, and that Lucullus did induce Quinctius to restrain himself before long.

The most important evidence against a date in the spring of 74 is found in Velleius (2.33.1): *cum esset in fine bellum piraticum et L. Lucullus, qui ante septem annos ex consulatu sortitus Asiam Mithridati oppositus erat . . .*, who goes on to mention the introduction of the Manilian law. The collocation of the phrase *ex consulatu* with a date seven years before the passage of the Manilian law in early 66 points to 73. Yet it is not irrelevant to point out that the war with the pirates was actually *in fine* if not *confectum* by midsummer of 67 (*Cic. Leg. Man.* 35, *media aestate confecit*), and the phrase *sortitus Asiam* appears to be inaccurate since his province by sortition had been Cisalpine Gaul. And he was appointed to Cilicia before he received the governorship of Asia.

The transport of an army to Asia need not have taken very long. Lucullus brought only one legion with him (*Plut. Luc.* 7.1; *App. Mith.* 72), which may have been recruited from the beginning of the year, and of his forces in Asia

Minor two legions had recently seen service under Servilius Isauricus. It was quite possible for him to begin active operations in Phrygia by the autumn.

Admittedly this scheme compresses a good deal of action into one year. Is it possible to do so? Cisalpine Gaul had probably been made consular before the elections in 75 in accordance with the Sempronian law. The danger from Mithridates was already evident in that year (Sall. *Hist.* 2.47.7 M). Early in 74, while Lucullus was attempting to meet Pompey's demands and his various civil duties, came the news of the death of Nicomedes of Bithynia, and soon afterwards of Octavius, governor of Cilicia, either in or on his way to his province (Balsdon has shown that even after Sulla's reforms Consuls often departed for their provinces before the end of their year of office in Rome, *JRS* 29 [1939] 58-63). Meantime, Iuncus, then governor of Asia, moved into Bithynia to organize the new inheritance, and the entrance of Roman tax-gatherers roused irritation in the cities, especially in the free city of Heracleia. It appears that Iuncus was in Bithynia when Caesar was captured by pirates and then captured his captors, an event that in view of his return to Italy in 73 seems best dated in the winter of 75-74 (Vell. 2.41.3-42.3; Suet. *Iul.* 4, and 74.1; Plut. *Caes.* 1.4.2-3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.3; cf. Plut. *Crass.* 7.5; Polyæn. 8.23.1; Fenestella, *GLK* 1.365), since he had time both for study at Rhodes and operations in Asia against officers of Mithridates before his return (Suet.). Of Heracleia it should be noted that it did not go over to Mithridates at once, and also that it did not have or take time to send an embassy to Rome to protest its rights. The interval of time before it went over to Mithridates was probably not great (Memnon 38 in *FGrH* 3B.355). Lucullus secured the province of Cilicia by intrigue and in consequence the command against Mithridates by general consent, probably by mid-summer at the latest. He and his single legion could have reached Ephesus and from there Phrygia by early autumn where the legions already mobilized were already concentrated. The action at Cyzicus is known to have been a winter campaign (Plut. *Luc.* 33.3).

Is a date in 74 for the beginning of the war consistent with the course of the war itself? The siege of Amisus was also a winter operation (Plut. *Luc.* 33.3), either in 73-72 or in 72-71. Phlegon of Tralles places the march of Lucullus from Amisus to Cabira in the first year of the 177th Olympiad (July 72-July 71) and has him spend the subsequent winter there. This implies that the defeat of Mithridates and his flight to Armenia should be placed in the latter part of 72. According to Memnon (55) a year and eight months passed after this before Tigranes of Armenia accorded the defeated monarch a personal reception. Appian places this reception near the time of the battle of Tigranocerta in the autumn of 69 (*Mith.* 85), thus suggesting that the flight of Mithridates should be placed in 71, but Plutarch (*Luc.* 22.1) and Memnon (55, cf. 46) clearly imply that the reception followed immediately upon Tigranes' refusal to surrender him to Lucullus' envoy, Ap. Claudius Pulcher, in the spring of 70, and support the view that the flight of Mithridates should be dated in 72.

In *Cat.* 3.9 Cicero refers to the year 63 as the *annus decimus post virginum absolutionem*, a trial in which M. Pupius Piso, a man older than Cicero, had gained renown after a temporary eclipse in his career (*Brut.* 236). Two such trials are known in this period, one, of Licinia (for incest with Crassus, at some time when he was no longer a youth, see 73, Vestal Virgins), is undated, and one, of Fubia, for incest with Catiline, is dated by Orosius to the year of the relief of Cyzicus (6.3.1). There is no proof that the trials to which Cicero refers included the trial of Fabia, but it is very tempting to suppose that the two trials that are

mentioned in this period were the same ones, and that 73 was the date of the relief of Cyzicus.

I am therefore inclined to assign as follows the activities of Lucullus' command between the years 74 and 69:

74. Outbreak of the Mithridatic war, appointment to Cilicia, perhaps also to Asia.
- 74-73. Siege of Mithridates at Cyzicus.
73. Clearing of much of Bithynia, and beginning of the invasion of Pontus.
- 73-72. Siege of Amisus.
72. Defeat of Mithridates at Cabira. His flight to Armenia.
71. Capture of other cities of Pontus. Lucullus returns to Asia.
70. Lucullus completes his reforms in Asia and returns to Pontus.
69. Lucullus invades Armenia.

The second question remains. There is no doubt that Lucullus became Proconsul of Asia by 71 (Cic. *Flacc.* 85; see above, Consuls), and that his appointment to Asia was subsequent to the Cilician one. Noting that Varinius held a praetorship in 73 and was at some time governor of Asia (see 73, Praetors; and 65, Promagistrates) Lange suggested that he should be placed in 72 and the governorship of Lucullus in 71. The phrase in Velleius *ante septem annos ex consulatu sortitus Asiam* points to 73 however inexact the word *sortitus* may actually be (see above). According to Memnon (37) Lucullus was sent to Asia by the Senate, and Plutarch has him proceed directly there. It seems to me probable therefore that Lucullus became governor of Asia some years before 71-70, the dates which are most clearly attested, and that Asia was added to his command when it became clear in Rome in the autumn of 74 that his most immediate military task lay in that province. Against a date in 71 may be urged the fact that with the resurgence of popular agitation, at that time supported by Pompey, and with two Pompeians in the consulship in 72, the political climate in Rome was extremely unfavorable to additions to the sphere of command of Lucullus.

For discussions of these problems, with references to earlier literature, see T. Rice Holmes, *The Roman Republic* 1.398-403; and Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 2.1204, note 5, and 1127, note 47.

<sup>1</sup> See above, Additional Note.

<sup>2</sup> Livy terms Antonius *praetor*, while Cicero refers to his *imperium infinitum*, and Ps.-Ascon. to his *curatio infinita*. According to Velleius the Senate decreed to Antonius in *praetura* the same *imperium* as Pompey later received under the Gabinian law: *imperium aequum in omnibus provinciis cum proconsulibus usque ad quinquagesimum miliarium a mari*. On the date and duration of the operations of Antonius, see Foucart, *Jour. des Savants* 1906, 569-581; cf. Hatzfeld, *Italiens trafiquants dans l'Orient hellénique*, 80-82.

<sup>3</sup> The praetorship of Metellus may be dated between 74 and 72, preferably in 74 since both Consuls supported him at the elections in 75 (Sall.). But Cicero does not refer to him as a colleague of Verres in this office.

<sup>4</sup> Magie's acute observation that the trial and acquittal of Terentius Varro took place several months after the notorious *iudicium Iunianum* in 74 places the praetorship of Lentulus Sura in 74 (not 75, where Münzer put it), and shows that he cannot be the governor of Sicily who is mentioned in Pliny (*NH* 7.55). On the identification of Terentius Varro, see 82, Legates; and 77, Promagistrates. On both questions, see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 2.1125, note 42.

<sup>5</sup> Licinius Murena and Sulpicius Rufus were colleagues in the quaestorship (Cic. *Mur.* 18), with careers closely parallel to that of Cicero. As they are not named as colleagues of Cicero, and Murena soon afterwards became a Legate under Lucullus (see 73, Legates), I list them as Quaestors in 74.

<sup>6</sup> The dates of Fonteius' command in Gaul have been disputed, and the beginning has been placed as early as 77 (Maurenbrecher on Sall. *Hist.* p. 227f.). He was in command of Gaul when Pompey wintered there with his army, therefore either in 77–76 or in 74–73 (see above, on Pompey). Cicero's reference to cavalry which he sent from Gaul to Roman wars over all the world, and the length of his tenure of command both favor the later date (cf. however, Jullian, *Histoire de la Gaule* 3.111, note 1). As in the case of Verres and elsewhere, Cicero uses the term *praetor* to cover also the years of prorogued imperium (*Font.* 11 and 16).

<sup>7</sup> One of these men referred to as Mamercus may possibly be identified with Mam. Aemilius Lepidus Livianus, Cos. 77.

<sup>8</sup> On the date of this inscription, and of the various Legates mentioned in it, see Foucart (above), and Hatzfeld, *op. cit.* in note 1.

73 B.C.                      A.U.C. 681

### Consuls

M. TERENCEIUS M. f. — n. VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Pr. 76

C. CASSIUS L. f. — n. LONGINUS (58) Pr. by 76

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.896; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 747; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.60; *Cluent.* 137; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraasi 56f., 131, 486f. (M. [Teren]tius M. f. [— n. Var]r. Lucull., C. Ca[ssiu]s L. f. [—]); Chr. 354 (Varro et Licinio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Marco Lucullo et Cassio Longino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαρκέλλου καὶ Κασίου); Oros. 5.24.1; Cassiod.; and on Lucullus, Ps.-Ascon. 222 Stangl.

The Consuls together carried a grain law (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.163 and 173; and 5.52; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.19 M). Lucullus may have begun his term of command in Macedonia in this year (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.24; Ps.-Ascon. 261 Stangl; see 72, Promagistrates).

### Praetors

Q. ARRIUS (7)

Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.42; Plut. *Cic.* 15.3; Ps.-Ascon. 185, 188, and 260 Stangl; see 72, Promagistrates.

C. CLAUDIUS GLABER<sup>1</sup> (165)

Attempted unsuccessfully to hem in Spartacus and his followers on Mt. Vesuvius (Plut. *Crass.* 9.2; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.21; Flor. 2.8.4; Oros. 5.24.1; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.90—93 M; Liv. *Per.* 95; Plut. *Crass.* 8—9; App. *BC* 1.116).

? L. COSSINIUS<sup>2</sup> (2)

A colleague who was sent to advise and assist Varinius against Spartacus, but was almost captured himself and fell in battle (Plut. *Crass.* 9.4-5; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.94 M). See below, on Varinius.

? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law. See 72, Promagistrates and note 2.

? P. VALERIUS (77)

Sent against Spartacus in addition to Varinius (App. *BC* 1.116). Willems (1.455) suggests that he was also a Praetor. See note 1.

P. VARINIUS<sup>3</sup> (\*1)

Praetor (Liv. *Per.* 95; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.22, *procos.*). Severely defeated in several engagements with Spartacus (Sall. *Hist.* 3.95-98 M; Plut. *Crass.* 9.4-6; App. *BC* 1.116; Flor. 2.8.5; cf. Cic. *Flacc.* 45; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.22). See 72, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS L. f. MACER (112) Pr. 68?

He agitated for the restoration of the powers of the tribunate (Sall. *Hist.* 3.48 M), and, perhaps in this year, accused C. Rabirius of sacrilege (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 7; cf. Val. Max. 9.12.7).

### Quaestors

? C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b. See below, on his colleague Toranius.

M. POSTUMIUS (\*47)

Served under Verres in Eastern Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.44).

C. TORANIUS<sup>4</sup> (4)

Served under P. Varinius, and was also defeated by Spartacus (Sall. *Hist.* 3.96 M; Flor. 2.8.5).

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA NIGER Pat. (\*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77. The interval between this year and his consulship is the same as that between Cicero's quaestorship and consulship. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52, no. 59.

T. VETTIUS (\*9)

Quaestor under Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.168, and 5.114).

## Promagistrates

M. ANTONIUS CRETICUS (29) Pr. 74

See 74, Praetors, on his imperium. On activities of him or his officials in Sicily, see Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 55; *Verr.* 2.3.213–216; and in Greece, *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 748, where they were preparing for his campaign against the Cretan pirates. See below, Legates.

C. AURELIUS COTTA (96) Cos. 75

Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (see 74, Promagistrates). He died at the end of 74 or early in 73 on the eve of the celebration of his triumph (Cic. *Pis.* 62; Ascon. 14 C; see below, Pontifices).

M. AURELIUS COTTA (107) Cos. 74

Proconsul (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.739). Joining Lucullus and Triarius at Nicomedia, he undertook as his part of the campaign against Mithridates the reduction of the Pontic coast and the siege of Heracleia (Memnon 42–43, in *FGrH* 3B.358f.).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, Promagistrates). See Sall. *Hist.* 3.45 M; Val. Max. 9.1.5.

? M. FONTEIUS (12) Pr. 75

Propraetor in Transalpine Gaul (see 74, Promagistrates).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul in Asia and Cilicia (Liv. *Per.* 95; see 74, Additional Note). After his victory at Cyzicus (see 74, Additional Note), he cleared the forces of Mithridates out of Asia and Bithynia, and began his invasion of Pontus (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 21; *Mur.* 33; *Arch.* 21; Sall. *Hist.* 3.32–58 M; Liv. *Per.* 95; Plut. *Luc.* 11.5–15.1; 33.3; App. *Mith.* 76–78; Memnon 40–46, in *FGrH* 3B.356–360; Eutrop. 6.6.3, and 8.1–2; Oros. 6.2.20–24; cf. *OGIS* 447).

? OPPIUS (9)

He is termed *ex praetore Achaiae* in *Schol. Gron.* (332 Stangl), against whom a prosecution was being arranged in order to postpone the prosecution of Verres, but other sources suggest that he was a suborned prosecutor, not a former governor being prosecuted in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 1.6; Ps.-Ascon. 207, 236 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 331 Stangl). There is no apparent break in the series of governors of Macedonia in this period.

P. OPPIUS (17)

See 74, Quaestors. Served under M. Cotta in Bithynia, who sent him home in disgrace, charging him with bribery and conspiracy (Cic.

in Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.10.69, and 13.20–21 and 30; 11.1.67; Sall. *Hist.* 3.59–60 M; Dio 36.40.3; Ammian. Marc. 30.8.7). See 70, Promagistrates, on M. Cotta.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). He spent this year reducing the strongholds of Sertorius until few were left him except in the upper Ebro valley (Liv. *Per.* 94; Plut. *Sert.* 25; App. *BC* 1.113; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.47 M; Diod. 37.22; Plut. *Pomp.* 31.6–7).

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80?

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 75–74, Promagistrates; Sall. *Hist.* 3.49–50 M), until he was succeeded by M. Lucullus.

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See above, on Pompey.

C. VERRES (\*6.2471) Pr. 74

Propraetor in Sicily (*praetor*, Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.11, and *passim*; *praetura*, *Verr.* 2.2.17, and *passim*; *praetorium imperium*, *Verr.* 2.5.40). He governed Sicily for three years, his expected successor Q. Arrius being appointed to the war against Spartacus (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.37, and 4.42; *Div. in Caec.* 3 and 11). On his crimes and misgovernment, and his trial and condemnation in 70, see Cic. *Verr. passim*, and the *Scholia* on these, ed. Stangl; Ascon. 17 C; Sall. *Hist.* 4.32, and 53 M; Plut. *Cic.* 7–8.

### Legates, Lieutenants

Q. ANCHARIUS<sup>5</sup> (3) Pr. 56

No title preserved. Probably served under Antonius Creticus in Greece (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 748, from Gytheum; cf. Q. Ancharius, termed Proquaestor in *I. v. Olymp.* 328).

P. AUTRONIUS (PAETUS) (7) Cos. Desig. 65

Legate, probably under Antonius Creticus, in Greece (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 748).

BARBA (not in *RE*)

Served under Lucullus in Asia and Bithynia (App. *Mith.* 77; Memnon 41 in *FGrH* 3B.357). Title not preserved.

P. CERVIUS (1)

Legate under Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.114).

L. ? FURIUS (2, cf. 18) Pr. 75

Legate under Varinius against Spartacus (Plut. *Crass.* 9.4, ὑποστράτηγος).



## FULVIUS (1)

Legate under Antonius Creticus in Greece (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 748).

## C. GALLIUS (3)

No title preserved. Probably a Legate under Antonius Creticus in Greece (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 748).

C. IULIUS (CAESAR?)<sup>6</sup> Pat. (20,131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Legate, probably under Antonius Creticus, in Greece, and probably in the latter part of 73 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 748).

## L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Legate under Lucullus in Asia, Bithynia, and Pontus (*Cic. Mur.* 20 and 89). See 72, Legates.

## L. MARCILIUS (1)

Legate under Antonius Creticus in Greece (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 748; see 74, Legates).

## M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Served under Sertorius in Spain (*Plut. Sert.* 25; see 76–72, Legates).

## C. SALLUVIUS C. f. NASO (1)

Legatus pro praetore in Asia under Lucullus (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.743—*ILS* 37). See 74, Legates.

## P. TADIUS (1)

Legate under Verres in Sicily, probably from 73–71 (*Cic. Verr.* 2.2.49, and 5.63).

## C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*62) Pr. 78

Legate under Lucullus in the war with Mithridates (*OGIS* 447; *Ascon.* 19 C), and a successful naval commander of the fleet of Lucullus in the Aegean and the Black Seas (*App. Mith.* 77; *Memnon* 41–43, and 48, in *FGrH* 3B.357–359, and 361; see above, Promagistrates, on Lucullus).

## VOCONIUS (\*2)

Perhaps a prefect, but no title is preserved. He commanded a division of Lucullus' fleet and failed to close the Bosphorus (*Plut. Luc.* 13.1–2). See above, Barba, with whom he may be identified.

## Pontifices

?–74 or 73: C. AURELIUS COTTA (96) Cos. 75

Successor: C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62  
Vell. 2.43.1. Caesar was elected in absence (Vell.).

From two lists of Pontifices, one dating from before 69 (*Macrob.* 3.13.11) and one from 57 (*Cic. Har. Resp.* 12), in both of which the

Pontifices are listed in the order of their entrance into the college (L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 [1942] 391ff.), it is apparent that the following were members of the college when Caesar was admitted:

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89, Pont. Max. ca. 81

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (8) Cos. 78

MAM. ? AEMILIUS LEPIDUS LIVIANUS Pat. (80) Cos. 77

P. SERVILIUS VATTIA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74?

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (38) Cos. 67, Pr. 70

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (NIGER) Pat. (\*76) Cos. 61

D. IUNIUS SILANUS (163) Cos. 62

### Vestal Virgins

FABIA (172)

Accused of incest with Catiline. Catiline was accused by Clodius and acquitted with the help of Catulus, while Fabia is probably one of the Vestals who were defended by Pupius Piso and acquitted (Cic. *Tog. Cand.*, and Ascon. 91 C; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 19.3; Oros. 6.3.1; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 236; *Cat.* 3.9; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 10; Sall. *Cat.* 15.1; see 74, Additional Note).

LICINIA (185)

Accused by Plotius of incest with Crassus, but both were acquitted (Plut. *Crass.* 1.2; cf. *Inim. Util.* 6). The date is uncertain, but Licinia is probably one of the Vestals who were defended by Pupius Piso and acquitted ten years before 63 B. C. (Cic. *Brut.* 236; *Cat.* 3.9; see 74, Additional Note).

### ADDENDUM

The list of senators in a dated inscription of this year (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 747) provides good evidence for the names of a group of ex-magistrates, although it is not wholly conclusive because of the additions to the Senate by the reforms of Sulla.

### *Praetorii*

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. Arn. MARCELLUS (226) Pr. —

See 102, Legates; 90, Legates; or 91, Aediles.

C. CLAUDIUS C. f. Arn. GLABER (165) Pr. 73

M. CASSIUS M. f. Pompt. (18)

C. LICINIUS C. f. Pompt. (16)

C. LICINIUS C. f. Stell. SACERDOS (154) Pr. 75

*Aedilicii?*

L. VOLUSCIUS (VOLSCIUS) L. f. Arn. (not in \**RE*)

L. LARTIUS L. f. Pap. (1)

Cf. Cic. in Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.96.

C. ANNAEUS C. f. Clu. (BROCCHUS?) (3)

Cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.93.

*Quaestorii*

M. TULLIUS M. f. Corn. CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Q. AXIUS M. f. Quir. (4)

Varro *RR* 3.2.1.

Q. POMPEIUS Q. f. Arn. RUFUS (\*8; D.-G. 4.323, no. 14) Pr. 63

A. CASCELLIUS A. f. Rom. (4)

Cf. Val. Max. 6.2.12; *Dig.* 1.2.2.45.

Q. MINUCIUS Q. f. Ter. THERMUS (67) Pr. by 58

M. PUBLICIUS M. f. Hor. SCAEVA (not in \**RE*)

Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.364f.

T. MAENIUS T. f. Lem. (16)

L. CLAUDIUS L. f. Lem. Pat. (23)

Q. RANCIUS Q. f. Claud. (1)

C. VISELLIUS C. f. Quir. (\*2)

Cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.71; *Brut.* 264.

<sup>1</sup> The name of Claudius is preserved in full in *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 747. The epitomizer of Livy mistakenly calls him Pulcher and gives his title as Legatus, while Appian has combined the names of the two Praetors into the single name Varinius Glaber (see Münzer, *Philologus* 55 [1896] 387–389) and probably substituted the name P. Valerius for Varinius. As the operations of Varinius began in the autumn of 73 (Sall. *Hist.* 2.86 M) and probably continued into 72 there may be a sound basis for the title *procos.* attributed to him in Frontinus.

<sup>2</sup> As συνάρχων Cossinius must have been a colleague (Münzer, *RE*).

<sup>3</sup> See note 1; and 74, Additional Note, at the end.

<sup>4</sup> The spelling Thoranius in Sall. and Flor. is corrected to Toranius by Münzer on basis of *ILS* 47—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b.

<sup>5</sup> In *I. v. Olymp.* 328 a certain Q. Ancharius is honored by the Koinon of the Achaeans while Proquaestor, but it remains uncertain whether he should be identified with this officer under Antonius, or whether he held the position at some other time under a governor of Macedonia.

<sup>6</sup> Foucart recognized that *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 748 refers to events between 74 and 71 and to the command of Antonius Creticus (*Jour. des Savants* 1906, 569–581; cf. Hatzfeld, *Italiens trafiquants dans l'Orient hellénique* 81, note 3). C. Iulius is most probably to be identified with the future Dictator, who had left Rome for Rhodes

in 75 and early in 74 captured pirates who had held him for ransom, and during that year had aided in the defence of south-western Asia Minor against supporters of Mithridates (Vell. 2.41—42; Val. Max. 6.9.15; Suet. *Iul.* 4.2; 74.1; cf. Plut. *Caes.* 1.4—2.4; Polyæn. 8.23.1, who misdate the incident of the pirates). He returned to Rome in 73 upon receiving news of his cooptation to the college of Pontifices (Vell. 2.43.1; see Pontifices). If Foucart is correct in dating the year of Biadas at Gytheum to 73—72 it is probable that Caesar then returned as a Legate under Antonius Creticus. It should be noted that another C. Iulius appears in this period, the obscure C. Iulius whom Catiline dispatched to Apulia in 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 21.1). But Caesar, since his known career is consistent with this appointment in 73—72, is the more probable identification. This dating supports Niccolini's view (*FTP* 251) that Caesar was elected a Tribune of the Soldiers for 71 and not for 72. On Caesar's legateship, see Broughton, *TAPhA* 79 (1948) 63—67.

72 B.C.

A.U.C. 682

## Consuls

L. GELLIUS L. f. L. n. PUBLICOLA (17) Pr. 94

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. - n. LENTULUS CLODIANUS Pat. (216) Pr.  
by 75

*CIL* 12.2.897; Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.95; *Balb.* 19; Degrassi 131, 486f.; Chr. 354 (Publicola et Lentulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cn. Lentulo et Gellio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Γεντούλου καὶ Γελλίου); Oros. 5.24.4; Cassiod.; and on Lentulus, *CIL* 12.2.589.

The Consuls carried bills to validate grants of citizenship by Pompey in Spain (Cic. *Balb.* 19 and 32—33, cf. 38). They checked Verres in Sicily by providing that no one in the provinces should be tried in absence on a capital charge (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.94—98). Lentulus proposed that sums remitted by Sulla be collected from buyers of the property of the proscribed (Sall. *Hist.* 4.1 M). Both Consuls were defeated, first separately and then together, by Spartacus, and were withdrawn from command by decree of the Senate (Sall. *Hist.* 3.106 M; Liv. *Per.* 96; Plut. *Crass.* 9.7—10.1; *Cat. Min.* 8.1—2; App. *BC* 1.117; Flor. 2.8.10; Eutrop. 6.7.2; Oros. 5.24.4; cf. Iulian *Caes.* 322 D, Λούκιος).

## Praetors

Q. HORTENSIVS HORTALVS (13) Cos. 69 Q. de repetundis

Cic. *Verr.* 1.38—39; cf. *Cluent.* 115—116.

CN. MANLIUS Pat.? (21)

Defeated by Spartacus (Liv. *Per.* 96).

- ? M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS<sup>1</sup> (\*2.100) Cos. 61  
See 71-69, Promagistrates. See D.-G. 2.69, no. 15.

### Quaestors

#### Q. CAECILIUS NIGER (101)

Served under Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 4, 28, 31-35, 39, 60-73; Ps.-Ascon. 185, 195 Stangl), probably in Western Sicily (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 39 and 55-58). Cf. Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.13.18; Plut. *Cic.* 7.5.

#### P. CAESETIUS (3)

Served under Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.146, and 5.63), apparently in succession to Postumius at Syracuse (see 73, Quaestors).

### Promagistrates

#### M. ANTONIUS CRETICUS (29) Pr. 74

Proconsul (see 74, Praetors, and note 1). He collected supplies in Greece and elsewhere for his operations against the Cretan pirates (SIG<sup>3</sup> 748; IG 4<sup>2</sup>.1.66, lines 25ff.; cf. SEG 11.397). See 74-73, and 71, Promagistrates.

#### Q. ARRIUS (7) Pr. 73?

Instead of succeeding Verres in Sicily, he took part in the war against Spartacus, probably assisting the Consul Gellius against Crixus, a subordinate of Spartacus, and sharing the Consul's defeat (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.37, and 4.42; Liv. *Per.* 96, *praetor*; cf. App. *BC* 1.117; Ps.-Ascon. 185, 188, and 260 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 324 Stangl).

#### M. AURELIUS COTTA (107) Cos. 74

Proconsul in Bithynia, where he continued for two years prosecuting the siege of Heracleia Pontica (Memnon 47-50, in *FGrH* 3B.360-362).

#### Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, Promagistrates). He left the final moves in the war against Sertorius to Pompey but received some of those who surrendered (Plut. *Sert.* 27.1; App. *BC* 1.115).

#### C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (58) Cos. 73

Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (Liv. *Per.* 96; Oros. 5.24.4). Defeated by Spartacus at Mutina (Liv. *Per.* 96; Plut. *Crass.* 9.7; Flor. 2.8.10, P. Cassi; Oros. 5.24.4; cf. App. *BC* 1.117).

#### ? M. FONTEIUS (12) Pr. 75

Probably Proprætor in Transalpine Gaul (see 74, Promagistrates). The latest possible date for the last year of his triennium in Gaul.

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES<sup>2</sup> (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

Proconsul (Eutrop. 6.7.2). After the defeat of the Consuls the Senate placed Crassus in charge of operations against Spartacus with very considerable forces. According to Appian (*BC* 1.121) he completed the war in six months (in the latter part of 72 and the first part of 71) (Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.5; Sall. *Hist.* 4.20—32 M; Liv. *Per.* 96, and 97; Plut. *Crass.* 10.1—6; App. *BC* 1.118; Flor. 2.8.10—13; Oros. 5.24.5—6).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul in Asia, Cilicia, and Bithynia and Pontus (Liv. *Per.* 95). While part of his army under Murena was besieging Amisus, Lucullus faced Mithridates at Cabira. He finally drove Mithridates out of Pontus, captured Cabira, and reduced Amisus (Plut. *Luc.* 19; App. *Mith.* 78—83; Memnon 45—46, in *FGrH* 3B.359f.; Phlegon Trall. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 4.5—15 M; Strabo 12.3.11, 546c, and 14, 547c; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.30).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). After the murder of Sertorius Pompey defeated Perperna and crushed the remnants of resistance in Spain, and then proceeded with his organization of the provinces (Sall. *Hist.* 3.84—87 M; Liv. *Per.* 96; Val. Max. 6.2.8; 7.6, ext. 3; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.32; Plut. *Sert.* 27.1—4; *Pomp.* 20.2—21.1; App. *BC* 1.114—115; *Ib.* 101; Flor. 2.10.8—9; Eutrop. 6.1.3; Iul. Exup. 8; Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 72, p. 152 Helm; Oros. 5.23.13—15; cf. Iuven. *Sat.* 15.93—96). On his grants of citizenship, see above, Consuls.

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80?

Proconsul in Macedonia. When succeeded by M. Lucullus, Curio returned to Rome and celebrated a triumph over the Dardani, probably in this year (Cic. *Pis.* 44 and 58; Eutrop. 6.2.2, and 5.2; see Degraasi 564).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Murdered at Osca by a group of his subordinates (Sall. *Hist.* 3.84—87 M; Diod. 37.22a; Liv. *Per.* 96; Vell. 2.30.1; Plut. *Sert.* 25—28; *Comp. Sert. et Eum.* 2.3—4; *Pomp.* 20.2; App. *BC* 1.113—114; *Ib.* 101; Flor. 2.10.8—9; Iul. Exup. 8; Eutrop. 6.1.3; Oros. 5.23.13).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Proconsul in Macedonia (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.23—24; Liv. *Per.* 97; Plut. *Caes.* 4.1; Ps.-Ascon. 261 Stangl). He carried Roman arms to the Danube, and won the Greek cities on the shores of the Black Sea (Sall. *Hist.* 4.18 M, cf. 3.51 M; Liv. *Per.* 97; Strabo 7.6.1, 319c; Plin. *NH*

34.39; App. *Illyr.* 30; Flor. 1.39.6; Ruf. Fest. 9.2-4; Eutrop. 6.7, and 8, and 10; Ammian. Marc. 27.4.11; Oros. 6.3.4; cf. Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 71, p. 152 Helm).

P. VARINIUS (\*1) Pr. 73, 66?

See 73, Praetors; and 74, Additional Note. Cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.22, *proconsul*.

C. VERRES (\*6.2471) Pr. 74

Propraetor in Sicily (see 73, Promagistrates). Cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.4, and 5.5; Sall. *Hist.* 4.32 M; cf. Plut. *Crass.* 10.3.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

(Q. SERVILIUS?) CAEPIO<sup>3</sup> Pat. (40-42)

Served under the Consul Gellius against Spartacus (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 8.1).

### Legates, Envoys

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Sent by Lucullus to demand from King Tigranes of Armenia the surrender of Mithridates (Plut. *Luc.* 19.1; Memnon 46, in *FGrH* 3B.360; cf. App. *Mith.* 83). See 71, Legates.

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS<sup>4</sup> (6) Cos. 60, Pr. -

Served under Pompey in Spain, and carried the siege of Calagurris to completion in late 72 or early 71 (Oros. 5.23.14).

? P. CERVIUS (1)

Served under Verres in Sicily (see 73, Legates), but not certainly after the first year (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.49).

M. FABIUS HADRIANUS (83)

Had charge of a convoy of provisions for the army of Lucullus in Pontus (Plut. *Luc.* 17.1; Phlegon Trall. fr. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; cf. App. *Mith.* 80-81). See 68, Legates.

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Lucullus placed him in charge of the siege of Amisus (Plut. *Luc.* 15.1, and 19.7; Phlegon Trall. fr. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; cf. Plut. *Luc.* 19.1-7; App. *Mith.* 83; Strabo 12.3.14, 547c). See 69, Legates.

MUMMIUS (2)

Served under Crassus. Engaged Spartacus against orders and suffered a serious defeat (Plut. *Crass.* 10.1-3).

? M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Headed the conspiracy to kill Sertorius, after whose death he was captured and put to death by Pompey (Sall. *Hist.* 3.81—85 M; Diod. 37.22a; Liv. *Per.* 96; Val. Max. 6.2.8; Vell. 2.30.1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.32; Plut. *Sert.* 25—27; *Pomp.* 20.2—4; App. *BC* 1.114—115; *Ib.* 101; Flor. 2.10.8—9; Iul. Exup. 8; Ammian. Marc. 26.9.19; Oros. 5.23.13).

? M. POMPEIUS (\*24)

Lucullus placed him in charge of the pursuit of Mithridates into Armenia (Memnon 45, in *FGrH* 3B.360). See below, on Pomponius.

SORNATIUS (1)

Served under Lucullus in Pontus (Plut. *Luc.* 17.1; cf. *I. v. Pergamon* 431, πρᾶτος[[βευτήν]]).

P. TADIUS (1)

Served under Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.49; see 73, Legates).

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*62) Pr. 78?

Served under Lucullus in Pontus (see 73, Legates). Assisted Cotta by sea in his siege of Heracleia Pontica (Memnon 49—50, in *FGrH* 3B.361f.).

### Prefects

M. POMPONIUS (\*20)

A cavalry commander in the army of Lucullus who was wounded and captured by Mithridates (Plut. *Luc.* 15.2; App. *Mith.* 79). See above, on M. Pompeius.

### ADDENDUM

Of the eleven officers of Sertorius who joined in the conspiracy against him seven are known by name, and two scribae, as follows:

M. ANTONIUS (not in *RE*)

Sall. *Hist.* 3.83 M; Plut. *Sert.* 26—27; Diod. 37.22.

AUFIDIUS (1)

Plut. *Sert.* 26—27.

L. FABIVS HISPANIENSIS (84)

Sall. *Hist.* 3.83 M; see 81, Quaestors.

MAECENAS (2)

Scriba. Sall. *Hist.* 3.83 M.

MANLIUS (or MALLIUS) (Manlius 5)

Plut. *Sert.* 26—27.



OCTAVIUS GRAECINUS (55)

Plut. *Sert.* 26; see 76, Legates.

M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

See 78–72, Legates.

C. TARQUITIUS PRISCUS (8)

Sall. *Hist.* 3.81, and 83 M; Diod. 37.22; see 76, Legates.

VERSIUS (not in \**RE*)

Scriba. Sall. *Hist.* 3.83 M.

<sup>1</sup> Pupius Piso is mentioned by Cicero with Curio and Lentulus Clodianus (Cic. *Brut.* 236). He celebrated a triumph as Proconsul from Spain in 69 (Ascon. 15 C; see Degrassi 565). It is therefore probable that he held the praetorship about 72, and proceeded to Spain the next year as successor to either Metellus or Pompey.

<sup>2</sup> The evidence regarding the date of the praetorship of Crassus is quite contradictory: in one passage (*BC* 1.118) Appian remarks that in the third year of the war when other candidates in the praetorian elections were unwilling to come forward and undertake the command, Crassus offered himself, and in another (*BC* 1.121) says that Crassus as a candidate for the consulship in 70 had held the praetorship "as the law of Sulla required." If Crassus followed the course regular in this period he held the praetorship in 73 and was invested with his command against Spartacus in 72 *pro consule*, as Eutropius says. The epitomator of Livy so frequently uses *praetor* in the sense of *propraetor* that his evidence is not decisive for the later date for Crassus' praetorship. Crassus therefore was probably Praetor in 73 and Proconsul in 72–71, and Appian correct only regarding his acceptance of the command when others were unwilling. He must have been in the field when the Consuls were in Rome in November (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.95). See T. Rice Holmes, *Roman Republic* 1.389; Münzer, *RE*, on Crassus, col. 302; and against the view expressed above, D.-G. 4.91, note 5 and 6.

<sup>3</sup> Münzer (*RE* no. 40) identifies Caepio with the son of Q. Caepio (no. 50) and Livia, and half-brother of Cato, who died at Aenus in 67 (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 11).

<sup>4</sup> No title is preserved to indicate the status of Afranius either in 75 or in 72 (see 75, Legates). See 70, Promagistrates.

71 B.C.      A.U.C. 683

### Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n.<sup>1</sup> LENTULUS SURA Pat. (240) Pr. 74, 63  
CN. AUFIDIUS CN. f. — n. ORESTES<sup>2</sup> (32) Pr. 77

*CIL* 12.2.686, 898, 899, 900, 2718—*RE* 17.2.1423, no. 27; Eutrop. 6.8.1; Chr. 354 (Lentulo et Horesten); *Fast. Hyd.* (Plendulo et Oreste), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Lentulus, Vell. 2.34.4; Dio 37.30.4; and on Orestes, Cic. *Planc.* 52. See Degrassi 131, 486f.

## Praetors

? L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60

See 70, and 69, Promagistrates.

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (74) Cos. 68

Probably, but not certainly, the Metellus, Praetor, mentioned in Cic. *Tull.* 39. See 70, Promagistrates.

? Q. MARCIUS REX<sup>3</sup> (92) Cos. 68

## Aediles

? Q. CURTIUS (POSTUMUS?) (12, cf. 25)

Iudex Quaestionis in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.158), and therefore probably an Aedile in 71.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

M. LOLLIUS PALICANUS<sup>4</sup> (21, cf. 8) Pr. 69?

Rallied to bring aid to Sthenius and other victims of Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.95–100; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 250 Stangl). Active in securing the support of Pompey for the restoration of the powers of the tribunate (Ps.-Ascon. 189, and 220 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 1.45; *Brut.* 223; Sall. *Hist.* 4.43 M; Plut. *Pomp.* 21.4; App. *BC* 1.121; *Schol. Gron.* 328 Stangl, where he is mistakenly connected with the reform of the juries in 70).

## Quaestors

? C. CORNELIUS (18)

As he served under Pompey in Spain (Ascon. 57 C), 71 is the latest possible year.

? Q. CURIUS (7)

Expelled from the Senate in 70, probably as a quaestorius (see Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; cf. Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 10; Sall. *Cat.* 23.1; Ascon. 93 C; App. *BC* 2.3).

? C. (CURTIUS) POSTUMUS (24)

Probably held the quaestorship by 71, since he was a candidate for the praetorship in the autumn of 63 (Cic. *Mur.* 57).

CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5) Pr. –

Served under Crassus against Spartacus, and was defeated and wounded at Petelia (Plut. *Crass.* 11.4).

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*69, 179) Pr. 63

Served under M. Pupius Piso in Spain (Cic. *Flacc.* 6, cf. *Fr. Med.*).

### Promagistrates

M. ANTONIUS CRETICUS (29) Pr. 74

Proconsul (see 74, Praetors). In 72 or 71 he was severely defeated by the pirates of Crete (App. *Sic.* 6.1; cf. Tac. *Ann.* 12.62; Sall. *Hist.* 3.8—9 M), and forced to make a treaty with them (Diod. 40.1). He died soon afterwards without returning to Rome (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.213; Liv. *Per.* 97; Plut. *Ant.* 2.1; Ps.-Ascon. 202, and 239 Stangl; *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.16 M).

M. AURELIUS COTTA (107) Cos. 74

Proconsul in Bithynia, where finally, after a siege of two years, he captured and sacked the city of Heracleia Pontica (Memnon 50—52, in *FGrH* 3B.362—364).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, Promagistrates). Returned in 71, dismissed his army upon crossing the Alps, and celebrated his triumph, probably late in the year (Sall. *Hist.* 4.49 M; Vell. 2.30.2; App. *BC* 1.121; Flor. 2.10.9; Eutrop. 6.5.2; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.733, [Imp.] iter(um)). See Degrassi 565.

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

Proconsul (Eutrop. 6.7.2). He defeated and destroyed all but a small remnant of the forces of Spartacus (Sall. *Hist.* 4.33—41 M; Liv. *Per.* 97; Vell. 2.30.5—6; Lucan 2.554; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.20; 2.4.7, and 5.34; Plut. *Crass.* 10—11; *Pomp.* 21.1—2; Athen. 6.104, 273A; App. *BC* 1.118—121; Flor. 2.8.12—14; Eutrop. 6.7.2; Oros. 5.24.6—8; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.39—40). He celebrated an ovation (Cic. *Pis.* 58; Plin. *NH* 15.125; Plut. *Crass.* 11.8; Gell. 5.6.23; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 70, p. 152 Helm; see Degrassi 565). Regarding his candidacy for the consulship, see below, on Pompey.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78?

Proconsul in Asia, Cilicia, Bithynia, and Pontus (Liv. *Per.* 95). After the capture of Amisus (see 72, Promagistrates) and other cities of Pontus (Sall. *Hist.* 4.12—15 M; Strabo 12.3.33, 557—558c; Plut. *Luc.* 18—19; App. *Mith.* 82; Memnon 45, in *FGrH* 3B.359), he returned to the debt-ridden province of Asia and carried through measures of relief (Cic. *Acad.* 2.3; Plut. *Luc.* 20; 23.1; App. *Mith.* 83; cf. *ESAR* 4.545, and 567f.).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). He set up a trophy at the Pyrenees to celebrate his victory in Spain and his settlement of the provinces (Caes. *BC* 1.61.3; cf. 3.19.2; Sall. *Hist.* 3.89 M; Strabo 3.4.9–10, 160–161c; 4.1.3, 178c; Plin. *NH* 3.18; 7.96; 37.15–16; Plut. *Pomp.* 21.1; Athen. 14.75, 657 f; Dio 41.24.3; Iul. Exup. 8; Jerome *Adv. Vigil.* 4; *Chr.* ad ann. 72, p. 152 Helm; Isidor. 9.2.108). At the summons of the Senate he proceeded to Italy to aid Crassus against Spartacus, and arrived in time to crush the last remnants of the fugitives in the north (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 30; Plut. *Crass.* 11.2–5 and 7–8; *Comp. Crass. and Nic.* 3.2; *Pomp.* 21.1–2; App. *BC* 1.120; cf. Oros. 5.24.8). His illegal candidacy for the consulship won support from Crassus and the popular leaders to whom he promised the restoration of the powers of the tribunate and other reforms (Cic. *Verr.* 1.45; *Leg. Man.* 62; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.21–23 M; 4.44–48, and 50 M; Val. Max. 8.15.8; Lucan 1.317; Plut. *Crass.* 12.1; *Pomp.* 21.3–22.1; App. *BC* 1.121; 3.88; Gell. 14.7; Zonar. 10.2; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Lollius Palicanus). He celebrated his triumph from Spain on December 29 (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 62; *Pis.* 58; *Sest.* 129; *Div.* 2.22; Vell. 2.30.2, with the date; cf. 2.40.4, and 53.3; Val. Max. 8.15.8; Lucan 7.14; 8.809f., 814f.; Plin. *NH* 7.95–96; Plut. *Pomp.* 22.1; 23.2; 45.5; *Crass.* 11.8; 12.4; App. *BC* 1.121; Flor. 2.10.9; Dio 36.25.3; Eutrop. 6.5.2; Zonar. 10.2, and 5).

M. PUPPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (\*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Proconsul in Spain (Ascon. 15 C). See 72, Praetors; 69, Promagistrates; D.–G. 2.69, no. 15.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Proconsul in Macedonia (See 72, Promagistrates). Summoned by the Senate to aid Crassus against Spartacus, he returned to Italy in 71 (Plut. *Crass.* 11.2; App. *BC* 1.120, who confuses him with his brother in Asia), and celebrated his triumph over the Bessi (Cic. *Pis.* 44; Eutrop. 6.10; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 71, p. 152 Helm; Ps.-Ascon. 222 Stangl; *Schol. Bob.* 177 Stangl; cf. Oros. 6.3.4; and on his booty, Strabo 7.6.1, 319c; Plin. *NH* 4.92; 34.36 and 39; App. *Illyr.* 30).

C. VERRES (\*6.2471) Pr. 74

Propraetor in Sicily (see 73, Promagistrates). On his mistreatment, perhaps in this year, his last in Sicily, of Sertorian refugees, see Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.72 and 146 and 151–155; cf. Oros. 6.3.5.

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. IULIUS CAESAR<sup>5</sup> Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62  
Suet. *Iul.* 5; Plut. *Caes.* 5.1.

C. POPILLIUS (\*15)

Elected at the same time as Caesar but later in the election (Plut. *Caes.* 5.1).

## Legates, Envoys

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Lucullus sent him to Tigranes of Armenia to demand the surrender of Mithridates (see 72, Legates). He spent the long delay at Antioch before Tigranes received him in attempting to alienate the king's cities and vassals from him; and finally returned to Lucullus late in 71 or early in 70 with a refusal (Plut. *Luc.* 21; 23.2; Memnon 46, in *FGrH* 3B.360).

## Legates, Lieutenants

Q. MARCIUS RUFUS (95, cf. 31)

Legate under Crassus against Spartacus (Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.7).

? M. POMPEIUS (\*24)

See 72, Legates.

C. POMPTINIUS (POMPTINUS?) (\*1) Pr. 63?

Legate under Crassus against Spartacus (Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.7).

L. QUINCTIUS (\*IV.5) Pr. 68

Commander of cavalry under Crassus against Spartacus (Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.23; cf. Plut. *Crass.* 11.4).

P. TADIUS (1)

Probably continued under Verres in Sicily (see 73, Legates).

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*62)

Legate under Lucullus (see 74, and 73, Legates). Continued in 71 and early 70 to aid in reducing the towns of the Pontic coast, receiving the surrender of Heracleia, Tieium, and Amastris (Memnon 50–52, in *FGrH* 3B.362–364).

<sup>1</sup> Grandson of P. Cornelius Lentulus, Cos. 162 (Cic. *Cat.* 3.10; 4.13; Dio 46.20.5; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl). His father may be P. Cornelius Lentulus, *RE* no. 203.

<sup>2</sup> See *RE*, nos. 6 and 7. He was probably an Aurelius Orestes (see 126, and 103, Consuls) adopted by Cn. Aufidius in his old age (Cic. *Dom.* 35).

<sup>3</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>4</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 245–247) has seen that the date of the tribunate of Lollius is established by the case of Sthenius (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.95–100), after December 72 and before the college of Tribunes in office at the time of the trial of Verres.

<sup>5</sup> On the date of Caesar's military tribunate, see Niccolini (*FTP* 251); and above, 73, Legates, on Caesar; and Pontifices, on Caesar and C. Cotta. See L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 36 (1941) 121, note 32.

## 70 B.C. A.U.C. 684

### Consuls

CN. POMPEIUS CN. f. SEX. n. MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 55, 52

M. LICINIUS P. f. M. n. CRASSUS (68) Cos. 55, Pr. 73?

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.901–903, datable also in 55 B.C.; Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.123; *Div.* 2.22; Sall. *Cat.* 38.1; Plut. *Pomp.* 22–23; *Crass.* 12; *Apophth. Pomp.* 6; Gell. 14.7.1; Chr. 354 (Magno et Grasso); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pompeio et Crasso), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Pompey, Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.203; Val. Max. 8.15.8. See Degrassi 131, 486f.

Pompey and Crassus co-operated in restoring the powers of the tribunate of the plebs, and in reviving the censorship (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 8; *Verr.* 1.41–46; 2.5.175; *Leg.* 3.22 and 26; *Corn.* in Ascon. 76 C; *Leg. Agr.* 2.36; Sall. *Cat.* 38.1; *Hist.* 3.48.23 M; Caes. *BC* 1.7.2–4; Liv. *Per.* 97; Vell. 2.30.4; Tac. *Ann.* 3.27; Suet. *Iul.* 5; Plut. *Pomp.* 22.3; App. *BC* 1.121; 2.29; Dio 36.38.2; 38.30.3; Ps.-Ascon. 189, and 220 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 340 Stangl; see below, Censors), but were personally estranged and only reconciled publicly with difficulty (Sall. *Hist.* 4.51 M; Suet. *Iul.* 19.2; Plut. *Crass.* 12.2–3; *Pomp.* 23.1–2; App. *BC* 1.121). Pompey gave extensive votive games (Cic. *Verr.* 1.31; Ps.-Ascon. 217 Stangl), and Crassus a huge banquet to the people (Plut. *Crass.* 12.3; *Comp. Crass. and Nic.* 1.4). Both refused provincial commands (Plut. *Pomp.* 23.3–4; and on Pompey, Vell. 2.31.1; Zonar. 10.2).

### Censors

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. – n. LENTULUS CLODIANUS Pat. (216) Cos. 72

L. GELLIUS L. f. L. n. PUBLICOLA (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94

Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.15; *Cluent.* 120; *Flacc.* 45; on Lentulus, Cic. *Dom.* 124; and on Gellius, Val. Max. 5.9.1; Gell. 5.6.15; see Degrassi 131, 486f.

They instituted a severe purge of the Senate, excluding 64 senators in all, among them a number of persons connected with the trial of Oppianicus, and Q. Curius (see 71, Quaestors), C. Antonius, Cos. 63,

and Lentulus Sura, Cos. 71 (Cic. *Cluent.* 117–134; Sall. *Hist.* 4.52 M; Liv. *Per.* 98; Ascon. 84 C; Plut. *Cic.* 17.1; Dio 37.30.4). They enumerated 910,000 citizens (Liv. *Per.* 98; cf. Phlegon Trall. fr. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; Ps.-Ascon. 222 Stangl). Mommsen suggested that they named Mam. Aemilius Lepidus Livianus as Princeps Senatus<sup>1</sup> (Val. Max. 7.7.6; Mommsen, *RhM* 19 [1864] 455–457). See also Plut. *Pomp.* 22.4–6; *Apophth. Pomp.* 6; Zonar. 10.2.

### Praetors

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (38) Cos. 67 Q. de repetundis

Presided at the trial of Verres (Cic. *Verr.* 1.4 and 29 and 41 and 51–52; 2.1.30, and 5.76 and 163; Ps.-Ascon. 186, 220 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 330, 332 Stangl).

C. ? ANTISTIVS VETUS (46)

See 69, Promagistrates.

L. AURELIUS COTTA (102) Cos. 65

In the latter part of the year he carried a law to reconstitute the juries in three equal groups, consisting, respectively, of senators, knights, and tribuni aerarii (Cic. *Phil.* 1.20; *Corn.*, in Ascon. 67 C; *In Clod. et Cur.*, and *Schol. Bob.* 91 Stangl; Liv. *Per.* 97, with praenomen M.; Vell. 2.32.3; Ascon. 17 C; Plut. *Pomp.* 22.3; Tac. *Ann.* 11.22; *Schol. Bob.* 94, and 97 Stangl; Ps.-Ascon. 189, and 206 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 328 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 8; *Verr.* 1.38–39 and 44–46; 2.2.174, and 3.223, and 5.177; *Cluent.* 130; *Att.* 1.16.3).

C. CALPURNIVS PISO<sup>2</sup> (63) Cos. 67

Val. Max. 7.7.5.

? A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (70)

See 69, Promagistrates.

M. MUMMIUS (9)

Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.123, probably Pr. Urbanus, since official letters from the Proprætor Metellus in Sicily to Consuls and Quæstors included one to him.

### Aediles

? D. IUNIUS SILANUS<sup>3</sup> (163) Cos. 62, Pr. by 67

Cic. *Off.* 2.57.

### Iudex Quaestionis

Q. CURTIUS (POSTUMUS?) (12, cf. 25)

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.158.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

PLAUTIUS<sup>4</sup> (3)

Carried, with Caesar's support, a law to restore citizenship to followers of Lepidus who had fled to Sertorius (Suet. *Iul.* 5; Gell. 13.3.5; Dio 44.47.4; cf. *FOR* 3.25, and 112). Possibly the author of a Lex Plotia Agraria (Cic. *Att.* 1.18.6; but see 89, Tribunes of the Plebs; Niccolini, *FTP* 436), and also of the Lex Plautia de vi (Cic. *Cael.* 70; *Mil.* 35; *Har. Resp.* 15; *Fam.* 8.8.1; *QF* 2.3.5; *Att.* 2.24.4; Sall. *Cat.* 31.4; Ps.-Sall. *In Cic.* 2.3; Ascon. 55 C; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 9.3.56; *Dig.* 41.3.33.2; *Inst.* 2.6.2; *Schol. Bob.* 84 Stangl; see Niccolini, *FTP* 252f.).

## Quaestors

? L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61  
Cic. *Pis.* 2.

? M. PLAETORIUS CESTIANUS (16) Pr. 64?

Quaestor before he prosecuted Fonteius in 69 (Cic. *Font.* 1).

T. (QUINCTIUS) CRISPINUS (not in *\*RE*)

Quaestor before 69 (mentioned in Cic. *Font.* 1).

? C. SICINIUS (7)

Cic. *Brut.* 263–264, *quaestorius*, in age contemporary with Visellius Varro (see 73, Addendum).

? C. VERGILIUS C. f. BALBUS (\*2) Pr. 62

See 69, Promagistrates.

## Promagistrates

L. AFRANIUS<sup>5</sup> (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 71?

See Cic. *Pis.* 58; and Degrossi 565.

M. AURELIUS COTTA (107) Cos. 74

Proconsul in Bithynia and Pontus (see 73, Promagistrates). After the capture and sack of Heracleia Pontica he returned to Rome, was at first received with honor, but was later accused of appropriation of booty by Papirius Carbo, convicted, and expelled from the Senate (Memnon 52, and 59–60, in *FGrH* 3B.363f., and 366–368; Val. Max. 5.4.4; Dio 36.40.4).

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (74) Cos. 68, Pr. 71

Propraetor in Sicily, and successor to Verres (Cic. *Verr.* 1.27; 2.3.152; Liv. *Per.* 98; Oros. 6.3.5, all with the title Praetor). He improved the administration of the province, even while placing ob-



stacles in the way of the prosecution of Verres (Cic. *Verr.* 1.27; 2.2.10 and 62ff., and 138–139 and 160–164 and 187; 2.3.43ff., and 121ff., and 144 and 152ff.; 2.4.141 and 147; 2.5.55 and 129; Ps.-Ascon. 185, 213f., 260 Stangl). He defended the island against pirates (Liv. *Per.* 98; Oros. 6.3.5).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul in Asia, Cilicia, Bithynia and Pontus (Liv. *Per.* 95). His alliance with Machares, king of the Bosphorus (Liv. *Per.* 98; Plut. *Luc.* 24.1; App. *Mith.* 83; Memnon 54, in *FGrH* 3B.364), the capture of Sinope and Amasia of Pontus (Strabo 12.3.11, 546c; Plut. *Luc.* 23.2–7; App. *Mith.* 83; Memnon 53–54, in *FGrH* 3B.364f.), and his request that a senatorial commission be sent to assist in the organization of the former kingdom of Mithridates, may all be dated in this year (Plut. *Luc.* 35.5; 36.1, cf. 24.1; Dio 36.43.2, and 46.1; cf. Cic. *Att.* 13.6a). See below, Legates, Ambassadors.

M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (\*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Proconsul in Spain (Ascon. 15 C). See 69, Promagistrates; and D.-G. 4.69, no. 15.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*69, 179) Pr. 63

Probably Proquaestor under Pupius Piso in Spain (see 71, Quaestors).

### Legates, Ambassadors<sup>6</sup>

L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76.

Elected with eight others who all were sent to assist Lucullus in organizing the former territory of Mithridates of Pontus (Cic. *Att.* 13.6a; cf. Plut. *Luc.* 24.1; 35.5; 36.1; Dio 36.43.2, and 46.1).

### Legates, Envoys

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

See 71, Legates, Envoys.

### Legates, Lieutenants

(L. MARCIUS ?) CENSORINUS (47 ?)

Perhaps a Prefect. Commanded a squadron of the fleet which brought grain from the Bosporan kingdom to the Roman camp at Sinope (Memnon 53, in *FGrH* 3B.364f.).

## C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*62)

Legate under Lucullus in Asia Minor (see 74–71, Legates).

<sup>1</sup> The existence of the honored position of *Princeps Senatus* after the Sullan reforms remains a disputed point. It is certain that the person who was named first on the roll of the Senate lost much of his former importance because he was no longer called upon first for his opinion in Senate meetings (Gell. 14.7.9; and note for examples, Cic. *Att.* 1.13.2, and list in Mommsen, *Str.* 3.975, note 2). There were revisions of the roll of the Senate by the Censors of 70 (see above, on the exclusions), in which someone must have been listed first, as also in 61 (Dio 37.46.4), perhaps in 55, since the Censors founded the lustrum, and in 50 (see 50, Censors, on the exclusions). Willems (1.115–123) suggested that beginning with the Censors of 70 there supervened a series of plebeian *Principes Senatus*, Q. Lutatius Catulus from 70 until his death in 61–60, P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus from 55 until his death in 44, and Cicero by decree of the Senate itself in 43. An examination of the passages adduced in support of these (Catulus: Cic. *Pis.* 6, *princeps huius ordinis et auctor publici consili*; Vell. 2.43.4, *omnium confessionis senatus princeps*; Plut. *Vit. Pud.* 15; *Apophth. Cat.*; Dio 36.30.4. Servilius: *Schol. Gron.* 322 Stangl, *iste florebat, in senatu princeps erat*. Cicero: *Phil.* 14.18, *si principatus ageretur, quam numquam expetivi*; *Fam.* 12.24.2, *me principem senatui populoque Romano professus sum*; Cremutius Cordus in Senec. *Suas.* 6.19, *princeps senatus Romanique nominis titulus*) proves amply the high and influential position they held but indicates that the term *princeps* was probably used in a non-technical sense (see Mommsen, *Str.* 3.868, note 4). Mommsen holds that the honor was limited to patricians of the *maiores gentes*, and in practice given only to censorii or consulares (*Ibid.*). Accordingly the very insignificance of Mam. Aemilius Lepidus Livianus, Cos. 77, suggests that in Val. Max. 7.7.6 (*conveniens Mamercus, conveniens principi senatus decretum*) the term is technical and supports Mommsen's view. See Mommsen, *Str.* 3.868; *RF* 1.92–94; *Rh. Mus.* 19 (1864) 455–457.

<sup>2</sup> The latest year possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>3</sup> The latest probable date, since Silanus held the office after Hortensius (in 75; Cic.), and was a candidate for the consulship of 64 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2).

<sup>4</sup> Different dates have been suggested for the law of Plautius by Mommsen (77), Rotondi (73), Niccolini (69), E. Meyer, Denter, and Kübler (70): see *FOR* 3.25, note 4, where discussions are cited. The decisive points are: first, it must be placed in or after Caesar's military tribunate (71) and before his quaestorship (69; Suet. *Iul.* 5); second, it cannot be placed in the same year as the Lex Antonia de Termessensibus, when all the Tribunes are known; and third, as a tribunician bill it should probably follow the restoration of the powers of the Tribunes in 70. The Lex Antonia is excluded from 71 and 69 by the names of known Tribunes, and should probably be later than 70 in any case. The conditions of the problem are best met by dating the Lex Plautia in 70, the Lex Antonia in 68, while Caesar's military tribunate has been dated on other grounds to 71 and his quaestorship to 69 (see L. R. Taylor, *CPH* 36 [1941] 121, note 32).

<sup>5</sup> Afranius was Legate of Pompey in the war against Sertorius (see 75–72, Legates), and in the war against Mithridates (see 66–64, Legates). His praetorship, provincial command, and subsequent triumph (Cic. *Pis.* 58), since the latter cannot follow that of Pompey (Degrassi 565), must all be placed in the period between 72 and 67. I suggest 71 for his praetorship and 70–69 for his

provincial command and triumph. The province is unknown, but might be one of the Spains or Transalpine Gaul (see Syme, *JRS* 28 [1938] 120, note 56; Degrassi 565, who suggests 70 as a possible date for the triumph).

<sup>6</sup> Both the exact date for the sending of the commission and the identification of Murena remain uncertain. The commissioners were appointed before 66 (Dio 36.43.2) and were in Pontus before that time. The most suitable moment for their appointment would follow the complete occupation of Pontus in 70, and precede the invasion of Armenia (Plut. *Luc.* 24.1; see Gelzer, *RE*, s. v. "Licinius" 104). A group of appointments, so strongly favorable to Lucullus, suggests the leadership of the Consuls of 69 rather than of 70, yet a political climate in Rome more favorable than that which set in in 69. Gelzer supposes that Murena was Sulla's former Legate (*RE* no. 122), once the superior officer of Lucullus in Asia (see 84–81, Promagistrates) and father of Lucullus' Legate, the future Consul of 62 (*RE* no. 123), but Münzer (*RE* no. 123) and Magie (*Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1219, note 58) identify him with the son. Both men satisfy Cicero's statement that the commissioners were *coniunctissimi ad L. Lucullum* (*Att.* 13.6a), but Cicero makes no reference to such a special position when describing the son's services in Pontus and Armenia (*Mur.* 20). The father was dead before 63 (*Mur.* 88 and 90), but the date is not indicated. See Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 (1946) 40–43.

## 69 B.C. A.U.C. 685

### Consuls

Q. HORTENSIVS L. f. – n. HORTALUS (13) Pr. 72

Q. CAECILIUS C. f. Q. n. METELLUS (CRETICUS) (87) Pr. 74

*CIL* 12.2.904, 955; Cic. *Cluent.* 179; Ascon. 15, and 63 C; Joseph. *AJ* 14.4; Chr. 354 (Nepote et Metello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Hortensio et Metello), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 131, 486f.

Both Consuls attempted, while Consuls-designate, to assist Verres against his accuser (Cic. *Verr.*, *passim*, on Hortensius, esp. 1.18–21, 26, 37, 53; 2.3.222; 2.5.175; *Brut.* 319; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.5.4; and on Metellus, Cic. *Verr.* 1.26–29; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 185, 205, 214f., 221, 230, 244, 260 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 331, 337, 351 Stangl). Hortensius refused the command against the Cretan pirates, which was then given to Metellus (Plut. *Pomp.* 29.2; Dio 36.1a [Xiph.]; *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.76; Diod. 40.1; App. *Sic.* 6.1, and 2).

### Praetors

? M'. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS<sup>1</sup> Pat. (62) Cos. 66

M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (78) Q. de repetundis

When Metellus was elected and allotted to the Quaestio de repetundis, Verres became anxious to prolong his trial into 69 (Cic. *Verr.*

1.21 and 23 and 26–31; Ps.-Ascon. 212–215, and 217 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 337, and 350 Stangl).

? P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (140)

Cic. *Caec.* 23; see 68, Promagistrates.

? M. LOLLIUS PALICANUS<sup>2</sup> (21)

A candidate for the consulship of 66 (Val. Max. 3.8.3).

? L. VOLCATIUS TULLUS<sup>3</sup> (\*6) Cos. 66

### Aediles, Curule

? P. SULPICIUS GALBA<sup>4</sup> Pat. (55) Pr. 66?

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.433.

### Aediles of the Plebs

M. CAESONIUS<sup>5</sup> (1) Pr. 66?

Cic. *Verr.* 1.29; Ps.-Ascon. 216 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 351 Stangl.

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 70; *Verr.* 1.24–26 and 29; 2.1.14 and 19 and 145, and 5.36–37; *Mur.* 40; *Pis.* 2; *Brut.* 319; *Off.* 2.58–59; *Att.* 12.17; Plut. *Cic.* 8.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 81.3; Ps.-Ascon. 185, 216, 227, 229 Stangl. See note 5.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. CORNIFICIUS (7) Pr. 66?

Cic. *Verr.* 1.30; *Schol. Gron.* 351 Stangl.

Q. MANLIUS (34)

Cic. *Verr.* 1.30; *Schol. Gron.* 351 Stangl. Died before 66 (Cic. *Cluent.* 39).

? C. VISELLIUS VARRO<sup>6</sup> (\*2)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.744, *cur. viar. e lege Visellia*.

### Quaestors

C. IULIUS CAESAR<sup>7</sup> Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Served in Farther Spain under Antistius Vetus (*Bell. Hisp.* 42.1; Vell. 2.43.4; Suet. *Iul.* 6–8; Plut. *Caes.* 5.1–3, cf. 11.3, and 32.6, on his dream at Gades; Dio 37.52.2; 41.24.2).

P. SULPICIUS (RUFUS?)<sup>8</sup> Pat.? (15, cf. 9)

Cic. *Verr.* 1.30; *Schol. Gron.* 337 Stangl; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 216 Stangl.

## Promagistrates

L. AFRANIUS (6) Pr. 71?

He celebrated a triumph, probably ca. 69 (Cic. *Pis.* 58; see Degrassi 565). See 70, Promagistrates.

C. ? ANTISTIVS VETUS<sup>9</sup> (46) Pr. 70

Propraetor in Farther Spain, under whom Iulius Caesar served as Quaestor (Vell. 2.43.4; Plut. *Caes.* 5.3, στρατηγός; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 7, praetor).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73–70, Promagistrates). During this year Asia was withdrawn from his command (Dio 36.2.2; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 4.71 M). He invaded Armenia, routed King Tigranes near Tigranocerta and captured the city, and during the autumn and winter engaged in negotiations with the Parthians and with a number of Armenian and Syrian vassal princes (Plut. *Luc.* 24–30; App. *Mith.* 84–86; *Syr.* 49; Dio 36.1–3; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 22–23; *Acad.* 2.61; Sall. *Hist.* 4.58–72 M; Liv., fr. from book 98, and *Per.* 98; Strabo 11.14.15, 532c; 12.2.1, 535c; 12.2.9, 539c; 16.2.10, 753c; Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.14, and 2.4; Iustin 40.2.2; Memnon 55–58, in *FGrH* 2B.365f.; Phlegon Trall. 12, *FHG* 3.606; Eutrop. 6.9.1; Oros. 6.3.6–7; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 74, p. 152 Helm).

? A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (70) Pr. ca. 70

Governor of Africa before 68, with the young Plancius on his staff (Cic. *Planc.* 27). See 67, Legates of Pompey.

M. PUPIVS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIVS (\*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Proconsul in Spain, whence he returned to celebrate a triumph (Cic. *Pis.* 62; Ascon. 15 C; see Degrassi 565). See D.–G. 4.69, no. 15.

C. VERGILIUS C. f. BALBUS (\*2) Pr. 62

Proquaestor in Sicily, honored by Halaesa (*IG* 14.356–*IGRP* 1.508).

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. CASSIVS (13)

M. CREPEREIVS (1)

CN. TREMELIVS (SCROFA) (5) Pr. before 57

All were Senators in 70, and presumably, like Tremellivs, quaestorii, when elected senior Tribunes of the Soldiers for 69 (Cic. *Verr.* 1.30).

## Legates, Ambassadors

See 70, Legates, Ambassadors.

## Legates, Envoys

SECILIUS? (Sextilius 2, Selicius 1)

Dio 36. 3.2-3. See Legates, Lieutenants.

## Legates, Lieutenants

M. FABIUS HADRIANUS (83)

He was probably left with Sornatius to aid in the defence of Pontus when Lucullus invaded Armenia (Plut. *Luc.* 24.1). See 68, Legates.

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Served as Legate in Armenia under Lucullus (Cic. *Mur.* 20, and 89; Plut. *Luc.* 25.6; 27.2).

SEXTILIUS (2)

Served as Legate in Armenia under Lucullus (Plut. *Luc.* 25.4 and 6; App. *Mith.* 84-85). He may be identified with the Secilius (Dio 36.3.2-3) whom Lucullus sent in the winter of 69-68 to negotiate with the Parthians.

SORNATIUS (1)

Legate (*I. v. Pergamum* 431), whom Lucullus left in command in Pontus when he invaded Armenia (Plut. *Luc.* 24.1).

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*62) Pr. 78?

Legate under the command of Lucullus; repaired the fortifications of Delos (*OGIS* 447 — *I. de Délos* 4.1.1855; Phlegon Trall. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; cf. *I. de Délos* 4.1.1621, 1855-1858).

## Prefects

? P. IUNIUS P. f. (27, cf. 2)

Served under Valerius Triarius at Delos (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1856).

## Pontifices

The following persons, named in a list in Macrobius (*Sat.* 3.13.11) appear to have entered the college of Pontifices after Caesar was inaugurated in 73 and before P. Sulpicius Galba, who entered at the latest in 69 (see L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 [1942] 385-412):

1. An unknown Rex Sacrorum, possibly the L. CLAUDIUS named in a list from 57 (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12).

2. P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (18)

3. SEX. (QUINCTILIUS VARUS?)<sup>10</sup> Pat. (not in \*RE)

4. P. SULPICIUS GALBA<sup>11</sup> (55) Pr. 66?

There were also three Pontifices Minores in the college at that time:

P. ALBINOVANUS<sup>12</sup> (3, cf. 2)

L. CORNELIUS (51)

P. VOLUMNIUS (\*6)

Macrobian. *Sat.* 3.13.11. On Albinovanus and Cornelius, cf. Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12; and on Volumnius, *Cluent.* 198 (in 66 B.C.).

### Flamen Martialis

?—before 69: L. VALERIUS FLACCUS<sup>13</sup> Pat. (\*54, \*59, 176) Cos. 100  
Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 27; *Div.* 1.104, cf. Val. Max. 1.5.4; Varro *LL* 6.21;  
Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.300f.

SUCCESSOR: L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS NIGER Pat. (234) Pr. ca. 61

Macrobian. *Sat.* 3.13.11, a description of the pontifical dinner at his inauguration; cf. Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12; *Vat.* 25; *Att.* 2.24.2; 12.7.1;  
*QF* 3.1.15; Ascon. 28 C.

### Flaminica Martialis

PUBLICIA (\*17)

Macrobian. *Sat.* 3.13.11.

### Augurs

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

Inaugurated Lentulus as Flamen Martialis (Macrobian. *Sat.* 3.13.11;  
cf. Fest. 154 L; Priscian 8.15; Macrobian. *Sat.* 1.16.29).

### Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

? L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (80) Pr. 49

Symbols of the Quindecimvirate on his coins, ca. 69 B.C. (Grueber,  
*CRRBM* 1. 432f.; cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 641, no. 289).

### Vestal Virgins

ARRUNTIA (27)

LICINIA (185)

Cf. Cic. *Mur.* 73; Plut. *Crass.* 1.2. See 73, Vestal Virgins.

PERPENNIA<sup>14</sup> (8)

POPILLIA (\*18)

These four attended the pontifical dinner for the inauguration of  
Lentulus as Flamen Martialis (Macrobian. *Sat.* 3.13.11).

The other Vestals known at this time are the following:

FABIA Pat. (172)

See 73, Vestal Virgins; and Cic. *Fam.* 14.2.2, in 58.

FORTELA (31)

Cic. *Font.* 46-49. See 91, Vestal Virgins.

<sup>1</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>2</sup> See note 1.

<sup>3</sup> See note 1.

<sup>4</sup> Sulpicius was not in office in 70 when Verres rejected him from the jury (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.18), nor is it probable that he held the aedileship after 69, since he was a candidate for the consulship of 63 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1). Bardt (*Priester* 15), Seidel (*FA* 54f.), and Münzer (*RE*) place his aedileship in 71, believing him excluded from 69 by the aedileships of Cicero and Caesonius, but with L. R. Taylor's demonstration that they were almost certainly Aediles of the Plebs (see note 5), this year becomes available for Sulpicius. See Pontifices. The evidence above excludes Sydenham's dating in 65 (page lxiv of his forthcoming work).

<sup>5</sup> Mommsen (*Str.* 1.443, note 2; 2.518-522; *RF* 1.100) and Seidel (*FA*) supposed that Cicero and his colleague Caesonius were Curule Aediles. The games however that Cicero gave were dedicated to Ceres, Liber and Libera, and to Flora (*Verr.* 2.5.36-37). He never refers to himself as Curule Aedile, or records giving the Megalesian games. The *primi Romani ludi* of *Verr.* 2.5.36-37 were probably not the Ludi Romani but the Ludi Plebei. On the whole question, see L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 60 (1939) 200, note 25.

<sup>6</sup> Mommsen (*CIL* 1, p. 172), and Niccolini (*FTP* 422-424) are inclined to refer the Lex Visellia to a bill regulating city affairs, particularly the assignment of road commissioners, passed before 71 B. C., the date to which they attribute both the Lex Antonia de Termessensibus and the Tribunes named both there and in the above inscription. To Niccolini this implies that the law was passed before 81 when legislative powers were taken from the Tribunes, and automatically excludes C. Visellius Varro, Cicero's cousin, from being the sponsor of the bill. If L. R. Taylor correctly dates the Lex Antonia in 68 (*CPh* 36 [1941] 121f., note 32) the law can be attributed to Visellius Varro and dated in 70 or 69. Varro was a Military Tribune in Asia in 79-78 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.71), a senator of quaestorian rank in 73 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 747), and Aedile at some unknown date, perhaps about 59 (see 59, Aediles; Seidel, *Fast. Aed.* 62). He probably held the tribunate in 70 or 69 and carried this law.

<sup>7</sup> It is generally assumed that Caesar held the quaestorship in 68 (D.-G. 3.135f.; Münzer, *RE* 10.189f.), but he was eligible for the office in 69. The legions levied for service in Cilicia which still remained in Cisalpine Gaul at the time of his return from Spain (Suet. *Iul.* 8) almost certainly belonged to the forces of Marcius Rex, Cos. 68. Moreover, though he went to the province by spring or summer of his year he was able to return, *ante tempus* (Suet.), i. e., before his commander, in time to support the Gabinian law in early 67. He probably entered office Dec. 5, 70, went to his province in spring 69, and returned in the course of 68. The eulogies of his aunt and his wife would then precede his departure for Spain. See L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 36 (1941) 122f.

<sup>8</sup> It is possible, though not very probable, that this Quaestor of 69 should be identified with Caesar's Legate in 55, who was Praetor in 48, and Censor in 42.



<sup>9</sup> See Quaestors, on Caesar. The date of Antistius' command in Spain depends on that of Caesar's quaestorship.

<sup>10</sup> As the eight plebeian members of the college listed in Macrobius are known, Sextus must be the praenomen of a patrician member, and among patrician gentes is found in only two, the Iulii Caesares and the Quinctilii Vari. Since Caesar was already a member the supplement given above is the more probable one. See L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 (1942) 402.

<sup>11</sup> See Aediles, Curule, on Galba. He is not named in the list in Macrobius but appears on that of Cicero in 57, while the coins inscribed *P. Galb. cur. aed.*, bear symbols of the pontificate. The latest date for his cooptation is therefore 69, and it may be slightly earlier. See note 13.

<sup>12</sup> Albinovanus may perhaps be identified with the renegade Marian who betrayed Norbanus in Cisalpine Gaul in 82 (App. *BC* 1.60, and 91).

<sup>13</sup> Though the passages in Cic. *Div.* 1.104, and Varro *LL* 6.21 could conceivably refer to L. Valerius Flaccus, Cos. 131, and Flamen Martialis (see 131), they are better referred to the Consul of 100, since Cicero's phrase in *Rab. Perd.* 27, *in sacerdotio caerimoniisque quibus praeerat*, distinguishes his duties from those of an ordinary Pontifex. The date of his death must fall between the cooptation of Caesar in 73 and that of Galba by or before 69 (see note 11). If it were certain that Metellus Pius was present at the inaugural banquet described in Macrobius it could be dated after his return from Spain in 71.

<sup>14</sup> As Perpennia's father, M. Perperna, Cos. 92, Cens. 86, had by 69 attained the age of 78, she had probably begun her service as a Vestal many years earlier, perhaps before 100 B. C. See below, on Fonteia.

68 B.C.      A.U.C. 686

### Consuls

L. CAECILIUS C. f. Q. n.<sup>1</sup> METELLUS (74) Pr. 71

Q. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. REX (92) Pr. by 71

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.905, 956; Dio 36.4.1; Chr. 354 (Metello et Vatia); *Fast. Hyd.* (Marcio Rege et Metello), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Marcus, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.747, and perhaps 660 (but see 118, Consuls). See Degraffi 131, 488f.

Metellus died early in the year (Dio 36.4.1). Cilicia was withdrawn from the command of Lucullus and assigned to Marcus (Dio 36.2.2; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 8; see 67, Promagistrates).

### Consul Suffectus

(– SERVILIUS – f. – n. ) VATIA (not in *RE*)

Chr. 354 (Vatia). The Consul Suffectus died before entering office, and Marcus continued as Consul alone (Dio 36.4.1; see Degraffi 131, 488f.).

## Praetors

? P. AUTRONIUS PAETUS<sup>2</sup> (7) Cos. Desig. 65

BELLINUS<sup>3</sup> (Bellienus 1)

Captured in his robes of office by the pirates (Plut. *Pomp.* 24.6; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 32-33 and 53; App. *Mith.* 93). See below, on Sextilius.

? C. LICINIUS MACER (112)

See 67, Promagistrates. Cf. Val. Max. 9.12.7, *praetorius*.

? P. CORNELIUS SULLA<sup>4</sup> Pat. (386) Cos. Desig. 65

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS<sup>5</sup> Pat. (79) Cos. 65

See 67, Promagistrates; and below, note 9.

L. QUINCTIUS<sup>6</sup> (\*IV.4)

Active in moving to send successors to the provinces of Lucullus (Plut. *Luc.* 33.5; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 4.71 M).

? RUBRIUS (4, cf. 10, and 17)

See 67, Promagistrates, and note.

L. SERGIUS CATILINA<sup>7</sup> Pat. (23)

Ascon. 85, and 89 C. See 67, Promagistrates.

SEXTILIUS (3)

Captured with his insignia of office and attendants by pirates (Plut. *Pomp.* 24.6; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 32-33 and 53; App. *Mith.* 93). See above, on Bellinus.

Tribunes of the Plebs<sup>8</sup>

C. ANTIUS (4)

C. ANTONIUS (HIBRIDA) (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Q. CAECILIUS (METELLUS CELER or NEPOS?) (22, and 86) Cos. 60,  
Pr. 63 or Cos. 57, Pr. 60

CN. CORNELIUS (24)

C. FUNDANIUS C. f. (1)

L. HOSTILIUS (DASIANUS?) (13)

Cf. Sall. *Hist.* 4.55 M; *Schol. Gron.* 331 Stangl.

Q. MARCIUS (31)

C. POPILIUS (15?)

M. VALERIUS (69)

? L. VO[L]CA[TIUS?] —

*CIL* 12.2.589—*ILS* 38 (Lex Antonia de Termessensibus); and 744. C. Antius may possibly be the C. Antius Restio who carried a sumptuary law (Gell. 2.24.13; Macrobian. *Sat.* 3.17.13; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 7.26.2; Catullus 44).

### Quaestors

? Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

He was absent from Rome in this and perhaps previous years (Cic. *Att.* 1.5.2 and 8, cf. 8.1), hence Münzer conjectures that he held his quaestorship during this period (*RE*).

### Promagistrates

C. ? ANTISTIVS VETUS (46) Pr. 70 ?

Since the return of Caesar, Quaestor under Antistivus in Farther Spain, was *ante tempus* (Suet. *Iul.* 8), Antistivus probably remained in his province through this year (see 69, Promagistrates).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETIVS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 98) in Crete and Achaea with charge of the war against the pirates in Crete (Cic. *Flacc.* 30 and 63 and 100). He won an engagement off Cydonia and settled down to besiege that and other towns (Cic. *Flacc.* 30 and 63 and 100; *Ad Brut.* 1.8; Liv. *Per.* 98; Vell. 2.34.1; Val. Max. 7.6, ext. 1; Flor. 1.42.4; App. *Sic.* 6.2; Phlegon Trall. fr. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; Eutrop. 6.11.1; Oros. 6.4.2; cf. Solin. 1.91, p. 26 M).

? P. CORNELIVS DOLABELLA<sup>9</sup> Pat. (140) Pr. 69 ?

Proconsul in Asia (*IGRP* 4.422; Val. Max. 8.1, amb. 2; Gell. 12.7, with praenomen Cn.; Ammian. Marc. 29.2.19).

C. IVLIVS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62.

Returned this year from his quaestorship in Farther Spain. See 69, Quaestors.

L. LICINIVS LVCVLLVS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73–69, Promagistrates) in Bithynia, Pontus, and Cilicia in command against Mithridates. During this year Cilicia was assigned to Marcivs Rex (see above, Consuls). After the diplomatic activity of the winter of 69–68, Lucvllus planned to attack the Parthians, but when the Pontic garrison troops refused to join him he invaded northern Armenia, won a victory on the Arsianias, and returned southward to Nisibis and wintered there (Sall. *Hist.* 4.72–80 M;

Plut. *Luc.* 30—34; App. *Mith.* 87; Dio 36.3—8; Eutrop. 6.9.1; Oros. 6.3.7; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 23—24; Liv. *Per.* 98; Ruf. *Fest.* 15.3). See Legates, on Fabius, Sornatius, and Triarius.

### Legates, Ambassadors

See 70, Legates.

### Legates, Envoys

SECILIUS (Sextilius 2, Selicius 1)

See 69, Legates.

### Legates, Lieutenants

? P. CLODIUS PULCHER<sup>10</sup> Pat. (48)

No title preserved; perhaps only a member of Lucullus' personal staff. During the winter of 68—67 at Nisibis he secretly encouraged the discontent of the soldiers of Lucullus with their commander (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 42; Plut. *Luc.* 34.1—2; Dio 36.14.3—4, and 17.2).

M. FABIVS HADRIANVS (83)

Served under Lucullus. Was defeated by Mithridates when he returned to Pontus in the autumn of 68, and was besieged in Cabira until Triarius relieved him (Plut. *Luc.* 35.1; App. *Mith.* 88, cf. 112; Dio 36.9—10; see 72, Legates).

L. FANNIVS (12)

This former Fimbrian deserted Mithridates for Lucullus, was placed in command in Gordyene, and was besieged there by Tigranes during the winter of 68—67 (Dio 36.8.2; cf. Plut. *Luc.* 34.6; Ps.-Ascon. 244 Stangl).

C. LICINIUS SACERDOS (154) Pr. 75

Legate under Metellus Creticus (Cic. *Planc.* 27).

SORNATIUS (1)

Legate under Lucullus in Pontus (see 72, and 69, Legates). Could not induce his mutinous soldiers to leave Pontus and join Lucullus in Armenia (Plut. *Luc.* 30.3), and became the object of Mithridates' attack in the autumn of 68 (35.1).

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*69,179) Pr. 63

Legate in Achaea under Metellus Creticus (Cic. *Flacc.* 6 and 30 and 63 and 100; *Planc.* 27; Solin. 1.93, p. 25 M). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

## C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*62)

Legate under Lucullus (see 73–69, Legates). His arrival from Asia brought relief to Fabius at Cabira (see above), where he took command and forced Mithridates to retire (App. *Mith.* 88; Dio 36.10; cf. Plut. *Luc.* 35.1; App. *Mith.* 89, and 112). See 67, Legates.

<sup>1</sup> A brother of Metellus Creticus, and son of C. Metellus Caprarius and grandson of Q. Metellus Macedonicus (Cic. *Verr.* 1.27; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.746).

<sup>2</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>3</sup> Plutarch's text has the name Bellinus, but Bellienus is a probable emendation to a name known in this period (*RE*). The year is uncertain but cannot be long before 67.

<sup>4</sup> See note 2.

<sup>5</sup> See note 2; and below, Promagistrates, on Dolabella, and the succession of governors of Asia.

<sup>6</sup> Tribune of the Plebs in 74. His activity in the praetorship must have begun before Cilicia was taken from Lucullus, most probably upon receipt of news of the campaign of 69.

<sup>7</sup> According to Asconius (85, and 89 C) Catiline became governor of Africa *ex praetura*, and after his term returned to Rome in time to present himself as a candidate for the consulship of 65. His praetorship must therefore be dated in 68 at the latest, which is also the latest possible year under the Cornelian law.

<sup>8</sup> This list of at least nine, and perhaps all ten, of the Tribunes of this year is secured by combining the three names preserved in the prescript of the Lex Antonia with the names preserved in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.744, where all or part of all ten names appears. They are all names of Tribunes (see commentary in *CIL*), except perhaps the fragmentary name of a Curator Viarum, which comes last in the list above. Caesar, probably before his aedileship (Plut. *Caes.* 5.5), and Minucius Thermus, when a candidate for the consulship undertook curatorships, Caesar of the Appian, and Minucius of the Flaminian, way (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2). Volcatius therefore, if his name is correctly restored, could possibly be the Consul of 66. Mommsen however has shown that the Tribunes were concerned with public works in the city (*Ges. Schr.* 3.27ff., and comm. on *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.744), and interprets no. 751 on the builder of the Pons Fabricius to mean that Fabricius as Curator Viarum was at the same time one of the Tribunes (62 B. C.).

The date of this college of Tribunes remains not altogether certain. It is of necessity later than the date mentioned in the Lex Antonia (Apr. 1, 72), and cannot be placed in 69 (see 69, Tribunes), or in the years of the tribunes of Plautius (see 70), or of Lollius Palicanus (see 71). Mommsen's suggestion of 72 would be possible if Tribunes at that time had the right to propose legislation, but Mommsen's chief evidence that they had this right, contrary to what both Cicero (*Leg.* 3.2.2) and Caesar (*BC* 1.7.3) imply, seems to be this very law (*Str.* 2.312, note 1, and 3.158). The law therefore is probably subsequent to the restoration of the powers of the tribunate. By elimination 68 appears to be the most probable year. The date in 72 chosen as a point of reference in the law for the regulation of arrangements with Termessus must be based on a situation in Asia or in Termessus itself during the Third Mithridatic War. Note also that a date in 68 probably reveals a stage in the career of Antonius after his expulsion from the Senate in 70. On the Lex Antonia, see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 1.295; 2.1176f., note 34.

\* The precise order of the governors of Asia between the decision to end the command of Lucullus in 69 and the arrival of P. Orbius in 64 remains uncertain. Dolabella was the Praetor in charge of the trial of Caecina in 69 or 68 (see 69, Praetors), and was therefore Proconsul of Asia in 68 or 67. L. Manlius Torquatus, whose title, though not his province, is attested by an inscription of Miletus (Wiegand, 6 vorläufiger Bericht, *APAW* 1908, Anhang 20), held the consulship in 65, and his praetorship may tentatively be dated in 68, and his proconsulship (almost certainly in Asia) in 67, since he was not likely to be delayed in his career. Dolabella may then be placed in Asia in 68. For the remaining two years we have T. Aufidius and P. Varinius. Their dates are not independently attested but they did follow immediately in this order (Cic. *Flacc.* 45). If Aufidius is the possible candidate named by Cicero (*Att.* 1.1.1) for the consulship of 63, his praetorship should be dated in 66 and his command in Asia in 65. Lange (3.185, and 206) held that Varinius proceeded to Asia in 72 after his praetorship and defeat at the hands of Spartacus and that Lucullus became governor of Asia only in 71. It seems more probable that Lucullus held Asia from the beginning of 73 at the latest (see 74, Promagistrates, on Lucullus; and Addendum). Reasons for the interval in the case of Varinius are not given, but the career of C. Antonius after his expulsion from the Senate in 70 affords a possible parallel, and suggests that Varinius repeated his career to the praetorship in 66. There is no evidence that Q. Voconius Naso (Iudex Quaestionis in 66, and Praetor sometime before 60) was ever a governor of Asia at all. See Broughton, *TAPhA* 79 (1948) 67–72, with criticism of the lists of Chapot and Waddington; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1127f., note 47.

<sup>10</sup> Clodius may have been a member of the staff of Lucullus since 73, when it is said a rebuke from Cato for his irresponsible accusation against Catiline and the Vestal Virgin Fabia compelled him to leave the city (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 19.3; see 73, Vestal Virgins).

## 67 B.C. A.U.C. 687

### Consuls

C. CALPURNIUS – f. – n. PISO (63) Pr. by 70

M'. ACILIUS M'. f. M'. n. GLABRIO (38) Pr. 70

*CIL* 12.2.748, 2511; Cic. *Phil.* 2.12; Dio 36.12.1, and 24.3; Chr. 354 (Pisone et Glabria); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pisone et Glabrigione), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Piso, Ascon. 57 C; and on Glabrio, *CIL* 12.2.959; Dio 36.41.2. See Degraffi 131, 488f.

Piso was strongly opposed to the proposals of the Tribune Gabinius (Dio 36.24.3; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 25.4), to the recruitment of forces for Pompey (Dio 36.37.2–3; Plut. *Pomp.* 27.1), and the proposals of the Tribune Cornelius (Ascon. 58 C; Dio 36.38–39), and to counter the latter was compelled to carry a bribery law of his own (Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 23, and 45; *Mur.* 46 and 67 and 72–73; *Tog. Cand.* in Ascon. 88 C; Sall. *Cat.* 18.2; Ascon. 69, 75, 88 C; Dio 36.38–39; *Schol. Bob.* 78

Stangl; cf. Cic. *Sull.* 74). He was assigned the province of Transalpine Gaul during his consulship (Dio 36.37.2-3), and also the Cisalpine province (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2; cf. *Flacc.* 98; Sall. *Cat.* 49.2; see Larsen, *CPh* 26 [1931] 427-429). He stopped Lollius Palicanus from his candidacy for the consulship (Val. Max. 3.8.3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1). Glabrio supported his colleague's bribery law (Dio 36.38.1), and under a law of Gabinus received command of Bithynia and Pontus (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 5 and 26; Sall. *Hist.* 5.13 M, Lex Gabinia; Dio 36.14.4, and 17.1; cf. App. *Mith.* 90, Asia; Eutrop. 6.9.3; *Schol. Gron.* 319 Stangl).

### Praetors

#### ? T. AUFIDIUS (12)

See 68, note 9; and 66, Promagistrates. He may be identified with the Aufidius who was a candidate for the consulship of 63 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1).

#### ? Q. CURIUS<sup>1</sup> (1, cf. 7)

A candidate for the consulship of 64 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2).

#### ? L. IULIUS CAESAR<sup>2</sup> Pat. (143) Cos. 64

#### ? M. IUNIUS<sup>3</sup> (25, cf. 23)

Cic. *Cluent.* 126; cf. Plin. *NH* 35.100.

#### ? D. IUNIUS SILANUS (163) Cos. 62

A possible candidate for the consulship of 64 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2).

#### L. LUCCEIUS (6, cf. Licinius 105)

Dio 36.41.1-2, accepting Hölzl's emendation Λουκκήτιος for Λούκουλλος (*Fast. Praet.* 29). He refused the province of Sardinia (Dio).

#### ? C. MARCIUS FIGULUS<sup>4</sup> (63) Cos. 64

#### ? (MINUCIUS) THERMUS (60)

A candidate for the consulship of 64 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2; cf. *Flacc.* 98, on his name).

#### ? Q. PUBLICIUS<sup>5</sup> (\*16)

Cic. *Cluent.* 126.

### Aediles, Curule

#### ? C. FLAMINIUS (4)

#### ? M. PLAETORIUS (M. f. CESTIANUS) (16) Pr. 64?

Cic. *Cluent.* 126, cf. 147. See Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.434-441, on the cognomen, filiation, and offices of Plaetorius. See below, note 3.

## Aediles of the Plebs

Q. GALLIUS (6) Pr. 65

Ascon. 88 C; cf. Cic. *Pro Gall.* fr. 1.3, and 5; *Brut.* 277; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 19; Val. Max. 8.10.3; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 11.3.155 and 165.

? Q. VOCONIUS NASO<sup>6</sup> (\*3) Pr. by 60

Index Quaestionis in 66 (Cic. *Cluent.* 147–148).

[?? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (CELER?) (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63]

Val. Max. 6.1.8. See 88, Aediles.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

C. CORNELIUS (18)

Ascon. 57, and 75 C; Dio 36.38.4. Cornelius first proposed a bill to forbid loans to foreign states, but failed to carry it (Ascon. 57–58 C; see below, on Gabinius). His second proposal, to make the people the sole source of exemption from the laws, was vetoed amid disorders, but he carried a compromise proposal requiring a quorum of 200 senators (Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 5, 27, 30–32; *Vat.* 5; Ascon. 58–59, and 71–72 C; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 4.4.8; 5.13.18 and 26; Dio 36.39). Third, he carried a law to compel Praetors to follow their own *edicta perpetua* (Ascon. 59 C; Dio 36.40.1–2). And among other bills which failed of passage (Cic. *Corn.* in Ascon. 59 C; Dio 36.38.4–39.2) was a bribery law which at least compelled the acceptance of the milder *Lex Calpurnia* (see above, Consuls).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Gabinius first carried a law to assign Bithynia and Pontus,<sup>7</sup> and part of the army of Lucullus (the Valerian legions were dismissed) to the Consul Glabrio (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 26; *Sest.* 93; Sall. *Hist.* 5.13 M, *Lex Gabinia*; Plut. *Luc.* 33.5; 35.3–6; App. *Mith.* 90; Dio 36.14.4, and 15.3, and 17.1; Eutrop. 6.9.3; see above, Consuls). His major bill, the one on the war with the pirates, carried amid violent disorder (see below, on Trebellius), created for one commander, Pompey, an unlimited imperium like that of M. Antonius Creticus in 74, for at least three years, over the coasts of the Mediterranean and for 50 miles inland, equal to that of the respective governors in their provinces, with the right to appoint 15 (or 24) Legates with *imperium pro praetore*, raise a navy of 300 (or 500) ships, levy recruits as desired, and draw upon public funds (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 44 and 52–58; *Corn.* 1, fr. 30, and Ascon. 72 C; *Leg. Agr.* 2.46; *P. Red. in Sen.* 11; *Phil.* 11.18, with *Schol. Bob.* 98 Stangl; Sall. *Hist.* 5.21–24 M; Liv. *Per.* 99; Vell. 2.31–32; Val. Max. 8.15.9; Tac. *Ann.* 15.25; Plut. *Pomp.* 25–26;



*Luc.* 37.4; *App. Mith.* 94; *Dio* 36.23—27; *Zonar.* 10.3). He broke the veto of his colleague Trebellius by proposing to depose him from office (see below), and overcame the opposition of the Consul Piso (*Plut. Pomp.* 27.1; *Dio* 36.37.2). Finally, a Gabinian law<sup>8</sup> forbidding loans to foreign envoys in Rome (*Cic. Att.* 5.21.12; 6.1.5, and 2.7) may have been carried by Gabinius when the proposal of Cornelius failed (see above).

### ? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (35) Pr. 62

He received the consular insignia, in or soon after 67, as a reward for securing the conviction of M. Aurelius Cotta for misappropriation of the booty of Heracleia Pontica (*Dio* 36.40.3—4; cf. *Val. Max.* 5.4.4; *Memnon* 60, in *FGrH* 3B.358; see 73—70, Promagistrates, on Cotta).

### L. ROSCIUS OTHO (22) Pr. 63?

Carried a law to reserve the fourteen rows in the theater for the knights (*Cic. Corn.* 1, fr. 52; *Att.* 2.19.3; *Mur.* 40; *Phil.* 2.44; *Liv. Per.* 99; *Hor. Epod.* 4.15—16, with *Porphy.* *ad loc.*; *Epist.* 1.1.62; *Vell.* 2.32.3; *Ascon.* 78—79 C; *Tac. Ann.* 15.32; *Iuven.* 3.159, and *Schol. ad loc.*; 14.324; *Suet. Aug.* 40; *Nero* 11; *Dom.* 8; *SHA, Hadr.* 17; cf. *Cic. Att.* 2.1.3; *Cum a lud. cont. avoc.* fr. 1; *Plin. NH* 7.117; *Plut. Cic.* 13; *Macrobian. Sat.* 3.14.12). Supported Trebellius against Gabinius (*Dio* 36.24.4, and 30.3).

### P. SERVILIUS GLOBULUS (66) Pr. 64

Opposed the legislation of Gabinius (*Ascon.* 58, and 61 C).

### L. TREBELLIVS (3)

He interposed his veto of the Gabinian law (see above), amid scenes of great disorder, until the eighteenth tribe was summoned to vote on a motion for his recall from office (*Cic. Corn.* 1, fr. 30, and *Ascon.* 72 C; *Dio* 36.24.4, and 30.1—2).

## Promagistrates

### Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS<sup>9</sup> (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (*Liv. Per.* 99) in command of the war with the pirates in Crete. He captured many Cretan towns, but came into collision with Pompey, to whom many Cretan towns preferred to surrender, but whose right to receive their surrender Metellus refused to recognize (*Cic. Flacc.* 6 and 30 and 63 and 100; *Ad Brut.* 1.8; *Liv.* fr. 28 W, and *Per.* 99; *Plut. Pomp.* 29; *Dio* 36.17a—19, and 45.1; cf. *Cic. Leg. Man.* 35 and 46; *Val. Max.* 7.6, ext. 1; *Flor.* 1.42.4; *Eutrop.* 6.11.1; *Oros.* 6.4.2; and on Gortyn, Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 467). He was saluted as Imperator (*ILL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.746; *Guarducci, I. Cret.* 2.252, no. 14; cf. *IG* 3.565).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73–68, Promagistrates). He was superseded in his provinces and in his command against Mithridates by the Consul Glabrio under a Gabinian law (see above, Consuls, and Tribunes of the Plebs). The defeat of his Legate Triarius in Pontus, and the mutiny among his soldiers, compelled him to remain inactive while Mithridates and Tigranes recovered their kingdoms (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 5 and 12 and 16 and 26; Liv. *Per.* 98; Plut. *Luc.* 35.1–6; App. *Mith.* 88–90; Dio 36.14–17; Eutrop. 6.9.3). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.346–350.

? C. LICINIUS MACER<sup>10</sup> (112) Pr. 68?

Prosecuted before Cicero in the *Quaestio de repetundis* in 66 (Cic. *Att.* 1.4.2; Val. Max. 9.12.7; Plut. *Cic.* 9.1–2).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS<sup>11</sup> Pat. (79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68?

Termed Legate and Proconsul (πρεσβευτῆς καὶ ἀνθύπατος) in an inscription of Miletus (Wiegand, *APAW* 1908, 6 vorläufig. Bericht, Anhang 20; cf. App. *Mith.* 90; *RE* 14.1200). See 68, note 9.

Q. MARCIUS REX (92) Cos. 68

Proconsul in Cilicia with three legions (Sall. *Hist.* 5.13–14 M; Dio 36.15.1, and 17.2; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.747). Malalas notes his presence in Antioch in 67 or 66 (225, lines 7–11, ed. Bonn.; cf. Diod. 40.1a–b, in *FHG* 2.xxiv–xxvi; Dio 36.17.2–3; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 68, p. 153 Helm; see G. Downey, *CPh* 32 [1937] 144–151).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

By the Gabinian law he received command with unlimited imperium for at least three years over the Mediterranean sea and its coasts for 50 miles inland, equal to that of the Proconsuls in the several provinces (see esp. Vell. 2.31.2–4; and the texts above, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Gabinus) in order to exterminate piracy. His excellent organization (see below, Legates), and his great concentration of ships, resources, and men, swept the Mediterranean from west to east, and during the summer brought the war to an effective end in a great battle off Coracesium in Cilicia (Cic. *Leg. Man.*, *passim*; esp. 34–35; Diod. 40.4; Liv. *Per.* 99; Strabo 8.7.5, 388c; 11.1.6, 492c; 14.3.3, 665c, and 5.2, 668–669c, and 8, 671c; Vell. 2.32.4–5; Lucan 2.576–579; Plin. *NH* 7.93 and 98; Plut. *Pomp.* 24–29, esp. 26.3–28.4; App. *Mith.* 92–96; Flor. 1.41.6–15; Dio 36.17a–37, and 45.1; Eutrop. 6.12.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.5; Prob., and Serv., on *Georg.* 4.127; *Schol. Bob.* 98 Stangl; Zonar. 10.3; cf. Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 729). Pompey was acclaimed Imperator in 67 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 749 A and B). See above, on Metellus Creticus.

RUBRIUS<sup>12</sup> (4, cf. 10, and 17) Pr. 68?

Governor of Macedonia (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 9, στρατηγός).

L. SERGIUS CATILINA Pat. (23) Pr. 68

Propraetor in Africa (Cic. *Cael.* 10, praetor; Ascon. 66, 85, and 89 C), where his exactions caused embassies in protest before his return (Ascon.), and refusal of his candidacy for the consulship of 65 because of the imminence of his trial for extortion (Sall. *Cat.* 18.3; cf. Cic. *Cael.* 10).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. PORCIUS CATO<sup>13</sup> (\*20) Pr. 54

Served under Rubrius in Macedonia (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 9—11; cf. Plin. *NH* 7.113—Solin. 1.122, p. 32 M; Val. Max. 4.3.2).

L. SEPTIMIUS (9)

Served under Pompey against the pirates (Caes. *BC* 3.104; App. *BC* 2.84—85, Sempronius; Flor. 2.13.52; Dio 42.3—4, and 38.1; Zonar. 10.9; cf. Lucan 8.596f., and *Schol. Bern.* 279 U; *Anth. Lat.*, ed. Riese<sup>2</sup> 845).

### Legates, Ambassadors

See 70, Legates.

### Legates, Envoys

L. OCTAVIUS (27)

Served under Pompey, who sent him to Crete to receive the surrender of the cities and oppose Metellus (Plut. *Pomp.* 29.2—5; Dio 36.18.1—19.1). See Legates, Lieutenants.

### Legates, Lieutenants

1. Under Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus<sup>14</sup> in Crete and Achaea:

L. BASSUS (not in *RE*)

Defeated at sea by Aristion (Dio 36.19.1).

C. LICINIUS SACERDOS (154) Pr. 75

Cic. *Planc.* 27, legatus.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (179) Pr. 63

Cic. *Planc.* 27, legatus; *Flacc.* 6 and 30 and 63 and 100; Solin. 1.91, p. 23 M.

## 2. Under L. Licinius Lucullus in Pontus:

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*62)

Legate (see 73–68, Legates). He suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of Mithridates before Lucullus could arrive from Armenia to aid him (Plut. *Luc.* 35.1–2; App. *Mith.* 89, and 112; Dio 36.12–13; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 25; Sall. *Hist.* 5.3–5 M).

## 3. Under Q. Marcius Rex in Cilicia:

? P. CLODIUS PULCHER Pat. (48)

He deserted Lucullus, and became a commander, probably Prefect, in the fleet under Marcius, was captured, and later released, by pirates (Dio 36.17.2–3; 38.30.5; cf. Cic. *Har. Resp.* 42; App. *BC* 2.23).

4. Under Cn. Pompeius Magnus<sup>15</sup> against the pirates:

P. ATILIUS (23)

Commanded the sea about Sardinia, Corsica, and the Ligurian Gulf (App. *Mith.* 95; cf. Flor. 1.41.9).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Had charge of the coast from Lycia to Phoenicia (App.; Flor.).

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (253) Pr. —

Had charge of the coast of Spain about Gades (App.; Flor.).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CLODIANUS Pat. (216) Cos. 72

Held command in Italy, probably along the coast of the Adriatic (App.; see Groebe, *Klio* 10 [1910] 385, and 388f.).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Cos. 56, Pr. 60

Had charge of the Libyan sea to Cyrene and Egypt (App.; Flor.; cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 750, πρεσβευτῆς καὶ ἀντιστρατηγός, from Cyrene; *SEG* 9.56).

L. CORNELIUS SISENNA (374) Pr. 78

Held command of the coast of Macedonia and Greece in the western Aegean (App. *Mith.* 95). He became involved in the quarrel between Pompey and Metellus Creticus, but died during the year (Dio 36.18–19; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 29, on Octavius).

L. GELLIUS PUBLICOLA (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94

Had charge of the Italian coast on the Tuscan sea (Flor.; cf. App.; and in 63, Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 17).

L. LOLLIUS (6)

Had charge of the coast of the eastern Aegean from the Hellespont to Rhodes (App.).

A. ? MANLIUS TORQUATUS<sup>16</sup> Pat. (76) Pr. ca. 70

Had charge of the east coast of Spain and the Balearic Islands (App.; Flor.).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68

See Wiegand, *APAW*, 6 vorläufig. Bericht Milet, Anhang 20; and note 16.

L. OCTAVIUS (27)

See above, Legates, Envoys.

A. PLOTIUS<sup>17</sup> (\*4) Pr. 51

Held command in Sicily (App., Πλώτιος Ουῶρος; Flor., Plotius).

M. POMPONIUS (\*21)

Had charge of the coasts of Gaul and Liguria (App.; Flor., *sinus* . . . . *Gallicus*).

M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS<sup>18</sup> (\*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72 ?

Had charge of the Propontus and the Bosphorus (App.; Flor., Cato, but cf. Plut. *Cat. Min.* 14.3). See D.-G. 4.70, no. 15.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Held command in the Ionian sea from Delos to Sicily (Varro *RR* 2, proem. 6; App.; Flor.; Plin *NH* 3.101), and won the corona rostrata (Plin. *NH* 7.115; 16.7).

The following names also appear in the list in Florus (1.41.9–10):

(SERVILIUS) CAEPIO (*RE* 2A. 1775–1780)

In command about the coast of Asia.

POMPEI IUVENES (\*17, and \*18)

In command in the Adriatic.

(M.) PORCIUS CATO (\*20) Pr. 54

In command in the Propontus.

Cato was serving as a Tribune of the Soldiers in Macedonia (see above), the sons of Pompey were still too young for command, and Caepio has been confused either with Cato's half-brother who died while on his way to Asia (see Plut. *Cat. Min.* 11, and 15.4), or else with Servilius, Pompey's admiral in the Euxine in 65 (Plut. *Pomp.* 34.5; cf. Dio 37.3.2–3; see Groebe, *Klio* 10 [1910] 382).

<sup>1</sup> The identification of Curius with the member of the Catilinarian conspiracy (*RE* no. 7), though defended by Hölzl (*FP* 32f.), is rejected by Münzer (*RE* no. 1). An ex-Quaestor expelled from the Senate by the Censors of 70 would hardly have time to be a candidate for the consulship of 64 (see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.522, note 3).

<sup>2</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>3</sup> The date of the praetorships of Iunius and Publicius, and the curule aedileships of Flaminius and Plaetorius must be later than the term of the Censors elected about July 70 (Cic. *Cluent.* 126) and precede Cicero's praetorship in 66 (147). As Flaminius and Plaetorius were then in charge of the Quaestio de sicariis it is probable that, like Caesar in 64, they held the office of Iudex Quaestionis in the year following their aedileship. Accordingly, I place their aedileship and the praetorship of Iunius and Publicius in 67 (see Wehrmann, *FP* 48, note; and Münzer, *RE*, Flaminius no. 4). Sydenham (lxiv) dates Plaetorius in 68.

<sup>4</sup> See note 2.

<sup>5</sup> See note 3.

<sup>6</sup> See 68, note 9, on the governors of Asia.

<sup>7</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 254) considers this a general law stripping Lucullus of all his provinces, and places the praetorship of L. Quinctius in 67 (see 68, Praetors), but the evidence seems clear that Lucullus' provinces were taken from him separately, Asia in 69 (Dio 36.2.2), Cilicia in 68 before Caesar's return from Spain (Suet. *Iul.* 8) in time to support the law of Gabinius (Plut. *Pomp.* 25.3), and finally Bithynia and Pontus under a law of Gabinius (Sall. *Hist.* 5.13 M).

<sup>8</sup> Since the law is not mentioned before 56 it could possibly be a law of his consulship in 58, as Mommsen (*Strafrecht* 885) and Niccolini (*FTP* 258) believe.

<sup>9</sup> Gäbler includes Metellus in his list of governors of Macedonia (*RE* 14.765), probably because he and his Legate L. Valerius Flaccus were active in Achaea (Cic. *Flacc.* 63; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.746; *IG* 3.565, from Argos and Athens, respectively). His activity in Greece however, like that of Antonius Creticus in 73–71, may refer to bases and preparations for his campaign in Crete.

<sup>10</sup> This is the only evidence for Licinius Macer's proconsulate.

<sup>11</sup> Münzer (*RE*) identifies him, rather than the Manlius Torquatus who was a Legate of Pompey in Spanish waters near Gades, as the Consul of 65. See below, note 16.

<sup>12</sup> Zumpt (*Comm. Epig.* 2.184–186) identifies this Rubrius with the L. Culeolus, Proconsul, probably of Macedonia (Byllis was situated in his province), to whom Cicero addressed *Fam.* 13.41 and 42, and this identification was accepted by Gäbler in his list of the governors of Macedonia (*RE* 14.765). Münzer (*RE*, as above, and 4.1295, and 1744) shows that it is unwarranted, quite apart from the improbability that any letters in the *Ad Familiares* should be dated so early. Cato's military tribunate under Rubrius (see below) was contemporary with commands both of Lucullus and Pompey (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 10.2), and the trip of his half-brother Caepio to Asia, on which he died, may well have been undertaken for service under Pompey (*ibid.* 11). The probable date is therefore 67 and 66 and cannot be much later, for Cato returned to Rome and was elected Quaestor for 64 (see 64, Quaestors) at the latest.

<sup>13</sup> See Promagistrates, on Rubrius, and note 12.

<sup>14</sup> In D.-G. 2.42, Cn. Plancius is also listed, but he was only a *miles* under Metellus (Cic. *Planc.* 27).

<sup>15</sup> Under the Gabinian law Pompey was entitled to appoint Legates with praetorian imperium (App. *Mith.* 94; cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 750; Plut. *Pomp.* 26) to the number, according to Plutarch, of 15 (*Pomp.* 25; cf. Dio 36.37), according to Appian (*Mith.* 94), of 24; of that number we have the names of the 15 listed above, 13 of whom held command each in one of the 13 special areas designated by Pompey (see Zonar. 10.3). Their appointment may well have been extended

in a number of cases with the extension of the term of Pompey's command under the Manilian law. At any rate Gellius was still in command of a fleet in 63 (Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 17). See Mommsen, *Str.* 2.656, note 2; Th. Reinach, *RPh* 14 (1890) 150. On his Legates and plan of campaign, see P. Groebe, *Klio* 10 (1910) 374–389; H. A. Ormerod, *Liverpool Annals of Art and Archaeology* 10 (1923) 46–51.

<sup>16</sup> Groebe identified this Legate, whose praenomen is not given in Appian and Florus, with L. Manlius Torquatus, Consul in 65 (*Klio* 10 [1910] 381). This he did without taking account of an inscription found at Miletus (*APAW* 1908, 6 vorläuf. Bericht, Anhang 20) in which there is named an L. Manlius Torquatus who may reasonably be identified with the Proquaestor of 81 (see 81, Promagistrates) and the Consul of 65. Münzer (*RE* no. 76) has shown that A. Manlius A. f., Quaestor in 81, and governor of Africa before 68 (Cic. *Planc.* 27), would more probably be assigned a western command. Could L. Manlius Torquatus, who served in the East under Sulla and became Proconsul of Asia (see Promagistrates), possibly have been a Legate of Pompey before assuming his provincial command in the course of the summer at the end of hostilities in the war with the pirates (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 35)? Such a situation would explain his anomalous title *πρεσβευτῆς καὶ ἀνθύπατος*, Legatus pro consule.

<sup>17</sup> Gelenius substituted the reading Οὐάρως for the Mss reading Οὐάρρων or Βάρρων, but Groebe is inclined to delete it as merely a repetition of the cognomen of the following name Terentius Varro, and identify the Plotius of Appian and Florus with Plautius or Plotius, who was Aedile along with Plancius in 54 and Praetor in 51 (*Klio* 10 [1910] 381), and distinguish him from P. Plautius Hypsaëus, who as Pompey's Quaestor in 64 could hardly have been Legatus pro praetore in 67.

<sup>18</sup> Mommsen (*RMW* 655) and Groebe (*op. cit.*, note 17) accept Borghese's emendation of Πούπλιος, a praenomen not found among the senatorial Pisos of the Republic, to Πούπιος. See Appian, *Mith.* 95, ed. Viereck and Roos, 1939.

## 66 B.C. A.U.C. 688

### Consuls

M'. AEMILIUS M'. f<sup>1</sup>. — n. LEPIDUS Pat. (62) Pr. by 69

L. VOLCATIUS — f. — n. TULLUS (\*6) Pr. by 69

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.667, 958, 959; Cic. *Cat.* 1.15; *Sull.* 11; *Sall. Cat.* 18.2; *Ascon.* 59 C; *Dio* 36.42.3; *Chr.* 354 (Lepido et Tullo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Bulcacio et Tullo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.* (An., or Cn., Lepidus), on Lepidus, *Ascon.* 79 C; and on Volcatius, *Ascon.* 28 C. See Degraasi 131, 488f.

Volcatius refused to accept the candidacy of Catiline for the consulship of 65 (*Ascon.* 89 C).

### Praetors<sup>2</sup>

C. ANTONIUS HIBRIDA (19) Cos. 63 Pr. Urbanus?

Elected along with Cicero, whose support raised him from last place

to third (Cic. *Tog. Cand.*, fr. 5, in Ascon. 85 C, and fr. 26, in Ascon. 92-93 C; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 8). His games indicate that he was probably Pr. Urbanus (Cic. *Mur.* 40; Val. Max. 2.4.5; Plin. *NH* 33.53; see *RE*; Hölzl, *Fast. Praet.* 34; D.-G. 1.391, who suggest that he had been an Aedile).

C. AQUILIUS GALLUS (23) Quaestio de ambitu

Cic. *Cluent.* 147; *Off.* 3.60; *Top.* 32; cf. *ND* 3.74; *Att.* 1.1.1; and on his cognomen, Cic. *Brut.* 154.

? M. CAESONIUS (1)

Cicero's colleague in the aedileship (see 69, Aediles), and a possible competitor for the consulship of 63 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1).

L. CASSIUS LONGINUS (64) Quaestio de maiestate

Ascon. 59-60 C, with the praenomen P.; cf. Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 7; Ascon. 82 C.

? Q. CORNIFICIUS (7)

A competitor of Cicero for the consulship of 63 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1; Ascon. 82 C). An ex-Praetor in 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 47.4; App. *BC* 2.5; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 12.28.2). See 69, Tribunes of the Plebs.

C. ORCHIVIUS (2) Quaestio de peculatu

Cic. *Cluent.* 94 and 147 (Orchivius); cf. Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 19.

? P. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (55, cf. 48)

A candidate for the consulship of 63 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1; *Mur.* 17; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 7; Ascon. 82 C). If his aedileship is correctly dated in 69, this is the most probable year for his praetorship.

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63 Quaestio de repetundis

Elected at the head of the poll (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 1-2; *Cluent.* 147; *Corn.* 1, fr. 3; *Cael.* 10; *Pis.* 2; *Leg. Agr.* 2.49; *Att.* 1.10.6, and 11.2; *Fam.* 1.9.11; *Brut.* 321; *Rab. Post.* 9; Ascon. 73 C). Presided at the trial of Licinius Macer (Cic. *Att.* 1.4.2; Val. Max. 9.12.7; Plut. *Cic.* 9.1-2), and ordered, but probably did not hold, that of Manilius, whose law to give Pompey the command against Mithridates he supported (see Tribunes of the Plebs).

? P. VARINIUS (\*1) Pr. 73

See 68, note 9, on governors of Asia; and 65, Promagistrates.

### Iudices Quaestionum

C. FLAMINIUS (4) Quaestio de sicariis

M. PLAETORIUS (M. f. CESTIANUS) (16) Pr. 64 Quaestio de sicariis



Q. VOCONIUS NASO (\*3) Pr. before 60 Quaestio de veneficiis  
Cic. *Cluent.* 147, cf. 126; see 67, Aediles, and notes 3 and 6. Naso was the Iudex for the trial of Cluentius (*Cluent.* 148).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. MANILIUS (CRISPUS?) (10, cf. 23)

His first measure was a bill, hastily carried and promptly annulled, to distribute the votes of the freedmen in all the tribes (Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 8–10, and 16, and 47, cf. Ascon. 45, and 64–65, and 76 C; *Mur.* 47; Dio 36.42.1–3). The second was the famous law to give Pompey command of the provinces of Cilicia and Bithynia and Pontus, and of the war against Mithridates (Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 16; *Leg. Man. passim*; *Fam.* 1.9.11; *Phil.* 11.18; *Mur.* 34; *Orat.* 102; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 51; Vell. 2.33.1; Liv. *Per.* 100; Ascon. 60, and 65 C; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 2.4.40; Plut. *Pomp.* 30; *Luc.* 35.7; App. *Mith.* 97; Dio 36.42–44; Eutrop. 6.12.2; *Schol. Bob.* 119 Stangl; Zonar. 10.4, Μᾶλλος). Manilius was accused in 66 at the end of his term of office for *res repetundae* before Cicero (Plut. *Cic.* 9.4–6; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 51; Ascon. 60, and 65 C; Dio 36.44.1–2), and in 65 for *maiestas* before another Praetor and convicted (Ascon. 60 C; *Schol. Bob.* 119 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 322 Stangl; cf. Val. Max. 6.2.4).

C. MEMMIUS (8) Pr. 58

Prosecuted M. Lucullus unsuccessfully for his acts while Quaestor under Sulla, and excited the people against L. Lucullus and delayed the decreeing of his triumph (Plut. *Luc.* 37.1–2; *Cat. Min.* 29.3, cf. 6.2; see Cic. *Acad.* 2.3).

### Quaestors

? M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

See 64, Promagistrates, and note 7.

? L. CAECILIUS RUFUS (110) Pr. 57

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.761—*ILS* 880. The date is conjectural, based on the dates of his tribunate (63) and his praetorship (57).

L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58

Stood in violent opposition to the first of the laws of Manilius (Ascon. 45 C, emending *praetura* to *quaestura*; *Schol. Bob.* 119 Stangl).

? P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (23) Pr. 55

Served under Pompey in the East (Ascon. 35 C, dates uncertain). See 64, Promagistrates.

? C. SOSIUS (see 2)

Quaestor under M'. Aemilius Lepidus (Cic. *Att.* 8.6.1). See 49, Praetors.

### Promagistrates

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (38) Cos. 67, Pr. 70

Proconsul in Bithynia and Pontus, but his inactive regime was quickly superseded by that of Pompey under the Manilian law (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 5 and 26; Plut. *Pomp.* 30.1; App. *Mith.* 90, τῆς Ἀσίας στρατηγός; Dio 36.42—43; *Schol. Gron.* 316, and 321 Stangl).

? T. AUFIDIUS (12) Pr. 67?

Proconsul (?) in Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 45, *praetore*; Val. Max. 6.9.7, *proconsulari imperio*; see 67, Praetors; and 68, note 9).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 99). His quarrel with Pompey diverted by the new duties given to Pompey under the Manilian law, he carried through the organization of Crete as a Roman province (Cic. *Flacc.* 30 and 100; *Ad Brut.* 1.8; Liv. *Per.* 100; App. *Sic.* 6; Iustin 39.5.3; Ruf. Fest. 7.1; Solin. 23.2 M; cf. Strabo 17.3.25, 840c; and on his cognomen Creticus, Ascon. 15, and 63 C).

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (63) Cos. 67

Continued in command of Cisalpine and of Transalpine Gaul (see 67, Consuls), and subdued a rising of the Allobroges (Cic. *Att.* 1.13.2, cf. 1.1.2; Dio 36.37.2).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73—67, Promagistrates). He remained in Pontus until he met Pompey, who proceeded to strip him of honors, and to annul the arrangements already made by him and the senatorial commission (see 70, Legates), then he returned to Rome, but popular opposition kept him from celebrating his triumph until 63 (Plut. *Luc.* 35—37; *Pomp.* 31—32, and 38.1; Dio 36.46.1—2, and 16.3; cf. Strabo 12.3.33, 558c, and 5.2, 567c; and on the forces left with him, Cic. *Mur.* 37 and 69). See Tribunes of the Plebs, on Memmius; and 63, Promagistrates, on his triumph.

Q. MARCIUS REX (92) Cos. 68

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 67, Promagistrates). Superseded by Pompey under the Manilian law (Dio 36.42—43, cf. 48.2). He was saluted as Imperator and demanded a triumph (Sall. *Cat.* 30.3—4; 33.1; see 63, and 62, Promagistrates).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.* for 61; Vell. 2.31.2-4; see 67, Promagistrates). Besides the powers granted for three years by the Gabinian law, he received under the Manilian law the command of the war against Mithridates and Tigranes, and the provinces of Bithynia and Pontus and Cilicia (see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Manilius). His achievements in this year included an alliance with the Parthians (Liv. *Per.* 100; Flor. 1.40.31, and 46.4; Dio 36.45.2-3, and 51.1; 37.5.2; Justin 42.4.6), the defeat of Mithridates, and his expulsion from Pontus (Plut. *Pomp.* 30-32; *Cat. Min.* 29.3; App. *Mith.* 97-103, and 105, and 107, and 115; Flor. 1.40.2 and 22-26, and 46.4; Dio 36.45-50, cf. 49.39.3; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 34; *Bell. Alex.* 36.3; Liv. *Per.* 100; Strabo 12.5.2, 567c, and 3.28, 555c; Vell. 2.37.2, cf. 33.2; Val. Max. 1.8, ext. 13; 4.6, ext. 2; Plin. *NH* 6.120; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.7; 2.1.12, and 2.2, and 5.33; Eutrop. 6.12.2-3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 76.7; Iulian *Caes.* 322 Sp.; Ruf. Fest. 16.1; Ammian. Marc. 16.7.10; Oros. 6.4.3-7; Iordan. *Rom.* 233, p. 30 M; Suidas, s. v. Πομπήιος, 2.354B; Zonar. 10.4), and the surrender of Armenia and the defeat of the Iberians on the Cyrus river (Vell. 2.37.2-5, and 40.1; Liv. *Per.* 101; Plut. *Pomp.* 32-34; *Comp. Ages. et Pomp.* 3.2; *Comp. Cim. et Luc.* 3; App. *Mith.* 104-105; Flor. 1.40.27-28; Dio 36.51-54; cf. Cic. *Sest.* 58-59; Strabo 11.14.10, 530c; Val. Max. 5.1.9-10; Eutrop. 6.13, and 14.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.5; Ruf. Fest. 16.2-3; Oros. 6.4.8; Iordan. *Rom.* 234, p. 30 M; Suidas, s. v. Πομπήιος, 2.354B; Zonar. 10.4).

L. SERGIUS CATILINA Pat. (23) Pr. 68

Propraetor in Africa (see 67, Promagistrates). Protests against his conduct in Africa were taken up by the Consuls in 66 before his return (Ascon. 85 C; cf. Cic. *Cael.* 10). See above, Consuls, on his candidacy for the consulship; and on his trial for extortion, Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1, and 2.1-2; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 10; Ascon. 89, and 92 C.

C. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius \*2) Pr. 62

IG 14.356, Proquaestor in Sicily. The date is uncertain, probably after Verres, and several years before his praetorship.

### Legates, Ambassadors

See 70-67, Legates. When Pompey refused to recognize the work of Lucullus and the commissioners they returned to Rome (Plut. *Luc.* 36.6; *Pomp.* 31; 38.1; Dio 36.43.2, and 46.1-2). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.349; 2.1219, note 58, who holds that they did not arrive in Asia Minor until 67.

## Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Served under Pompey, and had charge of Armenia during Pompey's invasion of Iberia (Plut. *Pomp.* 34.1).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63

Served under Pompey, and repulsed an attack upon his camp in Albania (Dio 36.54.2-4).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61

Probably became a Legate of Pompey under the Manilian law, though debarred from such an appointment under his own (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 57-58; see 65, Legates).

L. (VALERIUS) FLACCUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (179) Pr. 63

Served under Pompey and repulsed an attack upon his camp by Albanians (Dio 36.54.3-4).

Pompey's Legates<sup>4</sup> in the war with the pirates (see 67, Legates) probably remained in their positions. L. OCTAVIUS may have substituted for the deceased L. CORNELIUS SISENNA.

## Prefects

MARCIUS LIBO (69)

Praefectus fabrum under M. Terentius Varro (Varro *RR* 1.2.7), probably when he was a Legate under Pompey. See Cichorius, *RS* 205, who places Varro in Asia in 66.

<sup>1</sup> For the filiation M'. f., see *I. de Délos* 4.1.1659.

<sup>2</sup> As in the list of Praetors given in 67, only eight of the nine listed above can have held the praetorship in 66. None can be later; three, Caesonius, Cornificius, and Sulpicius Galba, may be earlier, while the date of Varinius depends upon the correct order of the governors of Asia.

<sup>3</sup> If this Flaccus is the Praetor of 63 and Proconsul in Asia of 62 it is surprising that Cicero makes no mention of his service with Pompey in the *Pro Flacco* (see Groebe, *Klio* 10 [1910] 383, note 3; Th. Reinach, *Mith. Eupator* [ed. Goetz] 384, note 1). A passage in Cicero (*Flacc.* 6, *bellum Cretense ex magna parte gessit*) suggests that he did not remain with Metellus throughout the war, and hence may have joined Pompey when hostilities in Crete were nearing an end.

<sup>4</sup> That these Legates continued in command for at least three years, and probably more, is indicated by the term of command of Gellius over his fleet (Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 17, referring almost certainly to 63).

65 B.C. A.U.C. 689

## Consuls

L. AURELIUS M. f. - n. COTTA (102) Pr. 70

L. MANLIUS L. f. - n. TORQUATUS Pat. (79) Pr. 68?

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.960, 961, 2683; *Cic. Cat.* 3.19; *Leg. Agr.* 2.44; *Sall. Cat.* 18.5; *Nep. Att.* 4.5; *Ascon.* 57, and 60 C; *Suet. Vit. Hor.* p. 48 R; *Dio* 37, Index, and 1.1; *Fast. Hyd.* (Cotta et Torquato), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.* (et L. Tarquatus); on Cotta, *Ascon.* 67, and 85 C; and on Torquatus, *Cic. Sull.* 30 and 49 and 81ff.; *Pis.* 78; *De Consul. Suo* in *Div.* 2.47; *Hor. Epod.* 13.6; *Carm.* 3.21.1, and *Porphyr. ad loc.* See *Degrassi* 131, 488f.

These Consuls were elected after securing the conviction of the Consuls Designate for bribery (see below, Consules Designati), and were the intended victims of the so-called first Catilinarian conspiracy (*Cic. Sull.* 11 and 81; *Mur.* 81; *Sall. Cat.* 18—19; *Liv. Per.* 101; *Ascon.* 83, and 92 C; *Suet. Iul.* 9; *Dio* 36.44.3—5).

## Consules Designati

P. CORNELIUS P. ? f. L. n. SULLA Pat. (386) Pr. by 68

P. AUTRONIUS L. f. - n. PAETUS (7) Pr. by 68

*Chr.* 354 (Sulla et Peto). Sulla was elected by all the centuries (*Cic. Sull.* 91). Both were convicted of bribery, under the Calpurnian law (*Cic. Sull.* 11 and 49—50 and 81; *Fin.* 2.62; *Sall. Cat.* 18; *Liv. Per.* 101; *Ascon.* 75, and 88 C; *Suet. Iul.* 9; *Dio* 36.44.3—5; *Schol. Bob.* 78—79 Stangl). See *Degrassi* 131, 488.

## Censors

Q. LUTATIUS Q. f. Q. n. CATULUS (8) Cos. 78

M. LICINIUS P. f. M. n. CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

Catulus thwarted the attempts of his colleague to enroll the Transpadanians as citizens (*Dio* 37.9.3; cf. *Cic. Balb.* 50), and to make Egypt tributary (*Cic. Leg. Agr.* 2.44; *Suet. Iul.* 11; *Plut. Crass.* 13.1—2), and both finally abdicated without completing the census (*Plut.*; *Dio*).

## Praetors

? C. ATTIVS CELSUS (not in *RE*)

He urged Cicero to defend Manilius (*Cic. Corn.* 1, fr. 10, and *Ascon.* 65 C; cf. *Plut. Cic.* 9.4—6; *Q. Cic. Comm. Pet.* 51; *Ascon.* 66 C; *Dio*

36.44.1-2; *Schol. Bob.* 119 Stangl; see 66, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Manilius).

Q. GALLIUS (6) Quaestio de maiestate

Presided at the trial of Cornelius (Ascon. 62, and 88 C; and for the date, 60 C).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62 Pr. Urbanus

Cic. *Mur.* 35-41 and 53; Plin. *NH* 33.53.

P. ORBIUS<sup>1</sup> (3)

Cic. *Flacc.* 76 and 79; cf. *Brut.* 179. See 64, Promagistrates.

SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51 Quaestio de peculatu

Cic. *Mur.* 35 and 42.

### Aediles, Curule

M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (28) Cos. 59, Pr. 62

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Bibulus was overshadowed in office by Caesar (Suet. *Iul.* 10; Dio 37.8.2), whose magnificent games won him considerable popularity (Caes. *BC* 3.16.3; Sall. *Cat.* 49.3; Plin. *NH* 33.53; Suet. *Iul.* 9.2; 10; Plut. *Caes.* 6.1-3). He restored the trophies of Marius (Vell. 2.43.4; Suet. *Iul.* 11; Plut. *Caes.* 6.1-4), and supported the plan of Crassus to annex Egypt (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 1.1; 2.41-44; Suet. *Iul.* 11).

### Aediles of the Plebs

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

C. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius \*2) Pr. 62

Cic. *QF* 1.2.7; *Att.* 1.4.1; *Planc.* 95.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. PAPIUS<sup>2</sup> (5, cf. 2)

Carried a law intended to check illegal assumption of citizen rights by expelling from Rome all foreigners who resided beyond the limits of Italy (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 1.13; *Arch.* 10; *Balb.* 52; *Att.* 4.18.4; *Off.* 3.47; Dio 37.9.5; *Schol. Bob.* 175 Stangl; cf. Val. Max. 3.4.5).

### Quaestors

? Q. ANCHARIUS Q. f. (3) Pr. 56

*I. v. Olymp.* 328. He is termed Proquaestor. The date of his quaestorship is a conjecture based on the dates of his tribunate (59) and his praetorship (56). See also 73, Legates.

## Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

See 66, Quaestors. In 65, or in 64 at the latest, he was active in Pompey's service in Syria. See 64, Promagistrates.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS<sup>3</sup> (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 99), but the date of his return from Crete is uncertain. See 66, Promagistrates.

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (63) Cos. 67

Continued as Proconsul in command of both Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2; see 67, Consuls, and 66, Promagistrates). In 63 he was accused of extortion for punishments he imposed on a Transpadane (Cic. *Flacc.* 98; Sall. *Cat.* 49.2).

CN. CALPURNIUS PISO (69)

Quaestor pro praetore in Nearer Spain by decree of the Senate (*CIL* 12.2.749—*ILS* 875; Sall. *Cat.* 19.1). After the failure of the so-called first Catilinarian conspiracy he received an extraordinary command in Nearer Spain from the Senate, apparently through the influence of Crassus (Cic. *Sull.* 67–68; *Mur.* 81; Sall. *Cat.* 19, and 21.3; Ascon. 66, and 83, and 92 C, with fr. of Cic. *Tog. Cand.*; Suet. *Iul.* 9.3; Dio 36.44.4–5; cf. *IG* 7.268, and 305). See 64, Promagistrates.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73–66, Promagistrates). His opponents continued to obstruct his demand for a triumph (see 64, and 63, Promagistrates).

Q. MARCIUS REX (92) Cos. 68

See 67–62, Promagistrates. His demand for a triumph continued to be obstructed.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (see 67, and 66, Promagistrates). Compelled the Albanian and other Caucasian and Colchian peoples to sue for peace (Plut. *Pomp.* 34–35, and 36.1, and 39.1; App. *Mith.* 103, and 116, and 117; Dio 37.1–5; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 34; Liv. *Per.* 101; Strabo 11.4.5, 502c, and 5.1, 503c; Lucan 8.222; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.14; Flor. 1.40.28; Iustin 42.3.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.6; Eutrop. 6.14; Ruf. Fest. 16.3; Oros. 6.4.8–9; Jordan. *Rom.* 235, p. 31 M; Zonar. 10.4; Suidas, s. v. Πομπήιος 2.354B). Entered into the dispute between Tigranes of Armenia and Phraates of Parthia, and occupied Gordyene (Plut. *Pomp.* 36.1–2; 38.2–3; *Apophth.* *Pomp.* 8; Dio 37.5.2–6.5, by spring of 64), and during the winter of 65 and the spring of 64 began his organization of the province of Bithynia and Pontus (Liv. *Per.* 102; Strabo 12.3.31, 556c; Plut. *Pomp.* 36–38;

App. *Mith.* 107; Dio 37.6.5). Acclaimed Imperator (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1641—*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 749 A; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 749 B).

? P. VARINIUS (\*1) Pr. 73, 66?

Propraetor in Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 45; see 68, note 9, on governors of Asia).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

A Legate under Pompey. Recaptured Gordyene and Osrhoene from the Parthians (Plut. *Pomp.* 36.2, and 39.2; Dio 37.5.3–5).

? C. ANTONIUS HIBRIDA<sup>4</sup> (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

A Legatus in 65 (Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 8).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Legate under Pompey (see 67, Legates). Probably in 65, and certainly in 64, he and Lollius were active in Syria (see 64, Legates).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61

Legate under Pompey. Led an advance across the Euphrates to the Tigris (Dio 37.5.2).

L. LOLLIUS (6) Pr. —

Served under Pompey (see 67, Legates). See above, on Metellus Nepos.

MANLIUS PRISCUS (62)

A Legate under Pompey. Besieged the Mithridatic fortress of Sinorix (Ammian. Marc. 16.7.10; Strabo 12.3.28, 555c; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 36; App. *Mith.* 107; Dio 37.7.5).

A. PLAUTIUS (8) Pr. 51

See 63, Legates.

Other Legates appointed under the Gabinian and Manilian laws probably continued to serve under Pompey (see 67, and 66, Legates).

### Prefects

SERVILIUS (5, cf. 67, or 40–42)

Prefect of Pompey's fleet in the Euxine (Plut. *Pomp.* 34.5; cf. Dio 37.3.2–3).

<sup>1</sup> The governor of Asia in 64 must have been a Praetor in Rome in 65. See 68, note 9, on governors of Asia.

<sup>2</sup> Dio's phrase, τὴν νῦν Ἰταλίαν, indicates that the Transpadane region was treated as part of Italy under this law. In Val. Max. 3.4.5 this law appears to be confused with some other, perhaps the Iunian. Perperna could not have been affected by the Lex Papia in 65. Rotondi (376f.) attributes a Lex Papia on the



selection of Vestal Virgins to this Tribune (Gell. 1.12.11), but Niccolini would place it much earlier, though after 253 (*FTP* 382f.).

<sup>3</sup> The triumph of Metellus Creticus had already been obstructed for some time before 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 30.3–4).

<sup>4</sup> The text of the *Comm. Pet.* at this point reads *caupodoces* with *caupones* suprascript. Bücheler offered the emendation Cappadoces, an interesting destination for Antonius at this time, if it were better attested.

64 B.C.      A.U.C. 690

### Consuls

L. IULIUS L. f. L. n. CAESAR Pat. (143) Pr. by 67

C. MARCIUS C. f. C. n. FIGULUS (63) Pr. by 67

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.906, 962; Cic. *Att.* 1.2.1; *Sull.* 56; *Pis.* 8; Sall. *Cat.* 17.1; Ascon. 82 C; Dio 37, Index, and 6.4, and 10.1; Chr. 354 (Caesare et Turmo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lucio Caesare et Figulo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 131, 490f.

Under these Consuls decrees of the Senate were passed limiting the attendants upon candidates for election, and making the collegia illegal (Cic. *Mur.* 71; *Pis.* 8, and Ascon. 8 C).

### Censors

L. AURELIUS M. f. — n. COTTA (102) Cos. 65, Pr. 70

The name of his colleague remains unknown. They were hindered by the Tribunes in revising the roll of the Senate, and abdicated (Cic. *Dom.* 84; Plut. *Cic.* 27.3; cf. Dio 37.9.4).

### Praetors

? Q. ARRIUS (8)

Praetor before 63 (Plut. *Cic.* 15; cf. on his candidacy for the consulship of 58, Cic. *Att.* 2.5.2, and 7.3; *Vat.* 30–31; *Schol. Bob.* 149–150 Stangl).

? M. PETREIUS<sup>1</sup> (3)

Sall. *Cat.* 59.4–6; Val. Max. 2.4.6; cf. Plin. *NH* 33.53.

? M. PLAETORIUS M. f. CESTIANUS (16)

Termed *στρατηγός* in an inscription of Delphi (Pomtow, *Klio* 17 [1921] 176, no. 150; *SEG* 1.165; Colin, *Fouilles de Delphes* 3.4.69, no. 45). Pomtow mistakenly dates him in 66. The present date is a conjecture from that of his service as Iudex Quaestionis in 66 (see Momm-

sen, *Strafrecht* 648, note 3), and from the place where there is room for him in the Fasti of Macedonia. See 63, Promagistrates.

P. SERVILIUS GLOBULUS (66)

See 63, Promagistrates.

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA NIGER<sup>2</sup> Pat. (\*76) Cos. 61 Pr. Urbanus  
*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77—*ILS* 46.

### Aediles, Curule

? L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58

*Cic. Pis.* 1–2, where he compares the careers of Piso and himself.

### Aediles of the Plebs<sup>3</sup>

? C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

? C. TORANIUS (4)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b—*ILS* 47; cf. *Suet. Aug.* 27.1.

### Iudex Quaestionis

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

In charge of the *Quaestio de sicariis*. He began to entertain prosecutions against persons who had been rewarded for bringing in heads of the proscribed, but desisted when Catiline was brought before him (*Suet. Iul.* 11; *Dio* 37.10.2; cf. *Ascon.* 90–91 C).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? FABIUS<sup>4</sup> (1)

Carried a law to limit the number of attendants upon candidates (*Cic. Mur.* 71; cf. *Q. Cic. Comm. Pet.* 37).

Q. MUCIUS ORESTINUS (12)

Vetoed a bribery law, and attacked Cicero as a candidate unworthy of the consulship (*Cic. Tog. Cand.* fr. 6, and 13; *Ascon.* 83, 85–86, and 88 C).

### Quaestors

(M. CLAUDIUS) MARCELLUS (229) Cos. 51, Pr. 54

A colleague of Cato (*Plut. Cat. Min.* 18.3–4). Sobeck (49) identifies him with the Consul of 51.

M. LOLLIUS (9)

A colleague of Cato (*Plut. Cat. Min.* 16.6; cf. *Cic. Verr.* 2.3.63).

M. PORCIUS CATO<sup>5</sup> (\*20) Pr. 54

As Quaestor he showed himself an active and thorough investigator of the public accounts (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 16—18; *Praec. Rei Pub. Ger.* 13.24; *Vit. Pud.* 15; Dio 47.6.4).

### Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

See 66, Quaestors; and 65, Promagistrates. In Syria he became involved in the rivalries of the Jewish princes, and is charged with accepting bribes (Joseph. *AJ* 14.29—33 and 37; *BJ* 1.123—130; App. *Syr.* 51).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 99). See 63, Promagistrates.

CN. CALPURNIUS PISO (69)

Quaestor pro praetore in Nearer Spain (see 65, Promagistrates), where he was killed by mutinous Spanish horsemen (Sall. *Cat.* 19.3—5; Ascon. 92—93 C; Dio 36.44.5).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73—63, Promagistrates). His political opponents continued to obstruct his triumph.

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (Cic. *Mur.* 42 and 53 and 68—69 and 89, *summo cum imperio*; *Har. Resp.* 42).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68?

Proconsul in Macedonia (Cic. *Pis.* 44; see 63, Promagistrates).

Q. MARCIUS REX (92) Cos. 68

His triumph was still obstructed. See 67—63, Promagistrates.

P. ORBIUS (3) Pr. 65

Governor, probably Proprætor, in Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 76 and 79).

P. PLAUTIUS HYPÆÆUS (23) Pr. 55

Probably Proquaestor under Pompey in the East. See 63, Promagistrates.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (see 67—65, Promagistrates). In 64 he advanced from Pontus into Syria, receiving the submission of Commagene, Ituraea, and other principalities, arbitrated a boundary dispute between Tigranes of Armenia and Phraates of Parthia, and set about the organiza-

tion of Syria as a Roman province, while his Legates, and his Quaestor (Proquaestor) Scaurus, dealt with Aretas of Petra and the rival Jewish princes (Joseph. *AJ* 14.29–38; *BJ* 1.127–130; Plut. *Pomp.* 39–41; App. *Mith.* 106, and 118; *Syr.* 49–50, and 70; *BC* 5.10; Dio 37.6.4–7.4, 7a, and 15.1; cf. Strabo 16.2.8, 751c, and 18, 755c; Liv. *Per.* 101; Vell. 2.37.5, and 38.6; Iustin 40.2.2–5; Eutrop. 6.14.1–2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.6; Ruf. Fest. 16.4; Oros. 6.6.1; Zonar. 10.5, cf. 5.6; see 65, Pro-magistrates).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

? P. CLODIUS PULCHER<sup>6</sup> Pat. (48)

On the staff, perhaps as Tribune of the Soldiers, of L. Murena in Transalpine Gaul (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 42).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Legate under Pompey. He opened the way for Pompey through the Amanus mountains into Syria, late in 65 or early in 64 (Plut. *Pomp.* 39.2; cf. Dio 37.5.4, who has him come through Mesopotamia).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS<sup>7</sup> (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Legate under Pompey (see 67, Legates). Probably in 65, and by 64 at the latest, he and Lollius had entered Syria and taken Damascus (Joseph. *AJ* 14.29; *BJ* 1.127).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61

Legate under Pompey (see 65, Legates). With or soon after Scaurus he became involved in the rivalries of the Jewish princes, and is also charged with accepting bribes (Joseph. *AJ* 14.37, cf. 29; *BJ* 1.128).

L. LOLLIVS (6) Pr. —

Legate under Pompey (see 67, Legates). See above, on Metellus Nepos.

A. PLAUTIVS (PLOTIVS) (8) Pr. 51

See 63, Legates.

<sup>1</sup> Sallust makes clear that Petreius held the praetorship before 63, but there is no proof of Münzer's theory that the games given by Antonius, Murena, and Petreius form a series in which the silver of Antonius in 66 and Murena in 65 was surpassed by the gold of Petreius in 64 (Cic. *Mur.* 40; Val. Max.; Plin.).

<sup>2</sup> The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

<sup>3</sup> The date of these aedileships is not securely attested, but since Octavius held the praetorship in 61, this is a probable year.

<sup>4</sup> It is not certain that the Lex Fabia was a tribunician bill. Niccolini (*FTP* 266) suggests a date in 64 because the *Comm. Pet.* (37), which was composed early in that year, makes no mention of the limitation.

<sup>5</sup> According to Drumann-Groebe (4.165–169) Cato's quaestorship should be dated in 65, and he made two trips to Asia, one before and one after his quaestorship. According to Plutarch (*Cat. Min.* 10–18, esp. 11.1, and 12.2) his first trip was a brief sojourn in Asia during his military tribunate in Macedonia, and his second, during which he travelled as far as Antioch, was subsequent to his military tribunate but before his return to run for office in Rome. This is supported by the fact that he waited until his return from his second trip to bring home the ashes of his half-brother Caepio. The first difficulty arises from Plutarch's statement that he met Pompey at Ephesus, and the second from the story of his reception at Antioch (cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 40). Pompey's presence at Ephesus is not attested until 62, when Cato was a Tribune of the Plebs in Rome. Pompey was in Pamphylia in late 67 when envoys came to him from the cities of Crete (*Cic. Leg. Man.* 35), and at some time in 66 apparently moved from Cilicia into Galatia and Pontus when given command against Mithridates (App. *Mith.* 97). As he had troops operating in Asia also (*Cic. Leg. Man.* 39) there is no reason why he might not have been in Ephesus at some intervening period. A moment early in his campaign is indicated, for he was eagerly collecting young officers for his service (cf. Plut. *Cat. Min.* 14.3). The second point creates no difficulty, for it is now known that Marcius Rex reached Antioch in 67 or 66 (see 67, Promagistrates; G. Downey, *CPh* 32 [1937] 144–151), and therefore Cato's visit to Antioch can be earlier than 64.

Furthermore, a date in 64 for his quaestorship accords better with the legal age for this magistracy in the post-Sullan period. The evidence for the date of his birth points to 95 B. C. (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 3, and 73; Liv. *Per.* 114). If he attained the quaestorship at the same age as Cicero, the most probable year is 64. See Mommsen, *Str.* 1.567–571.

<sup>6</sup> The title of Clodius is not preserved. This year, just three years before his quaestorship, is a probable time for a military tribunate.

<sup>7</sup> It is possible that Damascus was occupied before 64, or at any rate that Pompey's Legates and other officers were active in Syria soon after Pompey took command from Marcius Rex in 66. Josephus seems to place the beginning of the intervention of Scaurus in Jewish affairs at about this time (see 66, Quaestors; and references above). If some time be allowed for the development of the situation in Judaea after the death of Queen Alexandra in 67, the events referred to above may with probability be dated in 65 or early 64, just before Pompey's arrival in Syria.

63 B.C.      A.U.C. 691

### Consuls

M. TULLIUS M. f. M. n. CICERO (29) Pr. 66

C. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (HIBRIDA) (19) Pr. 66

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.750, 907–909; *Cic. Cael.* 74; *Sall. Cat.* 24.1; *Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170, and see also 131, 490f.; *Strabo* 10.2.13, 455c; *Plin. NH* 8.213; *Joseph. AJ* 14.66; *Suet. Aug.* 5; *Flor.* 2.12.5; *Dio* 37, Index, and 10.4; *Obseq.* 61; *Eutrop.* 6.15; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; *Schol. Bob.* 80 Stangl.

The candidacy and election of Antonius are referred to in Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 8–9; Ascon., on Cic. *Tog. Cand.*, *passim*, esp. 82f., 87, 93–94 C; Plut. *Cic.* 11. He was allotted Cisalpine Gaul, but received Macedonia when Cicero refused to go (Cic. *Pis.* 5; *Fam.* 5.5, and cf. 5.2.3; Sall. *Cat.* 26.4; Plut. *Cic.* 12.4; Dio 37.33.4). He was suspected of secret involvement in the conspiracy of Catiline (Cic. *Sest.* 8 and 12, cf. *Cat.* 3.14; Plut. *Cic.* 12.1–3; Dio 37.30.3, and 39.3; *Schol. Bob.* 126 Stangl), but in late October received the command against him in Etruria (Sall. *Cat.* 36.3; and on the date, Cic. *Mur.* 84). He joined Cicero in carrying a severe law against bribery (Cic. *Mur.* 3 and 47 and 67; *Sest.* 133; *Vat.* 37; *Planc.* 83; Dio 37.29.1; *Schol. Bob.* 79, 140, 166 Stangl). Full references to the actions of Cicero in his consulship are given in D.–G. 5.449ff.; and the article by Gelzer in *RE* 7A.865ff.

### Praetors

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60

Cic. *Sull.* 65; Val. Max. 7.7.7; Dio 37.27.3. He refused to accept custody of Catiline when the latter was prosecuted under the Lex Plautia de vi (Cic. *Cat.* 1.19; Dio 37.32.2). He raised forces in the Ager Picenus and the Ager Gallicus (Cic. *Cat.* 2.5–6 and 26; *Fam.* 5.2.1; Sall. *Cat.* 30.5; 42.3; 57.2; Plut. *Cic.* 16.1).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SURA Pat. (240) Cos. 71, Pr. 74

Praetor a second time, thus rehabilitating himself after his expulsion from the Senate in 70. One of the chief leaders in the conspiracy of Catiline, he signed the letter to the Allobroges, was compelled to abdicate his office, and was put to death (Cic. *Cat.* 3.4 and 6–16 and 22 and 25; 4.4 and 5 and 10 and 12 and 17; *Sull.* 16 and 30 and 33 and 53 and 70 and 75–76; *Flacc.* 95–97; Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; 32.2; 39.6–40.6; 43.1; 44.1; 47.2–4; 48.4; 50.1; 51.7; 52.17; 55; 57.1; 58.4; Diod. 40.5, in *FHG* 2.xxvi; Liv. *Per.* 102; Vell. 2.34.3–4, and 35.3; Lucan 2.543; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.10.30; Iuven. 10.287; Plut. *Cic.* 17–22, and 24.1; *Caes.* 7.4; *Cat. Min.* 22.2; App. *BC* 2.2–6; Flor. 2.18.3–11; Dio 37.30.4–36.4, and 39.1; 38.14.5; 46.20.2 and 5; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 62, p. 154 Helm; *Schol. Gron.* 284 Stangl).

C. COSCONIUS (4)

Kept the record of the evidence against the Catilinarian conspirators (Cic. *Sull.* 42).

Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (\*8)

Sent to guard Capua and its gladiatorial schools against the Catilinarian conspirators (Sall. *Cat.* 30.5). See D.–G. 4.323, no. 14.

## C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius \*1)

Aided in the arrest of the Allobrogian envoys, and the capture of the letters which incriminated the Catilinarian conspirators (Cic. *Cat.* 3.5 and 14; *Flacc.* 102; Sall. *Cat.* 45; cf. Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 32). See Lübker 839.

## ? L. ROSCIUS OTHO (22)

Was hissed in the theater for his tribunician bill reserving the fourteen rows for the knights (see 67, Tribunes of the Plebs), and championed by Cicero, the Consul. He was probably Praetor (Plut. *Cic.* 13, with the praenomen Marcus, cf. Fragments of Cicero's speech, ed. Müller, 4.3, p. 209; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.14.12).

## C. SULPICIUS (10)

Found the collection of weapons at the home of Cethegus, one of the Catilinarian conspirators (Cic. *Cat.* 3.8; Plut. *Cic.* 19.2).

## L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*69, 179)

Assisted Pomptinus in the arrest of the Allobrogian envoys (Cic. *Cat.* 3.5 and 14; *Flacc.* 1 and 5 and 94-95 and 102; *Pis.* 54; *Att.* 2.25.1; Sall. *Cat.* 45; 46.6; Caes. *BC* 3.53.1). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

## Aediles, Curule

## P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 15; *Off.* 2.57; Sall. *Cat.* 47.5; Nepos, fr. 18, and 25 Peter.

## Iudex Quaestionis

## ? C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b—*ILS* 47. See 64, Aediles.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

## T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1) Pr. 58

Joined Labienus in carrying a law permitting Pompey to wear the dress of a triumphator at the games (Vell. 2.40.4; Dio 37.21.3-4).

## L. CAECILIUS L. f. RUFUS (110) Pr. 57

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.761—*ILS* 880. Proposed a bill to restore civil rights to P. Autronius Paetus and P. Cornelius Sulla (Cic. *Sull.* 62-66, cf. *Leg. Agr.* 2.10; Dio 37.25.3). Promised to veto the bill of Rullus (see below).

## T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. before 59?

Carried a bill instituting the trial of Rabirius for treason (Cic. *Rab.*

*Perd.*, *passim*; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.13.20; Dio 37.26.1—28.4, and 37.2; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 4; *Att.* 2.1.3; and a law to restore the election of priests<sup>1</sup> to the people as under the Lex Domitia of 104 (Dio 37.37.1–2). See above, on Ampius Balbus.

P. SERVILIUS M. f. RULLUS (80)

The author of an agrarian bill in which he proposed to set up a commission of ten, elected for five years with imperium, to found colonies and assign public lands in Italy and the provinces, and to use booty and public funds for the purchase of land (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* I, II, and III, *passim*; *Rab. Perd.* 32; *Att.* 2.1.3; *Sull.* 65; *Pis.* 4; Plin. *NH* 7.117; 8.210; Plut. *Cic.* 12.2–5; Dio 37.25.4). The bill was successfully opposed by Cicero and threatened with a veto by Caecilius (Cic. *Sull.* 65).

### Quaestors

SEX. ATILIUS SERRANUS GAVIANUS (70)

Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 12.

T. FADIUS GALLUS (9)

The Quaestor especially attached to Cicero's service (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 21; cf. *Fam.* 7.23–27).

P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. by 54

Returned first at the polls, he was especially attached to the staff of C. Antonius, but aided Cicero at Capua, and then returned to Rome, and at the end of the year joined Antonius in Etruria (Cic. *Sest.* 8–11; *Vat.* 11–12; cf. *Cat.* 1.21; *Schol. Bob.* 126 Stangl).

P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Elected last, he was allotted the *provincia aquaria*. Sent by Cicero to Puteoli to prevent the export of precious metals (Cic. *Vat.* 11–12). See Lübker 1094, no. 2.

### Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

Served under Pompey in Syria and Palestine (see 66, Quaestors; 65–64, Promagistrates), who left him in command there *proquaestore propraetore* (*IGRP* 3.1102—*ILS* 875) with two legions when he returned to Pontus (Joseph. *AJ* 14.79; *BJ* 1.157; Hegesipp. 1.18; App. *Syr.* 51; *BC* 5.10).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 99; see 68–63, Promagistrates). Still waiting



outside the city to celebrate his triumph, he was sent to guard Apulia against agents of Catiline (Sall. *Cat.* 30.3).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

He was finally permitted at about the time of the elections for 62 to celebrate his triumph as Proconsul over Mithridates and Tigranes (Cic. *Mur.* 37 and 69; *Arch.* 21; *Acad.* 2.3; Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 196—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.84—*ILS* 60; Strabo 12.5.2; Vell. 2.34.2; Plin. *NH* 14.96; 28.56; Plut. *Luc.* 37.2–4; *Pomp.* 30.2; *Cat. Min.* 29.3–4; App. *Mith.* 77; Eutrop. 6.10; Serv. *Ad Aen.* 1.161; 4.261, quoting C. Memmius; *Schol. Bob.* 177 Stangl; see Degraffi 565).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (see 64, Promagistrates) during the first part of the year, but left his brother in command there as Legate when he returned for the consular elections (Cic. *Mur.* 89; see Legates).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68?

Governor, probably as Proconsul, of Macedonia, and received the title Imperator from the Senate on Cicero's motion when he reported his achievements (Cic. *Pis.* 44). Had returned to Rome by autumn (Cic. *Sull.* 34; *Fin.* 2.62; *Att.* 12.21.1).

Q. MARCIUS REX (92) Cos. 68

Proconsul (see 67–64, Promagistrates). Still waiting outside Rome for permission to celebrate his triumph, he was sent to check the forces of Catiline's Lieutenant Manlius in Etruria at Faesulae (Sall. *Cat.* 30.3; 33.1—34.1). There is no mention of his triumph, and he died before May 15, 61 (Cic. *Att.* 1.16.10).

L. PLAETORIUS CESTIANUS (16) Pr. 64

See 64, Praetors. He was probably governor of Macedonia (στρατηγός) in the year after his praetorship in succession to Manlius (see above) and before Antonius in 62 (*SEG* 1.165; Colin, *Fouilles de Delphes* 3.4.69, no. 45).

P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (23) Pr. 55

Served under Pompey in the East (Ascon. 35 C; see 66, Quaestors; 64–62, Promagistrates).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (see 67–62, Promagistrates). In this year he carried through his campaigns in Syria and Palestine, including the capture of Jerusalem, and the settlement of Judaea and Syria, and received during this period the news of the death of Mithridates. Leaving Scaurus in command, he proceeded to Pontus for the winter. (Joseph. *AJ* 14.36–

79; *BJ* 1.131–158; *Plut. Pomp.* 39.2–42.3; *App. Mith.* 108–114; *Syr.* 49–50; *Dio* 37.14.1–17.3, and 20.1; cf. *Cic. Mur.* 34; *Att.* 2.9.1, *Hierosolymarius*; *Flacc.* 67; *Diod.* 40.2; *Liv. Per.* 102; *Val. Max.* 9.2, ext. 3; *Vell.* 2.40.1; *Lucan* 1.336f.; 2.55, and 590–594; *Tac. Hist.* 5.9; *Plut. Superstit.* 8; *Flor.* 1.40.26 and 30–31; *Gell.* 17.16.5; *Galen* 14.284 K; *Hegesipp.* 1.15–17; *Sulp. Sev.* 2.26; *Eutrop.* 6.12.3, and 14.2; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 76.7–8; 77.6–7; *Ruf. Fest. Brev.* 16.1; *Jerome Chr.* ad ann. 67 and 63, pp. 153 and 154 Helm; *Ammian. Marc.* 14.8.12; *Oros.* 6.5–6; *Suidas*, s. v. Πομπήιος; *Phot. Bibl.* 53 B; *Zonar.* 5.6; 10.5).

P. SERVILIUS GLOBULUS<sup>2</sup> (66) Pr. 64

Propraetor (*Cic. Flacc.* 85, praetor, and 91) in Asia (*Cic. Flacc.* 76 and 79 and 85 and 91; *Schol. Bob.* 107 Stangl).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. MEVULANUS (1)

Served under C. Antonius, and secretly sympathized with Catiline (*Cic. Sest.* 9).

? FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

Served under Pompey, and was first over the wall at Jerusalem (*Joseph. BJ* 1.149 and 154; cf. *AJ* 14.66 and 73).

### Legates, Lieutenants

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

See 64, Legates. Pompey released him from service, and he came to Rome, where he acted in Pompey's interest, and was elected a Tribune of the Plebs for 62 (*Plut. Cat. Min.* 20.1–21.2; cf. *Cic. Mur.* 81; *Quintil. Inst. Or.* 9.3.43).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61

See 65, Legates. With Pompey in Palestine (*Joseph. BJ* 1.140; *AJ* 14.56; *Hegesipp.* 1.16; *Oros.* 6.6.2; *Zonar.* 5.6; cf. *Dio* 37.15.3).

? L. GELLIUS PUBLICOLA (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94

Legate of Pompey (see 67, Legates). Apparently still held command of a fleet in Italy in 63 (*Cic. P. Red. ad Quir.* 17).

C. LICINIUS MURENA (119)

Legate under L. Murena, who left him in command in Transalpine Gaul when he returned to Rome for the elections (*Cic. Mur.* 89). He arrested some Catilinarian envoys (*Sall. Cat.* 42.3; cf. *Cic. Cat.* 2.3).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. —

Served as a Legate under C. Antonius against the forces of Catiline in Etruria (Sall. *Cat.* 59.4–5; *Schol. Bob.* 94, and 127 Stangl).

A. PLAUTIUS (8) Pr. 51

The inscription *Bacchius Iudaeus* on the coins of his aedileship in 54 probably refers to his service under Pompey in Palestine in this year (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.490).

M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (\*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Served as a Legate under Pompey at the siege of Jerusalem (Joseph. *AJ* 14.59; *BJ* 1.144; Hegesipp. 1.16). See D.–G. 2.69, no. 15.

### Special Commissions

#### *Duumviri Perduellionis*

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62.

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

Appointed by the Praetor under an antique procedure to try Rabinus for *perduellio* (Dio 37.27; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Labienus).

### Pontifices

Ca. 97–63: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89, Pont. Max. 81

Successor, as Pont. Max.: C. IULIUS CAESAR<sup>3</sup> Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.789—*ILS* 71, cf. 70; Sall. *Cat.* 49.2; Vell. 2.43.3; Plin. *NH* 19.23; Suet. *Iul.* 13; 46; Plut. *Caes.* 7.1–3; Gell. 5.13.6; Dio 37.37.1–2, cf. 43.44.6; Lactant. *Div. Inst.* 1.6.7.

as Pont.: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA<sup>4</sup> (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Cic. *Dom.* 123; *Har. Resp.* 12; *Brut.* 212; Suet. *Tib.* 4.1.

### Augurs

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63

Mentioned in this year, Dio 37.27.3; cf. Cic. *Vat.* 19; *Att.* 2.9.2; *Schol. Bob.* 147 Stangl.

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Mentioned in this year, Cic. *Div.* 1.105; cf. 2.75; *Brut.* 267; Varro *RR* 3.2.2. See 50, Augurs.

## Vestal Virgins

## LICINIA (185)

Aided the candidacy of her relative C. Licinius Murena for the consulship (Cic. *Mur.* 73). See 69, Vestal Virgins.

<sup>1</sup> The election of the Pontifex Maximus was probably not affected by these laws (L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 37 [1942] 421 ff.; see Pontifices), but remained according to the ancient procedure.

<sup>2</sup> It has been supposed that Globulus is the governor of Asia mentioned in Joseph. *AJ* 14.244–246 (cf. *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 720, note 3), but this is possible only if Γάλλα in the text is a mistake for Globulus and ἀνθύπατος represents Proprætor.

<sup>3</sup> Dio places Caesar's election in 63, but is manifestly incorrect in dating it after the death of the conspirators (see Sall. *Cat.* 49). Mention of the Lex Domitia and of the procedure for the election of the Pontifex Maximus in the speech against the Law of Rullus (*Lex Agr.* 2.18–19) is no indication that Metellus' death and Caesar's election occurred early in the year, since the form of that election was probably not changed by the laws of Domitius or Sulla or Labienus (L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 37 [1942] 421–424). Metellus Pius is last mentioned directly in connection with the trial of Cornelius in 65 (Ascon. 60 and 79 C; Val. Max. 8.5.4).

<sup>4</sup> His election before 57 is certain. It is most natural to suppose that he succeeded his adoptive father in the college (L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 [1942] 398 and 412).

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## Consuls

D. IUNIUS M. f. – n. SILANUS (163) Pr. by 67

L. LICINIUS L. f. L. n. MURENA (123) Pr. 65

*CIL* 12.2.910, 911, 2663b; Cic. *Flacc.* 30; *Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170f.; Dio 37, Index, and 39.1; Eutrop. 6.16; Chr. 354 (Silano et Murena); *Fast. Hyd.* (Silana et Murena); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σιλανοῦ καὶ Μουρινά); Cassiod. See Degrassi 131, 490f.

On the election of Silanus, and his part as Consul Designate in the debate in the Senate on the Catilinarian conspirators, see Cic. *Cat.* 4.7 and 11; *Att.* 12.21.1; *Phil.* 2.12; Sall. *Cat.* 50.4; 51.16; Plut. *Cic.* 14.6; 19.1; 20.3; 21.3; *Cat. Min.* 21.2; 22–23; App. *BC* 2.5–6; cf. Plut. *Caes.* 8.1; Dio 37.36; *Schol. Gron.* 287 Stangl. Murena was prosecuted for bribery in his election, and defended successfully by Cicero (Cic. *Mur.*, *passim*; *Flacc.* 98; *Fin.* 4.74; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 4.1.75; 6.1.35; 11.1.69; Plin. *Epist.* 1.20.7; Plut. *Cic.* 14.6; 35.3; *Cat. Min.* 21.3–6; *Inim. Util.* 9). He voted to condemn the conspirators (Cic. *Dom.* 134; *Att.* 12.21.1), and as Consul protected Cato during the disturbances at the beginning of the year (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 28.2–3, cf. 21.6; see Tribunes

of the Plebs). The two Consuls carried a law requiring copies of all proposed legislation to be deposited in the treasury (Cic. *Att.* 2.9.1; 4.16.5; *Sest.* 135; *Vat.* 33; *Phil.* 5.8; *Leg.* 3.11 and 46; Suet. *Iul.* 28.3; *Schol. Bob.* 140 Stangl).

### Praetors

M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (28) Cos. 59

Crushed Catilinarian sympathizers among the Paeligni (Oros. 6.6.7; cf. Dio 37.41.1), and in Rome stood in opposition to his colleague Caesar (Caes. *BC* 3.16.3).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44

While Praetor-elect he helped to reveal the conspiracy of Catiline, but when the conspirators were arrested tried to save their lives (Cic. *Att.* 12.21.1; *Cat.* 4.7–10; Sall. *Cat.* 49–51; Suet. *Iul.* 14, and 17; Plut. *Cic.* 20–21; *Caes.* 7–8; *Cat. Min.* 22–24; *Crass.* 13.2–3; App. *BC* 2.6; Dio 37.36). As Praetor he attempted to rob Catulus of the credit for restoring the temple of Jupiter in the Capitol and give it to Pompey, and supported the bill of the Tribune Metellus Nepos to recall Pompey and place him in command against Catiline, but after passage of the *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* and his own suspension from office he made peace with his opponents (Cic. *Att.* 2.24.3; *Sest.* 62; Suet. *Iul.* 15–17; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 26–29; Dio 37.41, and 44; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 5.1, and 2; *Schol. Bob.* 134 Stangl; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Metellus Nepos and Cato). Clodius obtained sacrilegious entrance to the rites of the Bona Dea, which were celebrated at Caesar's house, and Caesar divorced his wife (Cic. *Att.* 1.13.3; Suet. *Iul.* 6.2, and 74.2; Plut. *Caes.* 9–10; Dio 37.45.2; *Schol. Bob.* 85 Stangl). He defended the Numidian prince Masintha against Hiempsal (Suet. *Iul.* 71).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (76) Cos. 56

See 61, Promagistrates.

C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (35)

See 61, Promagistrates.

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. Urbanus?

Cic. *Planc.* 95; cf. *Att.* 1.15.1, and 13.5. Crushed Catilinarian sympathizers in Bruttium (Oros. 6.6.7; cf. Dio 37.41). Presided at the trial of Archias (Cic. *Arch.* 3 and 32; *Schol. Bob.* 175 Stangl).

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (RUFUS) Pat. (\*77) Cos. 53

A candidate in 63 (Cic. *Sull.* 42). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 53, no. 60.

C. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius \*2)

Cic. *Planc.* 95; cf. *Bell. Afr.* 28.1. See 61, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

**Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS** (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

He attacked the action of Cicero in putting the Catilinarian conspirators to death, and vetoed his final oration at the end of the year (Cic. *Fam.* 5.1, and 2; *Sest.* 11; *Pis.* 6-7; *Ascon.* 6 C; Plut. *Cic.* 23.1-2; Dio 37.38.2; *Schol. Bob.* 82, and 127 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Cont. Contra Q. Met.* fr. 1-10, ed. Müller). In January he renewed his attack on Cicero, and attempted to carry two bills, one to summon Pompey to Italy to take command against Catiline, and the other to grant him election to the consulship in absence, against the veto of his colleague Cato, so forcefully that martial law was declared, and he departed from Rome to join Pompey (Cic. *Fam.* 5.1, and 2; *Att.* 1.13.5; *Sest.* 62; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 9.3.50; Plut. *Cic.* 23.2-3; *Cat. Min.* 26-29; Suet. *Iul.* 16; Gell. 18.7.7; Dio 37.42-44; *Schol. Bob.* 82, and 134 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 289 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 81, on his proposals).

**L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA** (24)

A Catilinarian sympathizer, who in their plan was to give the signal for action by attacking Cicero (Brut. in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.17.1; Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; 43.1; App. *BC* 2.3). Taking office with Nepos on December 10, 63, he joined him in his attack on Cicero (Cic. *Sull.* 31; *Ad Brut.* 1.17.1; Plut. *Cic.* 23.1; *Schol. Bob.* 82, and 127 Stangl). See above, on Metellus Nepos.

? **L. FABRICIUS** (4)

As Curator Viarum, possibly as Tribune of the Plebs, he completed the Pons Fabricius over the Tiber (*CIL* 12.2.751—*ILS* 5892; Dio 37.45.3; see 68, Tribunes of the Plebs, and note 8, on Volcatius).

**L. MARIUS** (19)

Joined with Cato to carry a law requiring all who demanded a triumph to report on oath the number of the enemy killed and their own losses (Val. Max. 2.8.1, with Mss reading *Marius*, not *Marcius*).

**Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS** (67) Pr. by 58? or 53

Aided Cato against the proposal of Metellus Nepos to summon Pompey (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 27-28; Dio 37.43.1-2).

**M. PORCIUS CATO** (\*20) Pr. 54

Sought election in order to oppose Metellus Nepos (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 20-21). As Tribune Designate he accused Murena of bribery (see above, Consuls), and by his speech in the Senate secured the decision in favor of putting the Catilinarian conspirators to death (Cic. *Att.* 12.21.1; *Sest.* 12 and 62; Sall. *Cat.* 52-53; Plut. *Cic.* 21.3; *Caes.* 8; *Cat.*

*Min.* 23; App. *BC* 2.6; Dio 37.36.2–3; see above, Consuls, on Silanus). As Tribune, he stood strongly in opposition to the proposals of Metellus Nepos (see above, on Nepos and Minucius), and with Marius carried a law regarding the requirements for triumphs (see above, on Marius). He influenced the Senate to cheapen the distributions of grain at a cost to the treasury of 1250 talents (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 26.1; *Caes.* 8.4).

### Quaestors

? M. IUVENTIUS LATERENSIS (16) Pr. 51

Cic. *Planc.* 63. Served in Cyrene (Cic. *Planc.* 13 and 63). The date remains uncertain.

? (M. NONIUS) SUFENAS (52) Pr. 51?

Issued coins with the head of Saturn on them (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.470), perhaps as Quaestor, perhaps as Monetalis, and probably by this year, since he held the tribunate in 56.

### Quaesitor

L. ? NOVIUS NIGER (12, cf. 7)

A special Quaesitor (*quaestor*, Suet. *Iul.* 17) to investigate persons implicated in the Catilinarian conspiracy, who admitted information from Vettius against Caesar (Suet.).

### Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

Remained in charge in Syria when Pompey returned to Asia Minor (see 63, and below, 62, Promagistrates, on Pompey). Began an invasion of Nabatean Arabia, but desisted in return for a payment of 300 talents (Joseph. *AJ* 14.80–81; *BJ* 1.159). See 66, Quaestors; and 65–63, Promagistrates.

C. ANTONIUS HIBRIDA (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 103). Early in 62 his army routed that of Catiline, who died on the field (Sall. *Cat.* 57–61; Liv. *Per.* 103; Val. Max. 2.8.7; Plut. *Cic.* 22.5; Flor. 2.12.11–12; Dio 37.39–40; Eutrop. 6.15). His soldiers saluted him as Imperator (Dio; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 5.5; Obseq. 61a). He then proceeded to his province of Macedonia, where defeats at the hands of the Dardani and Bastarni, and his own extortions (Cic. *Fam.* 5.5, and 6; *Att.* 1.12.1–2, and 16.16; Dio 38.10.1–2; Obseq. 61a), caused his prosecution for *maiestas* and for extortion upon his return in 59, and his conviction and exile (Cic. *Cael.* 74; *Flacc.* 5 and

95; *Dom.* 41; *Vat.* 27-28; *Att.* 2.2.3; *Phil.* 2.56 and 98-99; Strabo 10.2.13, 455c; Val. Max. 4.2.6; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 4.2.123-124; 9.3.58; Dio 38.10.1-4; 51.26.5; *Schol. Bob.* 94 Stangl). See 60, Promagistrates, on C. Octavius.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63

Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (*Cic. Fam.* 5.1, and 2; Nepos fr. 7 Peter, in Plin. *NH* 2.170, and Mela 3.45); cf. Sall. *Cat.* 57.2; 58.6; Dio 37.39. 2-3.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (*Liv. Per.* 99). Late in May of this year he was at last permitted to celebrate his triumph over the Cretan pirates (*Cic. Pis.* 58; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 566; Vell. 2.34.2, and 40.5; Flor. 1.42.6; 2.13.9; App. *Sic.* 6; Dio 36.17a; Eutrop. 6.11, and 16; cf. Sall. *Cat.* 30.3-4; *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl).

C. COSCONIUS (4) Pr. 63

Proconsul in Farther Spain (*Cic. Vat.* 12).

P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (23) Pr. 55

See 64-63, Promagistrates.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (see 67-63, Promagistrates), and Imperator (*Cic. Fam.* 5.7; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 751, 752; cf. *IGRP* 4.49-56). He completed his organization of eastern and northern Asia Minor,<sup>1</sup> gave his soldiers their bounties, and returned to Italy, probably arriving at Brundisium by December, and then disbanded his army (*Cic. Prov. Cons.* 27; *Fam.* 5.7; *Sull.* 67-68; Strabo 11.1.6; Vell. 2.40.3; Plin. *NH* 7.112; 37.14-16; Plut. *Pomp.* 42-43; App. *Mith.* 105, and 114-116; Dio 37.20.6, and 49.3; 41.13.2; Zonar. 10.5; cf. on his divorce from Mucia, *Cic. Att.* 1.12.3; Ascon. 20C; Suet. *Iul.* 50.1; Dio 37.49.3).

Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (\*8) Pr. 63

Proconsul in Africa (*Cic. Cael.* 73). See D.-G. 4.323, no. 14.

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius \*1) Pr. 63

Governor (his title is not preserved) of Transalpine Gaul, where in 62 and 61 he checked and repressed a rebellion of the Allobroges (*Cic. Prov. Cons.* 32; Dio 37.47-48; 39.65.1-2; *Liv. Per.* 103; *Schol. Bob.* 149-150 Stangl). See Lübker 839.

P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. by 54

See 63, Quaestors. He served against Catiline in Etruria under C. Antonius (*Cic. Sest.* 12), then proceeded to Macedonia with him as Proquaestor (*Cic. Fam.* 5.6; *Sest.* 13, *quaesturam*; *Schol. Bob.* 127 Stangl).



L. VALERIUS FLACCUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (\*69,179) Pr. 63

Propraetor (Cic. *Flacc.* 31 and 43 and 89 and 100; *Schol. Bob.* 127 Stangl, *praetor*) in Asia. Accused of extortion in 59, defended by Cicero, and acquitted (Cic. *Flacc.*, *passim*; *Schol. Bob.* 93–108 Stangl; Macrobian. *Sat.* 2.1.13).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

CN. PLANCIUS (4)

Served in Macedonia, probably under C. Antonius (Cic. *Planc.* 27).

### Legates, Lieutenants

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Legate under Valerius Flaccus in Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 31 and 68).

MANLIUS LENTINUS (58)

Title not preserved. Served under C. Pomptinus in Transalpine Gaul (Dio 37.47–48).

L. MARIUS (19)

Title not preserved. Served under C. Pomptinus in Transalpine Gaul (Dio 37.48.1–2).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. —

Legate under C. Antonius in the battle against Catiline (Sall. *Cat.* 59–60; cf. Cic. *Sest.* 12; *Schol. Bob.* 94, and 127 Stangl).

A. PLAUTIUS (8) Pr. 51

See 63, Legates.

C. PLOTIUS (11)

Legate, perhaps under Valerius Flaccus, in Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 50).

M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (\*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Legatus under Pompey (see 63, Legates), who asked for a postponement of the consular elections for 61 in order that his Legate might be a candidate (Dio 37.44.3, granted; Plut. *Pomp.* 44.1, refused). See D.-G. 2.69, no. 15.

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Probably a Legate under Pomptinus in Transalpine Gaul (Dio 37.47–48; cf. 39.65.1).

P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legate under Cosconius in Farther Spain (Cic. *Vat.* 12). See Lübker 1094.

## Prefects

## ? L. PEDUCAEUS (2)

While serving under Valerius Flaccus in Asia, he collected the *aurum Iudaicum* at Laodikeia of Phrygia (Cic. *Flacc.* 68).

<sup>1</sup> On Pompey's organization of Asia Minor and Syria, see the texts cited and the works referred to in D.-G. 4.477ff.; Jones, *CERP* 63, 157ff., 177, 202f., 258ff.; and especially on Asia Minor, Broughton in Frank, *ESAR* 4.530–533; and Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.368–378; 2.1230–1241. The date of his return can be inferred from the dates of Cic. *Att.* 1.12.3 (Jan. 1, 61) and 1.13.4 (Jan. 25, 61).

<sup>2</sup> Three inscriptions from Magnesia on the Maeander (*I. v. Magn.* 144–146) name a Proconsul (ἀνθύπατος), L. Valerius L. f. Flaccus, who was married to a daughter of L. Saufeius, and had a daughter named Valeria Paulla. His mother, Baebia, is also honored. He may be identified with either the elder Flaccus (Consul 86), or the governor of 62 (see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1242, note 1). If the younger Flaccus is meant the title may be an error since Cicero repeatedly refers to him as Praetor. Saufeius, a contemporary of Atticus and Cicero, might have had a daughter old enough in 62 to be married to Flaccus and have a daughter of her own. This Paulla Valeria should be distinguished from the sister of Valerius Triarius, who bore the same name (Cic. *Fam.* 8.7.2).

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## Consuls

M. PUPIUS M. f. – n. PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (\*2.100) Pr. 72?  
 M. VALERIUS M. f. M' n. MESSALLA NIGER Pat. (\*76) Pr. by 64  
*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.912, 913; Cic. *Att.* 1.12.4, and 13.6; Caes. *BG* 1.2.1, and 35.4; *Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170f. (M. Pupius Piso Frugi, M. Vale[—]); Plin. *NH* 7.98; 8.131; 37.13, and Solin. 26.10 M; Dio 37, Index, and 46.1; Chr. 354 (Calpurniano et Messala); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pisone Frugi et Messala Nigro); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πίσωνος καὶ Μεσσάλλου); Cassiod.; on Pupius, Cic. *Att.* 1.18.3; and on Valerius, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.914; Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77—*ILS* 46; Val. Max. 9.14.5; Plin. *NH* 8.131; Solin. 26.10, p. 115 M. See Degrassi 131, 490f.

Pupius Piso unwillingly proposed the bill to constitute a special court to try Clodius for his sacrilege toward the Bona Dea (Cic. *Att.* 1.13.3, and 14.5–6, and 16.1 and 8 and 12), and was probably the author of a law regulating the meetings of the Senate in relation to comitial days (Cic. *Fam.* 1.4.2; cf. *Att.* 1.14.5; *QF* 2.2.3; *Sest.* 74; Caes. *BC* 1.5.4). Valerius, a good conservative, attacked Clodius, and opposed Pupius (Cic. *Att.* 1.13.3, and 14.2–6). On Pupius Piso, see D.-G. 2.69, no. 15; and on Messalla, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52f., no. 59.

## Censors

According to Dio (37.46.4) Censors were elected and revised the list of senators this year. Cicero in his letters to Atticus in 60 implies that a census was imminent (1.18.8; 2.1.11), and in his discussion of the request of the publicans for remission of the Asiatic contracts implies that these had been leased by the Censors (*Att.* 1.17.9). The names remain unknown, though Willems (1.430) follows Borghese in suggesting that C. Scribonius Curio (Consul in 76) was one of the Censors of this year.

## Praetors

? L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS<sup>1</sup> (90) Cos. 58  
Cic. *Pis.* 2, date uncertain.

? L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS NIGER<sup>2</sup> (234)  
Cic. *Vat.* 25; cf. *Att.* 2.24.2.

? A. GABINIUS<sup>3</sup> (11) Cos. 58

C. OCTAVIUS (15)

Elogium, *CIL* 12.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b—*ILS* 47; Cic. *QF* 1.1.21; Vell. 2.59.1–2. See 60–58, Promagistrates.

? Q. VOCONIUS NASO (\*3)

Cic. *Flacc.* 50, a Praetor before 60. See 66, Iudex Quaestionis; and 68, note 9, on governors of Asia.

## Aediles, Curule

L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58  
Plin. *NH* 8.131; Solin. 26.10, p. 115 M; cf. Cic. *Att.* 1.16.12.

## Aediles of the Plebs

? L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (30) Pr. 59  
Cic. *Planc.* 19. The date is uncertain, but precedes 60 B. C.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

(M. AUFIDIUS ?) LURCO (25, cf. 27)

He proposed, but did not carry, a bribery law (Cic. *Att.* 1.16.13, cf. 18.3).

C. CAECILIUS CORNUTUS (43) Pr. 57

Cic. *Att.* 1.14.6. On his name, see Cic. *Flacc.* 89; *P. Red. in Sen.* 23; Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 497.

Q. FUFIVS CALENVS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

The court for the trial of Clodius for sacrilege was constituted according to the proposals in a bill of Calenus, not the original consular measure (Cic. *Att.* 1.14.5, and 16.2; *Paradox.* 32; Ascon. 45 C; Plut. *Caes.* 10.5; *Schol. Bob.* 85 Stangl). Cf. Cic. *Fam.* 5.6.1.

### Quaestors

P. CLODIUS PULCHER Pat. (48)

Quaestor in Sicily, but proceeded there only after his acquittal from the charge of sacrilege at the rites of the Bona Dea (Cic. *In Clod. et Cur.* fr. 15—16; Ascon. 52—53 C; *Schol. Bob.* 86, and 89 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.1.5).

M. CURTIUS (8) Pr. 50?

Quaestor Urbanus (Cic. *Flacc.* 30). See 57, Tribunes of the Plebs.

P. SEXTILIUS (13)

Quaestor Urbanus (Cic. *Flacc.* 30).

### Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

See 63, and 62, Promagistrates. L. Marcius Philippus (see below) probably succeeded him in 61.

C. ANTONIUS HIBRIDA (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul in Macedonia (Liv. *Per.* 103), where he suffered a considerable defeat at the hands of the Thracians (Liv. *Per.* 103; Dio 38.10; 51.26.5). See 62, Promagistrates.

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46—44, Pr. 62

Governor, probably with the title Proconsul, in Farther Spain (Cic. *Balb.* 43, *praetor*; Suet. *Iul.* 54.1, *proconsul*; Dio 44.41.1, στρατηγός), where he carried on a war with the Callaeci and Lusitani, brought debt reforms to various cities, gave honors to Gades, and found the means to pay his own enormous debts (Cic. *Balb.* 43; Liv. *Per.* 103; Vell. 2.43.4; Suet. *Iul.* 18; 54.1; 71; Plut. *Crass.* 7; *Caes.* 11—12; App. *Ib.* 102; *BC* 2.8; Dio 37.52—53; 44.41.1; Obseq. 62; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.4; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 60, p. 154 Helm; Zonar. 10.6).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (76) Cos. 56, Pr. 62?

He succeeded Scaurus, Pompey's Proquaestor, in Syria (App. *Syr.* 51; cf. *Att.* 1.16.8).



## C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (35) Pr. 62

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus. Named without title on coins of Amisus (Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 497), Apameia Myrleia, Nicaea, and Nicomedia (*ib.* 516–518). See Dio 36.40.3–4; Val. Max. 5.4.4, with praenomen Cn.

## ? P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (23) Pr. 55

An issue of coins, distinct from those of his aedileship in 58, is attributed to him this year as Proquaestor under Pompey (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1. 476f.), but the inscription S. C. is against this view.

## CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.* for 61; see 67–62, Promagistrates). He celebrated with special magnificence his triumph for victories over the pirates and Mithridates and Tigranes (*Act. Tr.*, Degraasi 84f., 566; Diod. 40.4; Liv. *Per.* 103; Vell. 2.40; Plin. *NH* 7.93–98; 37.11–18 and 41; Plut. *Pomp.* 43–45; App. *Mith.* 116–117; Dio 37.21; Eutrop. 6.16; cf. Cic. *Sest.* 129; *Balb.* 9 and 16; *Pis.* 58; *Div.* 2.22; Vell. 2.34.2, and 53.3; Val. Max. 5.1.10; 8.15.8; Lucan 7.685; 8.147 and 513; 9.178 and 599; Dio 37.24.1; Zonar. 10.5; on the new revenues from the newly acquired provinces, Plut. *Pomp.* 45; Cic. *Att.* 1.19.2; 2.16.2; and on the treasure he brought home, Plin. *NH* 12.20 and 111; 33.151; Plut. *Pomp.* 36.6; App. *Mith.* 115–117).

## Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (\*8) Pr. 63

Proconsul in Africa (Cic. *Cael.* 73; see 62, Promagistrates). See D.-G. 4.323, no. 14.

## C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius \*1) Pr. 63

Governor of Transalpine Gaul. See 62, Promagistrates; and Lübker 839.

## P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. by 55

Proquaestor in Macedonia under C. Antonius (Cic. *Fam.* 5.6.1, prescript; see 62, Promagistrates).

## Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Proconsul in Asia (Cic. *Div.* 1.58; *Att.* 1.15.1; *Planc.* 100; Suet. *Aug.* 3.2; Macrob. *Sat.* 2.3.4). On his administration, see Cic. *Att.* 1.17.1, and 19.11; 6.6.3; *Fam.* 2.15.4; *QF* 1.1, and 2, esp. 1.1.2, on the prorogation of his command; *Flacc.* 33 and 49; *Schol. Bob.* 100 Stangl. See 60, and 59, Promagistrates.

## C. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius \*2) Pr. 62

Propraetor in Sicily (Cic. *Planc.* 96, praetor; *Schol. Bob.* 87 Stangl). See 60–58, Promagistrates.

## Legates, Lieutenants

A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

Legate under Q. Cicero in Asia (Cic. *QF* 1.1.10, 60 B. C.).

L. AELIUS TUBERO (150)

Legate under Q. Cicero in Asia (Cic. *QF* 1.1.10; *Planc.* 100).

M. GRATIDIUS (3)

Legate under Q. Cicero in Asia (Cic. *QF* 1.1.10; *Planc.* 49).

L. MARIUS (19)

MANLIUS LENTINUS (59)

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

All three served under C. Pomptinus in Transalpine Gaul (Dio 37.47—48; and on Sulpicius, cf. 39.65.2), but their titles are not given.

## Pontifices

?—61 or 60: Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (8) Cos. 78

Died not long after the acquittal of Clodius, certainly before May 12, 60 (Cic. *Att.* 1.20.3; Dio 37.46.3—4).

Ca. 76—74 to 61—60: D. IUNIUS SILANUS (163) Cos. 62

Not mentioned after his consulship in 62.

Successors: M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

or

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80?

See 57, Pontifices. These two plebeians probably succeeded to the two plebeian places vacated by Catulus and Silanus (See Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12).<sup>1</sup> This is the latest date possible under the Cornelian law.<sup>2</sup> This is the latest date possible under the Cornelian law, since he was a candidate for the consulship of 58 (Cic. *Vat.* 25).<sup>3</sup> Gabinius served under Pompey in Syria and Palestine until 63 at least. This, the latest date permitted under the Cornelian law, is also the most probable date for his praetorship.

60 B.C. A.U.C. 694

## Consuls

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS CELER (86) Pr. 63

L. AFRANIUS A. f. (6) Pr. ca. 72

*CIL* 12.2.915, 916, 917; *Cic. Att.* 1.18.8; *Dom.* 13; *Fast. Cap.*, De-grassi 56f., 131, 490f. ([—]ci[—]); *Plin. NH* 2.170; *Flor.* 2.13.8; *Dio* 37, Index, and 49.1; *Obseq.* 62; *Chr.* 354 (Afranio et Metello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Afranio et Metello Cedere); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀφρανίου καὶ Μετέλλου); *Cassiod.*; on Afranius, *CIL* 12.2.752—*ILS* 878; and on Metellus *Cic. Pis.* 8; *Hor. Carm.* 2.1.1; *Ascon.* 7 C.

Cicero considered Afranius ineffective (*Cic. Att.* 1.18—20). Metellus as Consul-Designate and as Consul opposed the measures desired by Pompey, and also the demands of the companies of publicans for remission of their contracts for the taxes of Asia, and carried his opposition to the Pompeian Tribune Flavius to the point of being haled to prison (*Cic. Att.* 1.17—20, and esp. 2.1.8; *Dio* 37.49—50). He opposed the attempts of his brother-in-law Clodius to transfer himself to the Plebs (*Cic. Att.* 2.1.4—5, cf. 1.18.5; *Har. Resp.* 45; *Cael.* 60; *Dio* 37.51.1—2). The Consuls were assigned the two Gallic provinces by special decree of the Senate in March, 60, Metellus probably receiving Transalpine, and Afranius, Cisalpine, Gaul (*Cic. Att.* 1.19.2, and 20.5; *Dio* 37.50.4), but the Tribune Flavius threatened to take Metellus' province from him, and probably carried out his threat; at any rate Metellus died suddenly before April, 59, without leaving the city (*Cic. Cael.* 59; *Sest.* 130—131; *Vat.* 19; *Att.* 2.5.2; *Dio* 37.50.4). See Broughton, *TAPhA* 79 (1948) 73—76.

### Praetors

#### M. ATTIVS BALBUS (11)

Suet. *Aug.* 4, Praetor before 59; cf. *Cic. Att.* 2.12.1; *Phil.* 3.16. Klein (240f., no. 54) suggests that he became a governor of Sardinia.

#### Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57

Carried a law to abolish the customs dues in Italian ports (*Dio* 37.51.3—4; cf. *Cic. Att.* 2.16.1; *QF* 1.1.33).

#### CN. CORNELIVS LENTVLVS MARCELLINVS Pat. (228) Cos. 56

See 59, Promagistrates; cf. *App. Syr.* 51.

#### P. CORNELIVS LENTVLVS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57 Pr. Urbanus

*Plin. NH* 19.23; cf. *Val. Max.* 2.4.6. See 59, Promagistrates.

#### ? L. CULLEOLVS (1)

Proconsul in Illyricum in 59—58 at the latest (*Cic. Fam.* 13.42, prescript, and mention of Byllis; cf. 13.41). See 67, Promagistrates, and note 12.

## Aediles of the Plebs

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (71) Pr. 57

See 59, Iudex Quaestionis.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

L. FLAVIUS (17) Pr. 58

His agrarian law, intended to provide land for Pompey's veterans from public land and from purchases of land with the new revenues, was supported by Cicero with amendments designed to protect present possessors, but was so sternly opposed by the conservatives, including the Consul, Metellus Celer, that it failed of passage (Cic. *Att.* 1.18.6, and 19.4; 2.1.6-8; Dio 37.49-50).

C. HERENNIUS (8)

Proposed a bill to transfer Clodius to the Plebs, but was opposed by the Consul Metellus and vetoed by his colleagues (Cic. *Att.* 1.18.4-5, and 19.5; 2.1.5; Dio 37.51.1; cf. Liv. *Per.* 103).

## Quaestors

P. CLODIUS PULCHER Pat. (48)

Returned this year from service as Quaestor under Vergilius in Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 2.1.5; see 61, Quaestors).

? Q. NUMERIUS Q. f. Vol. RUFUS (5)

Quaestor in Africa (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2513—*ILS* 9482). The date is only approximate: he became Tribune of the Plebs in 57.

? P. SERVILIUS (ISAURICUS) (57) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54

Spoke among the last in a meeting of the Senate in March of this year (Cic. *Att.* 1.19.9), and so may have held the quaestorship by this year.

? C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Cic. *Fam.* 15.21.2, if the passage is correctly interpreted as referring to the attempt of Clodius to transfer himself to the Plebs.

## Promagistrates

C. ANTONIUS HIBRIDA (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 62-61, Promagistrates). Delayed his return to Rome until the end of 60 (Cic. *Att.* 2.2.3).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Farther Spain (see 61, Promagis-



trates). Returned before the consular elections and before the arrival of a successor, and waived his claim to a triumph in order to become a candidate for the consulship, then as Consul-Designate formed his combination with Pompey and Crassus (Cic. *Att.* 2.1.6–10, and 3.3; Liv. *Per.* 103; Vell. 2.44.1–2; Suet. *Iul.* 18–19; Plut. *Caes.* 12–14; *Pomp.* 47; *Crass.* 14.1–3; *Cat. Min.* 31; *Luc.* 42.5–6; App. *BC* 2.8–9; Flor. 2.13.8–11; Dio 37.54–58; Zonar. 10.6).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (76) Cos. 56, Pr. 62?

Continued a second year as governor of Syria (App. *Syr.* 51; cf. Cic. *Att.* 1.16.8).

C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

Proconsul in Macedonia (Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b—*ILS* 47; Vell. 2.59.2; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.1.12). While on his way to his province he crushed some remnants of the bands of Spartacus and of Catiline near Thurii (Suet. *Aug.* 3.1; 7.1). See 59–58, Promagistrates.

C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (35) Pr. 62

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus (Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 497, 510, 516–518). See 61, Promagistrates.

? Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (\*8) Pr. 63

See 62–61, Promagistrates. The duration of his term as governor in Africa remains uncertain. See D.-G. 4.323, no. 14.

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius \*1) Pr. 63

Governor in Transalpine Gaul (see 62–61, Promagistrates). Metellus Celer was to succeed him (see above, Consuls), but since he apparently lost his province it is probable that Pomptinus is Caesar's immediate predecessor. It is uncertain when he returned to Rome to demand his triumph (Cic. *Att.* 1.19.2; cf. *Prov. Cons.* 32). See 59–54, Promagistrates.

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Proconsul in Asia (see 61–59, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *QF* 1.1, and 2). On his administration, see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.381–383; 2.1244, notes 12–14.

C. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius \*2) Pr. 62

Propraetor in Sicily (see 61–58, Promagistrates).

### Legates, Ambassadors

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*69, 179) Pr. 63

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CLODIANUS Pat. (217) Pr. 59

Appointed by decree of the Senate as ambassadors to induce various Gallic tribes not to join the Helvetii (Cic. *Att.* 1.19.2-3; cf. 1.20.5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AELIUS TUBERO (150)

A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

M. GRATIDIUS (3)

These three served as Legates under Q. Cicero in Asia (see 61, Legates).

MANLIUS LENTINUS (58)

L. MARIUS (19)

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Titles not preserved. These three served, almost certainly as Legates, under C. Pomptinus in Transalpine Gaul (Dio 37.48.1-2; cf. on Sulpicius, 39.65.2). See 61, Legates.

### Pontifices

?— Before 60: P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (18)

SEX. (QUINCTILIUS VARUS?)<sup>1</sup> Pat. (not in \**RE*)

MAM. ? AEMILIUS LEPIDUS LIVIANUS Pat. (80) Cos. 77

D. IUNIUS SILANUS (163) Cos. 62

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (8) Cos. 78

Successors: C. FANNIUS (9) Pr. 55?

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS<sup>2</sup> Pat. (73) Cos. 46, Pr. 49

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES<sup>3</sup> (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

or

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76

These lists of the Pontifices who died between the death of Metellus Pius in 64 or 63 (see 63, Pontifices) and that of Catulus (before May, 60, Cic. *Att.* 1.20.3; Dio 37.46.3-4), and of their successors, are based on the order of the lists of priests in Macrobius, *Sat.* 3.13.11 (before 69 B.C.) and in Cicero (*Har. Resp.* 12; *Dom.* 118; in 57 B.C.), and assume that in both cases they are named in the order of their inauguration into the

college. The lower limit is drawn on the assumption that the two plebeians, Crassus, whether he be the Consul of 70 or his son, and Curio, are probably the successors of the two plebeians Silanus and Catulus. As the earlier list is not complete there is room for an additional name in the list of successors. On the whole question, see L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 (1942) 384–412, esp. 388ff., and 411f.

### Rex Sacrorum

L. CLAUDIUS<sup>4</sup> Pat. (21)

Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12; cf. *Dom.* 127.

<sup>1</sup> See 69, Pontifices, and note 10.

<sup>2</sup> M. Aemilius Lepidus, the future Triumvir, is a probable successor to Lepidus Livianus. See 73, Pontifices; L. R. Taylor, *op. cit.* 392f.

<sup>3</sup> See L. R. Taylor, *op. cit.* 393f.

<sup>4</sup> The order in Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12 indicates that L. Claudius was inaugurated before 60 B. C. The praenomen has been doubted since it was avoided in the Claudian family (Suet. *Tib.* 1–2; cf. Gell. 9.2.11), but it appears also in Val. Max. 8.1.6.

59 B.C. A.U.C. 695

### Consuls

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

M. CALPURNIUS C. f.<sup>1</sup> – n. BIBULUS (28) Pr. 62

*CIL* 12.2.753, 918, and cf., on Caesar, 754<sup>2</sup>; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 131, 490f. (C. Iulius C. f. C. n. [—]); Suet. *Iul.* 19.2; Plut. *Caes.* 14.1; Gell. 4.10.5; Dio 38, Index; Chr. 354 (Caesare et Vivulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Decio Caesare et Bibolo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Δεξιου Καισαρος και Βιβουλάνου); Eutrop. 6.17.1; Oros. 6.7.1; Cassiod.; *Schol. Bob.* 135 Stangl.

Bibulus, with the support of three Tribunes of the Plebs (see below, Tribunes of the Plebs), opposed Caesar's agrarian law, but when proved powerless against the combination of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, retired to his house, and by announcements that he was watching for omens kept Caesar's legislation technically invalid (Cic. *Att.* 2.4–24, *passim*; *Vat.* 22; *Har. Resp.* 48; *Dom.* 39–40; *Planc.* 35; *Fam.* 1.9.7 and 12; 13.4.2; Vell. 2.44; Suet. *Iul.* 19–20; Plut. *Pomp.* 47–48; *Caes.* 14; *Cat. Min.* 31–33; cf. Liv. *Per.* 103; Gell. 4.10.8; App. *BC* 2.10–14; Dio 38.1–12; Eutrop. 6.17; *Schol. Bob.* 161f., 148f. Stangl). Caesar carried a Lex Iulia Agraria<sup>3</sup> early in the year, probably in January (Cic. *Att.* 2.3.3, and 16.2; *Fam.* 13.4.2; Suet. *Iul.* 20; Plut. *Pomp.* 47–48; *Caes.* 14.2–3; *Cat. Min.* 31.4–32.6; App. *BC*

2.10—12; Dio 38.1.1—7.2), and in May added another to distribute the Campanian land to needy citizens with families (Cic. *Att.* 2.16.1, cf. 17.1, and 19.3; *Fam.* 1.9.7 and 12; *QF* 2.1.1, and 5.1, and 6.2; Vell. 2.44; Suet. *Iul.* 20.3; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 31.1, cf. *Pomp.* 47.3, and *Caes.* 14.1; App. *BC* 2.10; Dio 38.7.3; cf. Liv. *Per.* 103). He had the acts of Pompey in the East ratified in a single law (*Bell. Alex.* 68; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.16.2; Vell. 2.44.2; Suet. *Iul.* 19.2; Plut. *Pomp.* 48.3; *Cat. Min.* 31.1; App. *BC* 2.9; Dio 38.7.5), and satisfied Crassus by remitting one-third of the contracts to the tax farmers of Asia (Cic. *Att.* 2.16.2; *Planc.* 35; Val. Max. 2.10.7; Suet. *Iul.* 20; App. *BC* 2.13; Dio 38.7.4; *Schol. Bob.* 157 and 159 Stangl). In return for a huge sum he ratified the position of Ptolemy Auletes as king of Egypt (Cic. *Att.* 2.16.2; *Rab. Post.* 6; *Caes. BC* 3.107; Plin. *NH.* 33.136; Suet. *Iul.* 54.3; Dio 39.12.1). Besides minor measures such as the publication of the *Acta* of the Senate, with which he began his regime (Suet. *Iul.* 20.1), and his revival of the custom of being followed by his lictors in the months when he did not hold the fasces (Suet. *Iul.* 20.1), he carried an important *Lex de repetundis* which regulated the procedures and demands of provincial governors more closely than before (Cic. *Sest.* 135; *Vat.* 29; *Rab. Post.* 8 and 12; *Pis.* 37 and 50 and 90; *Dom.* 23; *Prov. Cons.* 7; *Fam.* 2.17.2; 5.20.2; 8.8.3; *Att.* 5.10.2, and 16.21; Val. Max. 8.1.10; Tac. *Ann.* 14.28; *Hist.* 1.77; Plin. *Epist.* 2.11.3, and 19.8; 4.9.9; 6.29.9; Paul. *Sent.* 5.28, *FIRA* 2.413; *Dig.* 48.11; *C. Th.* 9.27; *C.* 9.27; 4.18.11.1; *Schol. Bob.* 140, and 149 Stangl). He received command of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum by the Vatinian law (see below, Tribunes of the Plebs), and with Pompey's support the Senate decreed him Transalpine Gaul in addition (Suet. *Iul.* 22; cf. Cic. *Att.* 8.3.3).

### Praetors

#### T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1)

See 58, Promagistrates. A candidate for the consulship, probably in 55 (*Schol. Bob.* 156 Stangl).

#### L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (30)

Cic. *Planc.* 19. See 58, Promagistrates.

#### CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CLODIANUS Pat. (217)

Presided at the trial of C. Antonius, probably in the *Quaestio de maiestate* (Cic. *Vat.* 27; see 62, Promagistrates, on Antonius).

#### Q. FUFIVS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47

Carried a law to require separate reports of the votes of the three

classes that composed the juries (Dio 38.8.1; *Schol. Bob.* 97 Stangl; cf. Ascon. 89 C, on the votes of the jury that acquitted Catiline in 65).

T. VETTIUS (SABINUS) (\*12) Quaestio de repetundis

Presided at the trial of L. Valerius Flaccus for extortion (Cic. *Flacc.* 85; see 58, Promagistrates). On the name, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.417.

### Aediles, Curule<sup>4</sup>

? C. LICINIUS MURENA (119)

? C. VISELLIUS VARRO (\*2)

Cic. *Brut.* 264; Vitruv. 2.8.9; Plin. *NH* 35.173.

### Aediles

? L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA (24)

Cic. *Phil.* 11.11; 13.26. Tribune of the Plebs in 62, and candidate for a praetorship in 56, he probably held his aedileship between 60 and 58.

### Iudex Quaestionis

(P. LICINIUS) CRASSUS DIVES (71) Pr. 57

L. Vettius was indicted before him for breach of the peace (Cic. *Att.* 2.24.4).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. ALFIUS FLAVUS (7)

A supporter of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus (Cic. *Vat.* 38; *Sest.* 114; *Schol. Bob.* 135, and 151 Stangl; and on his name, Cic. *Planc.* 104).

Q. ANCHARIUS (3) Pr. 56

One of the three Tribunes opposed to Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus (Cic. *Sest.* 113; *Vat.* 16; Dio 38.6.1; *Schol. Bob.* 135, and 146 Stangl).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55  
Cic. *Att.* 2.1.9; *Vat.* 16; Val. Max. 9.1.8.

C. COSCONIUS (5) Pr. 54?

Cic. *Vat.* 16.

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

One of the three Tribunes who opposed Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus (Cic. *Sest.* 113; *Vat.* 16; Dio 38.6.1; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 146f., 151 Stangl).

C. FANNIUS (9) Pr. 55?

One of the three Tribunes who opposed Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus (Cic. *Sest.* 113; *Vat.* 16; Dio 38.6.1; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 146f. Stangl).

? P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS<sup>5</sup> (3) Pr. 58

Cic. *Att.* 2.2.3.

P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

The chief supporter in the tribunicial college of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus (Cic. *Att.* 2.6.2; 2.24; *Vat.* 5 and 13 and 38, and *passim*; *Sest.* 114; Suet. *Iul.* 20; Plut. *Pomp.* 48; *Caes.* 14; *Cat. Min.* 32—33; App. *BC* 2.11—12; Dio 38.1—7; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 145—147, 151 Stangl). His legislation included bills to permit rejection of alternate jurymen in forming a panel, and setting limits to the staff of a provincial governor (Cic. *Vat.* 27; *Planc.* 36; *Schol. Bob.* 97, 149—150 Stangl), the famous law granting to Caesar for a period of five years command of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum (to which Transalpine Gaul was later added by the Senate) (Cic. *Vat.* 36; *Prov. Cons.* 36—37; Liv. *Per.* 103; Vell. 2.44.5; Suet. *Iul.* 22; Plut. *Caes.* 14; *Pomp.* 48.3; *Crass.* 14.3; *Cat. Min.* 33.3; App. *BC* 2.13; Dio 38.8.5; Oros. 6.7.1; *Schol. Bob.* 146 Stangl), one authorizing the foundation of a colony at Novum Comum (Suet. *Iul.* 28.3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 5.11.2; Strabo 5.1.6; Plut. *Caes.* 29.2; App. *BC* 2.26), and other bills regulating relations with cities, kings, and tetrarchs (Cic. *Vat.* 29; cf. *Att.* 2.9.1; *Fam.* 1.9.7). He played a part in the Vettius affair (Cic. *Att.* 2.24.2—4; *Sest.* 132; *Vat.* 24—26, with *Schol. Bob.* 139 Stangl; Suet. *Iul.* 20; Plut. *Luc.* 42.7—8; App. *BC* 2.12; Dio 38.9). See Lübker 1094.

### Quaestors

L. AEMILIUS (LEPIDUS) PAULLUS Pat. (81) Cos. 50, Pr. 53

Served under C. Octavius in Macedonia (Cic. *Vat.* 25; *Att.* 2.24.2; *Schol. Bob.* 149 Stangl).

CAECILIUS (1)

Cic. *Att.* 2.9.1; cf. 2.19.5, and 20.1.

M. FAVONIUS (1) Pr. 49

Quaestor before 59 (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 32; Dio 38.7).

### Promagistrates

?L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60

Perhaps Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (see 60, Consuls).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Cos. 56, Pr. 60

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Syria (App. *Syr.* 51; cf. Cic. *QF* 1.2.7).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Nearer Spain (Cic. *Fam.* 1.9.13; Caes. *BC* 1.22.4).

? L. CULLEOLUS (1)

Cic. *Fam.* 13.42. Perhaps governor of Illyricum, before Caesar. See 67, Promagistrates, on Rubrius, and note 12.

C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

Proconsul in Macedonia (Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b—*ILS* 47). Saluted as Imperator for his victory over the Bessi (Elogium; Vell. 2.59.2; Suet. *Aug.* 3.2; 94.5). See also Cic. *QF* 1.2.7.

C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (35) Pr. 62

Governor (title not preserved) of Bithynia and Pontus (Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 497, 510, 516–518, coins of Amisus, Nicaea, and Nicomedia, dated in the years 222–224 of the Bithynian era).

? Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (\*8) Pr. 63

Proconsul in Africa (Cic. *Cael.* 73–74). This is the latest year he may have remained in Africa. See 58, Promagistrates; D.-G. 4.323, no. 14.

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius \*1) Pr. 63

See 62–54, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *Flacc.* 102. Vatinius refused to recognize the validity of the supplicationes for his victory in Gaul (Schol. *Bob.* 149–150 Stangl, on Cic. *Vat.* 30). See Lübker 839.

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Proconsul in Asia (see 61, Promagistrates), whence he returned when his successor was sent in the spring of 58 (Cic. *QF* 1.1, and 2; *Att.* 2.6.2, and 15.4; Suet. *Aug.* 3.2; cf. Cic. *Att.* 3.9.1).

C. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius \*2) Pr. 62

Propraetor in Sicily (see 61, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *QF* 1.2.7).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AELIUS TUBERO (150)

A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

M. GRATIDIUS (3)

These three served as Legates under Q. Cicero in Asia (see 61, Legates).

### Special Commissions

1. A board of twenty to assign land under Caesar's agrarian laws:

M. ATTIVS BALBUS (11) Pr. by 59

Suet. *Aug.* 4.1; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.12.1.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Cic. *Att.* 2.12.1, and 19.3; Dio 38.1.7.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, in Supb. 6) Pr. —

Plin. *NH* 7.176; cf. Varro *RR* 1.2.10.

CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5) Pr. —

Varro *RR* 1.2.10.

## 2. A board of five with judicial powers also:

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA NIGER Pat. (\*76) Cos. 61

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77—*ILS* 46, *V vir a(gris) d(andis) a(ssignandis) i(udicandis)*. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52f., no. 59.

? C. COSCONIUS (4, 12) Pr. 63

Died before July, 59. Cicero, who was invited to serve in his place (*Att.* 2.19.4) but refused, described the position both as a quinquevirate (*Prov. Cons.* 41) and as a vigintivirate (*Att.* 9.2a.1; Vell. 2.45.2; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 12.1.16).

? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

Dio 38.1.7. It is uncertain to which board he belonged, if not to both.

The board of five is mentioned also in Cic. *Att.* 2.7.4, cf. 2.6.2. Mommsen (*Str.* 2.628, note 4, and cf. 633ff.) suggests that the board of five acted as a judicial committee for the whole board of twenty which carried out the assignments. The board of twenty founded the colony of Capua (*Lib. Colon.* 231 L). See Rudolph, *Stadt und Staat im alten Italien* 175, 188, note 2, and 201.

## Augurs

?—59: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63

Cic. *Att.* 2.5.2, and 9.2, in April, 59, on the place made vacant by his death; *Cacl.* 59; *Sest.* 130; *Vat.* 19; *Schol. Bob.* 147 Stangl. The name of his successor is not preserved.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Functioned as an Augur at the adoption of Clodius by the plebeian Fonteius (Cic. *Att.* 8.3.3; Dio 38.12.2). Note that the insignia of the augurate appear on coins which he issued probably about 61 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.464f.).

<sup>1</sup> On the filiation of Bibulus, see *IG* 9.1.722.

<sup>2</sup> This inscription may refer to other years when Caesar held the consulship.

<sup>3</sup> For full discussion and citations of sources for the history and the legislation of Caesar's consulship in 59, see D.-G. 3.180–202, and Klotz, in *RE* 10.196–201,



who is less detailed. See also T. Rice Holmes, *Roman Republic* 1.312–327; and for recent interpretations, Gelzer, *Julius Caesar* (3rd. ed., 1941) 83–114; L. R. Taylor, *Party Politics in the Age of Caesar* 132–137; and “On the Chronology of Caesar’s First Consulship,” *AJPh* 62 (1951) 254–268.

<sup>4</sup> Seidel (*FA* 62) suggests 59 as an approximate date. Varro’s career (Tr. Mil. 79, Q. before 73, Tr. Pl. perhaps by 68) favors an earlier date for his aedileship, but if Murena was a younger brother of the Consul of 62 Seidel’s conjecture is probable.

<sup>5</sup> The reference in Cicero shows that at the end of 60 Nigidius was in a position such that he could cite (compellare) jurymen, and did so in reference to the trial of C. Antonius. Münzer (*RE*) suggests that he held the aedileship in 60, Niccolini (*FTP* 281) that he was a Tribune of the Plebs in 59. He was a member of the Senate in 63 (Cic. *Sull.* 42; Suet. *Aug.* 94.5; Plut. *Cic.* 20.2).

58 B.C.      A.U.C. 696

### Consuls

L. CALPURNIUS L. f. L. n. PISO CAESONINUS (90) Pr. 61?

A. GABINIUS<sup>1</sup> A. f. – n. (11) Pr. 61?

*CIL* 12.2.756, 919, 920, 963, 2500, 2512; Caes. *BG* 1.6.4; Ascon. 8 and 46 C; Plut. *Pomp.* 48.3; *Cat. Min.* 33.4; App. *BC* 2.14; Dio 38, Index, 9.1, and 13.2; Chr. 354 (Calsoniano et Cavonio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pisone et Gabinio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πίσωνος καὶ Γαβίνου); Cassiod.; and on Piso, *CIL* 12.1.2512; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f.; Plut. *Caes.* 14.4–5. See Degrassi 56f., 131, 492f.

Despite Piso’s initial compliments to Cicero (Cic. *Pis.* 11; *P. Red. in Sen.* 17; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11; cf. *Sest.* 20; *Schol. Bob.* 108 Stangl), he and his colleague actively supported the Tribune Clodius (Cic. *Sest.* 18 and 24–25 and 32–33 and 53–55 and 69–70; *P. Red. in Sen.* 10–18 and 31–32; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 13–14; *Pis.* 8 and 13–23 and 48 and 72 and 77; *Dom.* 55 and 62 and 66 and 70 and 124; *Planc.* 86–87; Ascon. 7 C, on Piso, and 9; Plut. *Cic.* 31; Dio 38.16; and on Gabinus, Cic. *Fam.* 11.16.2; 12.29.1; Plut. *Pomp.* 49.2; Dio 38.30.2; *Schol. Bob.* 127f. Stangl). Under one of the laws of Clodius Piso received the province of Macedonia (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 10 and 18 and 32; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11 and 13 and 21; *Sest.* 24–25 and 31 and 44 and 53–55 and 71; *Pis.* 28 and 37 and 56–57; *Har. Resp.* 58; *Dom.* 23–24 and 55 and 60 and 66 and 70 and 93; *Prov. Cons.* 2–8; Plut. *Cic.* 30.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 81.4; *Schol. Bob.* 168 Stangl), while under another law Gabinus was assigned first Cilicia and then Syria (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 10 and 18 and 32; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11 and 13 and 21; *Dom.* 23 and 55 and 60 and 70 and 124; *Sest.* 24–25 and 44 and 53–55 and 67–73; *Prov. Cons.* 3–9 and 17; *Pis.* 28 and 31 and 37 and 49 and 56–57; *Rab. Post.* 20; Plut.

*Cic.* 30.1; *App. Syr.* 51; cf. *Cic. Att.* 3.22.1; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 81.4; and on the exchange of Cilicia for Syria, *Cic. Sest.* 55; *Dom.* 23 and 70). Piso also took action against the Egyptian cults in Rome (Varro, in *Tertull. Apol.* 6; *Nat.* 1.10; *Arnob.* 2.73), and removed an old sacellum (*Cic. Har. Resp.* 32) of Diana on the Caelian hill.

### Praetors

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUS Pat. (218) Cos. 49

*Cic. Pis.* 77; *QF* 1.2.16.

L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54

*Cic. QF* 1.2.16; cf. *Att.* 2.24.3; *Vat.* 25. With C. Memmius he began an immediate attack upon Caesar's *acta* (*Suet. Iul.* 23; *Nero* 2.2; *Schol. Bob.* 130, 146, 151 Stangl; cf. *Cic. Sest.* 40; *Vat.* 15). Discussed a measure for the recall of Cicero from exile (*Cic. Att.* 3.15.6).

C. FABIVS (HADRIANUS) (17)

See 57, Promagistrates.

L. FLAVIVS (17)

*Cic. QF* 1.2.10-11. He came into conflict with Clodius when Tigranes of Armenia was taken from his custody (*Ascon.* 46-47 C; *Dio* 38.30.1-2).

C. MEMMIUS (8)

*Cic. QF* 1.2.16. With Domitius (see above) he began an attack on Caesar's *acta*. Attempted to prosecute Vatinius for violation of the Lex Iunia Licinia (*Cic. Vat.* 33; *Schol. Bob.* 150 Stangl).

P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS (3)

*Cic. QF* 1.2.16.

? L. VILLIVS ANNALIS (\*8)

See 51, Addendum.

The following men held provincial governorships immediately after the passage in 52 of the Pompeian law which established an interval between the praetorship or consulship and a provincial command, and may therefore have held the praetorship before 57 (all the Praetors of 57 are known). It is however more probable that the law did not apply to magistrates in office in 53 and 52 (see 54, Praetors), hence these dates remain only as possibilities.

C. CONSIDIVS LONGUS (11)

*Cic. Lig.* 2; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl. See 50, Promagistrates.

Q. MINUCIVS THERMUS (67)

*Cic. Fam.* 13.57, prescript; cf. *Att.* 5.13.2; 6.1.13. See 52, Promagistrates.

P. SILIUS (NERVA) (8)

Cic. *Fam.* 13.61—65, cf. 47; *Att.* 6.1.13. See 51, Promagistrates.

CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5)

Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13; cf. 7.1.8. See 50, Promagistrates.

### Aediles, Curule

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.483f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 258f. Gave aedilician games of special magnificence (Cic. *Off.* 2.57; *Sest.* 116, and *Schol. Bob.* 135 Stangl; Val. Max. 2.4.6—7; Ascon. 18C; Plin. *NH* 8.64 and 96; 9.11; 34.36; 35.127; 36.50, 113—115, and 189; Ammian. Marc. 22.15.24; Solin. 32.31; 34.2).

P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (23) Pr. 55

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.483f.

### Iudex Quaestionis

? C. VISELLIUS VARRO (\* 2)

Held this position after his aedileship (Cic. *Brut.* 264; see 59, Aediles, Curule). See Lübker no. 1.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

AELIUS LIGUS (83)

Associated himself with Clodius against Cicero and vetoed Ninnius' proposal for Cicero's recall from exile (Cic. *Sest.* 68f., 94; *Dom.* 49; *Har. Resp.* 5).

L. ANTISTITIUS (13)

Attempted to prosecute Caesar for his actions while Consul (Suet. *Iul.* 23), but was restrained by his colleagues.

P. CLODIUS PULCHER (48)

With the aid of Caesar and of Pompey, he was transferred in 59 to the Plebs, through adoption by a certain Fonteius, and elected to the tribunate (Cic. *Att.* 8.3.3; *Dom.* 37; Plut. *Caes.* 14; *Cat. Min.* 33; App. *BC* 2.14; Dio 38.12; 39.11), proceeded to revenge himself on Cicero by driving him into exile, and carried through an active program of legislation which finally brought him into opposition with Pompey when he began to tamper with the latter's settlement of the East. (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.*, *P. Red. ad Quir.*, *Dom.*, *Sest.*, *Har. Resp.*, *Prov. Cons.*, *Vat.*, *Pis.*, *passim*; *Att.* 2.12.2, and 18.3; 3, *passim*; *QF* 1.2.16; Vell. 2.45; Ascon. 7—9, and 46 C; Plut. *Cic.* 30—33; *Caes.* 14; *Pomp.*

48—49; *Cat. Min.* 34—35; *App. BC* 2.15; *Dio* 38.12—30; 39.11; *Liv. Per.* 103; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 80.2, and 81.4; *Schol. Bob.* 125—169, Stangl, *passim*).

His legislation included the following bills: 1. to distribute grain to the people free of charge (*Cic. Sest.* 55; *Dom.* 25; *Ascon.* 8 C; *Dio* 38.13; *Schol. Bob.* 132 Stangl; cf. *Plut. Cic.* 30.1); 2. to modify the Aelian and Fufian laws governing the use of *obnuntiatio* and the veto (*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 11; *Har. Resp.* 58; *Sest.* 33 and 56; *Vat.* 18; *Prov. Cons.* 46; *Pis.* 9—10; *Ascon.* 8 C; *Dio* 38.13); 3. to restore the collegia (*Cic. Sest.* 34 and 55; *P. Red. in Sen.* 33; *Att.* 3.15.4; *Dom.* 129; *Pis.* 9; *Ascon.* 7—8 C; *Dio* 38.13.2); 4. to limit the use of the censorial nota to persons specifically accused before them (*Cic. Sest.* 55; *Pis.* 9—10; *Prov. Cons.* 46; *Ascon.* 8 C; *Dio* 38.13; 40.57; *Schol. Bob.* 132 Stangl); 5. to interdict from fire and water any persons who had put Romans to death uncondemned (*Cic. Att.* 3.15.5; *Sest.* 25 and 53—54; *Pis.* 16 and 30; *Dom.* 50 and 54 and 62 and 110; *Vell.* 2.45.1; *Ascon.* 46 C; *Plut. Cic.* 30—31; *Cat. Min.* 35.1; *Pomp.* 48.6; *Caes.* 14.9; *App. BC* 2.15; *Dio* 38.14—17; *Liv. Per.* 103; *Schol. Bob.* 130, 147, 168 Stangl), and 6. after Cicero's departure into exile carried a measure exiling him by name (*Cic. Att.* 3.4, 12, 15, 20, 23; *Fam.* 14.4; *P. Red. in Sen.* 4 and 8 and 26; *Sest.* 65 and 69; *Dom.* 47 and 50 and 83; *Pis.* 28—30 and 72; *Planc.* 96—97; *Liv. Per.* 103; *Ascon.* 10 C; *Plut. Cic.* 32; *Dio* 38.17.7; *Schol. Bob.* 125, 139, 153 Stangl); 7. to place the Consuls Gabinius and Piso in command of Cilicia and Macedonia, with a second measure (8) to give Gabinius Syria instead (see above, Consuls); 9. to annex Cyprus and restore exiles to Byzantium, with Cato in charge of both duties (see Promagistrates, on Cato); 10. to give Brogitarus of Galatia the title of King and control of Pessinus (*Cic. Dom.* 129; *Har. Resp.* 28—29 and 58; *Sest.* 56—57; *Mil.* 73); 11. a bill regarding *iniuria publica* in favor of a certain Menulla of Anagnia (*Cic. Dom.* 81); and probably 12. a bill to forbid treasury clerks from engaging in business (*Suet. Dom.* 9).

#### L. NINNIUS QUADRATUS (3)

Attempted to support Cicero's cause throughout the year, and began to formulate a bill for his restoration (*Cic. Att.* 3.23.4; *P. Red. in Sen.* 3; *Dom.* 125; *Sest.* 26 and 68; *Har. Resp.* 5; *Dio* 38.14.1—2, 16.3—4, and 30.3—4). He also attempted to prevent one of the followers of Clodius from celebrating the *Ludi Compitales* (*Ascon.* 7 C).

#### L. NOVIUS (NIGER?) (7, cf. 12)

Took cognizance of a supposed attempt by Clodius on Pompey's life (*Ascon.* 47 C). On the name, see *Suet. Iul.* 17.1.

## Q. TERENTIUS CULLEO (44)

Proposed to annul the law exiling Cicero on the ground that it was a *privilegium* (Cic. *Att.* 3.15.5), and attempted to draw Pompey away from his association with Caesar (Plut. *Pomp.* 49.3).

## Quaestors

## C. CALPURNIUS PISO FRUGI (93)

Assigned to Pontus and Bithynia, he gave up his province in order to aid in the recall of Cicero, his father-in-law (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 38; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 7; *Sest.* 54 and 68; *Fam.* 14.1.4, 2.2, 3.3, and 4.4; cf. *Pis.* 12).

## CN. PLANCIUS (4)

Served in Macedonia under L. Appuleius Saturninus (Cic. *Planc.* 28 and 99; *Schol. Bob.* 153 Stangl), and aided Cicero during his exile (Cic. *Att.* 3.14, and 22; *Fam.* 14.1.3; *P. Red. in Sen.* 35; *Planc.* 99; *Schol. Bob.* 153 Stangl).

## Promagistrates

## T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1) Pr. 59

Proconsul in Asia (cistophori of Ephesus, Tralles, and Laodiceia, Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 576, 660, 678, and *B. M. Catalogues, Ionia* 67, *Lydia* cxxxix, and *Phrygia* lxxiv; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 1.3.2; and 3.7.5, where *Ampio* may be a mistake for *Fabio*).

## L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (30) Pr. 59

Propraetor in Macedonia (Cic. *Planc.* 28 and 99, *praetor*, cf. 19; *Schol. Bob.* 153 Stangl).

## CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Cos. 56, Pr. 60

No title preserved. Governor of Syria for two years (App. *Syr.* 51; cf. Cic. *QF* 1.2.7; see 59, Promagistrates).

## C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul, Cisalpine Gaul, and Illyricum (see 59, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Vatinius; Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 32; *Dom.* 22; *Sest.* 41; and many other references). During this year he destroyed the power of the migrating Helvetii and sent them back to their homes, then turned upon Ariovistus and drove his Germans out of Gaul (Caes. *BG* 1, *passim*; 5.29.3; Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 32–33; Liv. *Per.* 103–104; Strab. 4.3.3–4; Frontin. *Str.* 1.11.3; 2.1.16; 4.5.11; Plut. *Caes.* 15.1; 17.4; 18.1–20.2; App. *Celt.* 15–17; Flor. 1.45.2–3 and

9-13; Polyaen. 8.23.3-4; Dio 38.31-50; Oros. 6.7.3-10; cf. Tac. *Hist.* 4.73; Varro Atac. in *GLK* 2.497).

C. POMPTINUS (\*Pontinius 1) Pr. 63

See 62-64, Promagistrates; and Lübker p. 839.

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*20) Pr. 54

Appointed under a law of Clodius as Quaestor pro praetore (Vell. 2.45.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 80.2; Liv. *Per.* 104) to annex Cyprus and restore exiles at Byzantium (Cic. *Dom.* 20-21 and 52-53 and 65; *Sest.* 56-57 and 59-61; *Har. Resp.* 59; Liv. *Per.* 104; Strabo 14. 6.6; Val. Max. 4.1.14; 8.15.10; 9.4, ext. 1; Vell. 2.45.4-5; Sen. *Rhet. Contr.* 6.4; 10.1.8; Plin. *NH* 7.113; 29.96; 34.92; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 34-40, cf. 7.2; *Caes.* 21; *Pomp.* 48; App. *BC* 2.23; Flor. 1.44; Dio 38.30, and 39.22-23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 80.2; Ruf. *Fest.* 13; Ammian. Marc. 14.8.15; *Schol. Bob.* 132-133 Stangl, *Legatus*). See D.-G. 5. 176-179.

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Proconsul in Asia, whence he returned in May (see 61, Promagistrates; Cic. *QF* 1.3; *Att.* 3.9.1).

C. VERGILIUS (BALBUS?) (Virgilius \*2, \*3) Pr. 62

Propraetor in Sicily (see 61, Promagistrates). Debarred by the terms of the law of Clodius from giving Cicero a refuge (Cic. *Planc.* 95-96).

T. VETTIUS (SABINUS) (\*12) Pr. 59?

No title preserved. Governor of Africa (Cic. *Flacc.* 85, where it is implied that he will go to Africa the following year).

### Legates, Envoys

M. METTIUS (2)

C. VALERIUS PROCILLUS (\*74)

Caesar sent them to Ariovistus who made them prisoners. They were freed by Caesar's victory (Caes. *BG* 1.47.4-6, and 53.5-8).

### Legates, Lieutenants

? C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (303) Pr. 56

A brother of P. Clodius had charge of Caesar's troops in Italy early in 58 (Cic. *Sest.* 41), probably Gaius rather than Appius.

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Served under Caesar as Legatus pro praetore (Caes. *BG* 1.21, cf. 10, and 54; Plut. *Caes.* 18.2; 34.2; *Pomp.* 64.3; App. *Celt.* 15; *Schol. Bern.*, on Lucan 5.345, p. 167 U).

? L. AURUNCULEIUS COTTA (6)

Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

? Q. TITURIUS SABINUS (3)

? P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legates under Caesar in Gaul. The four unnamed Legates in Caesar's battle with Ariovistus probably were among these (*BG* 1.52.1). See 57, Legates; and esp. D.-G. 3.696ff.

### Prefects

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

In command of cavalry against Ariovistus (Caes. *BG* 1.52.7).

### Pontifices

L. PINARIUS NATTA (19)

The recently elected Pontifex who officiated at the dedication of a shrine of Libertas on the site of Cicero's house (Cic. *Dom.* 118 and 134–135 and 137; see L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 [1942] 396f.).

### Flamines

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR<sup>2</sup> Pat. (152, 153)

Flamen Quirinalis (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12, where the order of the list indicates that he was inaugurated after Cúrio, therefore in 60–58 B.C.).

<sup>1</sup> Roussel and Launay (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1511) identify the Gabinius Capito in line 4 of *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2500 with the Consul, but the two Gabinii should be distinguished.

<sup>2</sup> Klose follows D.-G. (3.689) and Willems (1.516) in identifying the Flamen with a son of the Consul of 91 and father of the Quaestor of 47, but the order of the list (see *AJPh* 63 [1942] 397) favors identification with the Quaestor of 47 himself.

57 B.C. A.U.C. 697

### Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Pr. 60

Q. CAECILIUS P. f. Q. n. METELLUS NEPOS (96) Pr. 60

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.757, 758, 921, 922; Val. Max. 9.14.4; Ascon. 48 C; Plin.

*NH* 7.54; Dio 39, Index, and 1.1; *Schol. Bob.* 125 Stangl; Chr. 354 (Lentulo et Nepotae); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lentulo et Marcello Nepote); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λεντούλου καὶ Μαρκέλλου); Cassiod.; and on Lentulus, *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f.; Plut. *Cic.* 33.2. See Degrassi 56f., 131f., 492f.

Lentulus, with the eventual support of his colleague, who had been an enemy of Cicero, worked loyally for Cicero's recall from exile (on Nepos: *Cic. Att.* 3.12.1; *Fam.* 5.4; *P. Red. in Sen.* 5, 9–10, 25; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 10 and 15; *Dom.* 7, 13, and 70; *Sest.* 72, 87, and 130; *Prov. Cons.* 22; *Pis.* 35; Dio 39.6–8; *Schol. Bob.* 139 Stangl; on Lentulus: *Cic. Att.* 3.22.2; *QF* 1.4.5; *Fam.* 1.1.1; 1.9; 16–17; 3.7.5; *P. Red. in Sen.* 5, 8–9, 26–27; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11, 15, 17f.; *Dom.* 7, 30, 70–71, and 75; *Har. Resp.* 12; *Sest.* 70, 72, 107, 117, 144, 147; *Pis.* 34, and 80; *Mil.* 39; Dio 39.6–8; *Schol. Bob.* 122 Stangl), and carried a bill for his restoration through the centuriate assembly (*P. Red. in Sen.* 27; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 17; *Dom.* 75 and 87 and 90; *Sest.* 109, 128; *Pis.* 35–36; Dio 39.8.2; Cassiod.). Lentulus also aided Cicero to recover his house (*Cic. Har. Resp.* 13). The Consuls drew up a bill to place Pompey in charge of the grain supply (*Cic. Att.* 4.1.7; *QF* 2.5; *Dom.* 11; *Liv. Per.* 104; Plut. *Pomp.* 49.5; Dio 39.9). Metellus impeded Milo's attempt to prosecute Clodius and aided the latter's candidacy for the aedileship (*Cic. Att.* 4.3.3–4; *Dom.* 13; *Sest.* 89; Dio 39.7.4).

### Praetors

#### C. CAECILIUS CORNUTUS (43)

Aided in securing Cicero's recall from exile (*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 23). See 56, Promagistrates.

#### L. CAECILIUS RUFUS (110) Pr. Urbanus

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.761; *Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 22; *Mil.* 38; Ascon. 48 C.

#### M. CALIDIUS (4)

*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 22; cf. Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 10.1.23; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 57, p. 154 Helm.

#### AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54 Quaestio de repetundis

*Cic. Att.* 3.17.1. Did not join his colleagues in supporting Cicero's recall (*Cic. Att.* 4.1.6; *Dom.* 87; *Sest.* 16, 77–89, and 126; *Pis.* 35; *Mil.* 39; Ascon. 11 C; *Schol. Bob.* 122, 127f., 138; Dio 39.6–7), and continued to support his brother (*Cic. Att.* 4.2.3, and 3.3–4; *Dom.* 12; Dio 39.6–7).

#### P. (LICINIUS) CRASSUS (DIVES) (71)



Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 23. See 59, Iudex quaestionis.

SEX. QUINCTILIUS (VARUS) Pat. (\*7)

Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 23.

C. SEPTIMIUS (7)

Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 23. See 56, Promagistrates.

Q. VALERIUS ORCA (\*78)

Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 23. See 56, Promagistrates.

### Aediles, Curule

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA<sup>1</sup> (99, and Supb. 3.223) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Gave splendid gladiatorial games in honor of his adoptive father (Cic. *Sest.* 124; *Schol. Bob.* 137 Stangl).

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Restored the Fornix Fabianus (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.762, 763; cf. Cic. *Vat.* 28).

### Aediles of the Plebs

? L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA (25)

Cic. *Phil.* 13.26, an aedilicius. Defended by Cicero from a charge of ambitus (Cic. *QF* 2.3.6, Feb. 11, 56; *Cael.* 26, a candidate for the praetorship).

C. COSCONIUS (5) Pr. 54?

Cic. *Vat.* 16.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

T. ANNIUS MILO (PAPIANUS) (67) Pr. 55

In close co-operation with Sestius, he prepared street-gangs and met Clodius' violence with violence both while working for Cicero's recall from exile and after his return (Cic. *Att.* 4.3.3; *Fam.* 2.6.3; *QF* 1.4.3; *P. Red. in Sen.* 19–20, 30–31; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 15; *Har. Resp.* 6–7; *Sest.* 85–87, 90–92, 144; *Vat.* 40–41; *Mil.* 6, 38–39; *Liv. Per.* 104; *Vell.* 2.45.3; *Ascon.* 30 C; *Plut. Cic.* 33; *App. BC* 2.16; *Dio* 39.6–8; *Schol. Bob.* 122, 125, 169 Stangl). He attempted to prosecute Clodius for breach of the peace and impede his election to the aedileship (Cic. *Att.* 4.3.3–4; *Sest.* 89; *Mil.* 40; *Plut. Cic.* 33; *Dio* 39.7–8).

SEX. ATILIUS SERRANUS GAVIANUS (70)

Besides engaging in violence, he opposed a motion in the Senate in favor of Cicero's recall and was overborne (Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 12;

*Sest.* 72, and 77, cf. 85 and 94; *Har. Resp.* 32; *Pis.* 35; *Att.* 4.2.4; *Ascon.* 11 C; *Schol. Bob.* 122 Stangl).

C. CESTILIUS (1)

Aided in Cicero's recall (*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 21; cf. *Mil.* 39).

M. CISPIUS (4) Pr. after 54

*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 21; *Sest.* 76. He was later condemned for bribery (*Cic. Planc.* 75; *Schol. Bob.* 165 Stangl).

M'. CURTIUS PEDUCAEANUS (23) Pr. 50

*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 27; *QF* 1.4.3, reading Curtius for Curius. On the name, see *Fam.* 13.59; Münzer, *RE*; and Niccolini, *FTP* 299 and 302, who favors the form Curius.

Q. FABRICIUS (7)

Led in attempting to carry on Jan. 25 the bill of the eight Tribunes for Cicero's recall (*Cic. QF* 1.4.3; *P. Red. in Sen.* 22, cf. 6; *Sest.* 75 and 78; *Pis.* 35; *Fam.* 1.9.16; *Mil.* 38; *Plut. Pomp.* 49.3; *Dio* 39.7.2).

T. FADIUS (GALLUS ?) (9)

*Cic. QF* 1.4.3; *Att.* 3.23.4; *P. Red. in Sen.* 21.

C. MESSIUS (2)

Presented a bill for Cicero's recall at the beginning of his tribunate (*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 21; cf. *Dom.* 70; *Sest.* 72); and in September proposed a bill to give Pompey charge of the grain supply which exceeded the consular one (see above) in the grant of financial powers and of the *maius imperium* (*Cic. Att.* 4.1.7).

Q. NUMERIUS RUFUS (GRACCHUS) (5)

With Serranus, he opposed the moves for Cicero's recall (*Cic. Sest.* 72, 82, and 94; *Pis.* 35; *Mil.* 39; *Ascon.* 11 C; *Schol. Bob.* 122, and 134 Stangl).

P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. 55

The Tribune who, with Milo, worked most actively for Cicero's recall, meeting Clodius' violence with violence at great risk to his life, and also tried to prevent Clodius' election to the aedileship of 56; defended by Cicero when prosecuted in 56 for breach of the peace (*Cic. Att.* 3.17.1; 3.19.2, and 23.4; 4.3.3; *QF* 1.4, cf. 2.3.5-6, and 4.1; *P. Red. in Sen.* 20, and 30; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 15; *Sest. passim*; *Vat.* 41; *Mil.* 38; *Schol. Bob.* 125, and 128 Stangl).

### Promagistrates

L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61 ?

Proconsul in Macedonia with unlimited imperium (*Cic. Dom.* 55)

by Clodius' law (see 58, Tribunes of the Plebs; *Choix* 164—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1737; Bloch, *AJA* 44 [1940] 485ff.; Cormack, *AJA* 48 [1944] 76f.). He was acclaimed Imperator by his troops (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 35; *Prov. Cons.* 4; *Pis.* 54, 91–97; *QF* 3.1.24), but was attacked by Cicero for failure against the Thracians and defeat and for robbery and extortion in his province (Cic. *Sest.* 71, and 94; *Prov. Cons.* 2–8, 12, 14ff., 25, and 39; *Har. Resp.* 35; *Pis. passim*, esp. 83–98; Ascon. 1–2 C; cf. Catull. 28 and 47; Cic. *QF* 3.1.24). See 56, Promagistrates.

C. FABIVS HADRIANVS (17) Pr. 58

Proconsul in Asia (cistophori of Ephesus, Tralles, Apameia, and Laodiceia, Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 535, 576, 660, 666, 678; *B.M. Catalogues*, *Mysia* xxx f., *Ionia* 67f., *Lydia* cxi f. and 333f., *Phrygia* xxxiii, lxxiv).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Proconsul in Syria with unlimited imperium (Cic. *Dom.* 23 and 55; Liv. *Per.* 105; App. *Syr.* 51; *BC* 5.10) by Clodius' law (see 58, Tribunes of the Plebs). He first crushed a Jewish revolt under Alexander and Aristobulus (Plut. *Ant.* 3.1; Joseph. *AJ* 14.82–97; *BJ* 1.160–174; Hegesipp. 1.19–20; Zonar. 5.7), but was attacked early in 56 by Cicero, who emphasized his poor relations with the publicans and the growth of piracy (*Sest.* 71; *Prov. Cons.* 9–13, cf. *Pis.* 46), and was refused a supplicatio for his successes (Cic. *QF* 2.6.1; *Prov. Cons.* 14–15, and 25; *Pis.* 41–45; *Phil.* 14.24). See 56 and 55, Promagistrates.

C. IVLIVS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Proconsul of both Gallic provinces and Illyricum (see 59, Tribunes of the Plebs, Vatinius). The campaigns of 57 brought about the submission of the Gallic tribes almost to the coast of the English Channel, and offers of alliance from those of central Gaul (Caes. *BG* 2; 3.1–7; Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 32–34; Liv. *Per.* 104; Val. Max. 3.2.17; Vell. 2.46; Plin. *NH* 3.137; Suet. *Iul.* 25; Plut. *Caes.* 20; Flor. 1.45.4; Dio 39.1–5; Oros. 6.7.11–16). He was honored with a supplicatio of fifteen days (Caes. *BG* 2.35.4; Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 25–26; Plut. *Caes.* 21.1; Dio 39.5.1).

C. MEMMIUS (8) Pr. 58

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus, title not preserved, with Catullus and Cinna on his staff (Catull. 10 and 28; cf. 4 and 46). Celebrated as Imperator on coins of his son ca. 51 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.495f.).

CN. POMPEIVS MAGNVS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Received charge with an imperium *pro consule* for five years of the grain supply throughout the Roman world with the right to appoint fifteen legates (Cic. *Att.* 4.1.6–7; *Dom.* 14–31; *P. Red. in Sen.*

34; Liv. *Per.* 104; Plut. *Pomp.* 49.4–5, and 50; *Apophth. Pomp.* 11; App. *BC* 2.18, 20 legates; Dio 39.9.3, cf. 24.1). See below, Legates; and on the proposal of Messius, above, Tribunes of the Plebs. On April 5, 56, 40,000,000 HS were appropriated to his use (Cic. *QF* 2.5.1). See D.-G. 4.517f.

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius \*1) Pr. 63

See 62–54, Promagistrates.

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*20) Pr. 54

Quaestor pro praetore in charge of the annexation of Cyprus and the restoration of the Byzantine exiles (see 58, Promagistrates).

? T. VETTIUS (SABINUS) (\*12) Pr. 59

See 58, Promagistrates. He may have remained as governor of Africa.

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AURUNCULEIUS COTTA (6)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 2.11.3).

? CORNELIUS SISENNA (371).

Stepson and probably Legate or Prefect under Gabinius in Syria (Joseph. *AJ* 14.92–93; *BJ* 1.171–172; cf. Dio 39.56.5; Hegesipp. 1.20).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 2.1.1, 11.3, and 26.4).

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Served under Caesar in Gaul, at times in command of a legion (Caes. *BG* 2.34; cf. on his title, Dio 39.31.2, ὑπεστρατήγει). Wintered in western Gaul (Caes. *BG* 3.7–9; Oros. 6.8.7). Willems (1.536) holds that Dio erroneously terms him a Legate, when he had not yet held the quaestorship.

Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS (52) Pr. 46

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (Cic. *Pis.* 54; and on his name, *Bell. Afr.* 77.2).

Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 2.2.1, and 11.3).

? SERVILIUS or SERVIANUS

Served under Gabinius in Syria (Joseph. *AJ* 14.92–93; *BJ* 1.171–172, Σεπουλιανός; Hegesipp. 1.20).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Suet. *Galba* 3.2; Dio 39.5.2; cf. *Caes. BG* 8.56.4); and attempted in autumn of this year to subdue the tribes about the Great Saint Bernard pass (*Caes. BG* 3.1—6; Dio 39.5.2—4; Oros. 6.8.1—5).

Q. TITURIUS SABINUS (3)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (*Caes. BG* 2.5.6, 9.4, and 10.1; cf. Dio 39.1.4).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66.

Legate under Pompey (*Cic. Att.* 4.1.7, and 2.6; see Promagistrates, on Pompey).

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under Pompey; served in Sardinia beginning in the autumn of 57 (*Cic. QF* 2.1.3; cf. 2.2.1, 3.7, 4.7, and 5.3; *Fam.* 1.9.9; *Scaur.* 39).

L. (VALERIUS) FLACCUS (\* 69, 179) Pr. 63

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (*Cic. Pis.* 54). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (*Cic. Vat.* 35; *Schol. Bob.* 150f., Stangl). See Lübker no. 2.

C. VERGILIUS (BALBUS) (Virgilius \*3, cf. \*2) Pr. 62

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (*Cic. Prov. Cons.* 7; possibly the Praetor of 62, Propr. in Sicily, 61—58).

### Prefects

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Commander of cavalry under Gabinius in Syria (*Plut. Ant.* 3; Joseph. *AJ* 14.84 and 86 and 92; *BJ* 1.162 and 165 and 171—172; Hege-sipp. 1.19—20; Zonar. 5.7).

### Pontifices

The full list of the college of Pontifices, including the Flamen Martialis and the Flamen Quirinalis (no Flamen Dialis had been inaugurated since the death of Merula in 87) and the Pontifices Minores, as it was composed on September 29, 57, can be reconstructed from *Cic. Har. Resp.* 12:

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46—44, Pr. 62 Pont. Max. 63

See 63, Pontifices; absent in Gaul.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

P. SERVILIUS VATA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Cic. *Dom.* 123 and 132.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Cic. *Dom.* 132; *Att.* 4.2.4.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Cic. *Dom.* 123.

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (38) Cos. 67, Pr. 70

M. VALERIUS MESSALA Pat. (\*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (NIGER) Pat. (234) Pr. bef. 60, Flam. Martialis

P. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (55) Pr. bef. 65

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Cic. *Dom.* 123.

C. FANNIUS (9) Pr. 55?

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

L. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER) Pat. (21) Rex Sacrorum

Cic. *Dom.* 127.

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

or

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80?

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (152, 153) Flam. Quirinalis

L. PINARIUS NATTA Pat. (19)

Cic. *Dom.* 118, 134, 137.

### Pontifices Minores

Q. CORNELIUS (51)

P. ALBINOVANUS (3, cf. 2)

Q. TERENTIUS (CULLEO) (44)

See L. R. Taylor, "Caesar's Colleagues in the Pontifical College," *AJPh* 63 (1942) 385-412; and above, 73, 69, 63, 60, and 58, Pontifices.

## Augurs

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (239)

Son of the Consul of 57, adopted into the family of the Manlii Torquati to make him eligible for inauguration, since Faustus Cornelius Sulla was already a member of the college (Dio 39.17; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 7.26.2; *Sest.* 144; *Schol. Bob.* 143f. Stangl; and the pitcher and lituus on his coins in 43–42, Grueber *CRRBM* 2.481–483).

FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

Augur before 57 (Dio 39.17; the lituus on his coins (ca. 64 B.C.) may refer to his father's office, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.472).

<sup>1</sup> Münzer (*Hermes* 40 [1905] 94–99) explains the delay of six years in the celebration of the games for Metellus by assuming that Metellus Scipio waited to give them as Aedile (cf. Caesar's games in 65 in honor of his father), and notes his association in office, distinction, and ancestry with Fabius Maximus. Both men appear to be mentioned in Antoine de la Sale's quotations from Cicero's *De Virtutibus* (F. Gustafsson, *BPhW* 24 [1904] 1278f.). Münzer (*RE* Supb. 3.223, on no. 99) also cites Knoellinger, Cicero, *De Virt.* 28, 10ff., and 49f., which I have not seen.

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## Consuls

CN. CORNELIUS P. f. – n. LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Pr. 60  
L. MARCIUS L. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS (76) Pr. 62

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.923–926, 964; *Bull. Archéol. Dalmate* 47–48 (1924–25) 4, cited by Degraffi; cf. *IGRP* 1.1394; Cic. *Att.* 5.21.11; *Fam.* 1.9.8; Ascon. 2 C; Dio 39, Index, 16.3, 18.1, and 40.1; *Schol. Bob.* 135 Stangl; Chr. 354 (Marcellino et Philippo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Marcellino et Philippo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαρκέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Φιλίππου); Cassiod.; on Marcellinus, Cic. *Att.* 9.9.4; *QF* 2.1.1; *Brut.* 247; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 56f.; and on Philippus, Cic. *QF* 2.1.2; *Har. Resp.* 11; *Sest.* 110; *Prov. Cons.* 21, cf. 39; *Plut. Cat. Min.* 39. See Degraffi 56f., 132, 492f.

Lentulus as Consul-elect and Consul gave general support to the optimate position against Clodius and the so-called First Triumvirate (Cic. *Att.* 4.2.4, and 3.3; *QF* 2.1.1–2, and 4.4; *Fam.* 1.2.1; *Har. Resp.* 11, 13, 22; *Prov. Cons.* 39), and opposed the use of an army to restore the king of Egypt to his throne (Cic. *Fam.* 1.1.2, and 2.1; *QF* 2.4.5; cf. Fenestella fr. 21 Peter). He opposed the candidacy of Pompey and Crassus for the consulships of 55 (Plut. *Pomp.* 51; *Crass.* 15; *Apophth. Pomp.* 12; Dio 39.28–30; cf. Val. Max. 6.2.6).

## Praetors

**M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS** Pat. (141) Quaestio de vi

Presided at the trial of Sestius (Cic. *Sest.* 101, and 116; Ascon. 16 C; perhaps named in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.811). See 55, Promagistrates.

**Q. ANCHARIUS** (3)

Cic. *Sest.* 113; *Vat.* 16; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 146 Stangl. See 55, Promagistrates.

**C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER** Pat. (303)

Attempted to prevent the removal of the tablet on the Capitol that recorded the law under which Cicero was banished (Dio 39.21.1–2; cf. Plut. *Cic.* 34).

**CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS** (43, cf. 11) Cos. 53, 40 Quaestio de ambitu

Presided at the trial of Bestia *de ambitu* (Cic. *QF* 2.3.6), perhaps also at that of Caelius *de vi* (Cic. *Cael.* 32; but see Iudex quaestionis). See also Cic. *Sest.* 113; *Vat.* 16, and 35; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 146, 151 Stangl.

## Aediles, Curule

**P. CLODIUS PULCHER** (48)

Elected in January in spite of the obstruction of Milo and his gangs (Cic. *Att.* 4.3; *QF* 2.1.3; *Sest.* 88–89; *Mil.* 40; Plut. *Cic.* 33; Dio 39.7–8), he attempted to prosecute Milo in turn (Cic. *QF* 2.3.1, and 5.4; *Sest.* 95; *Mil.* 40; *Vat.* 40–41; Ascon. 48 C; Dio 39.18), baited and annoyed Pompey (Cic. *QF* 2.3.2–3; Dio 39.19), and attacked Cicero and Cato (Cic. *Har. Resp.*, *passim*; Plut. *Cic.* 34; *Cat. Min.* 40; Dio 39.19), but after the conference of Luca changed and supported Pompey and Crassus (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 51–52; Dio 39.29).

? **M. (or C.) CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS**<sup>1</sup> (216, 217, 229) Cos. 51, or 50, or 49

A candidate for the aedileship of 56 (Cic. *Att.* 4.3.5). Münzer (*RE* no. 216; *Hermes* 40 [1905] 97) is inclined to identify this Marcellus with C. Marcellus, Cos. 50.

## Iudex Quaestionis

? **CN. DOMITIUS** (11)

The Domitius who presided over the trial of Caelius Rufus *de vi* (Cic. *Cael.* 32 and 70–72) may possibly be the same as the Praetor who presided over his second trial in 54, and not Cn. Domitius Calvinus, who in 56 presided over the Quaestio de ambitu (see above, on Domitius; Seidel, *FA* 66; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.584, and note 3).



## Tribunes of the Plebs

ANTISTITIUS VETUS<sup>2</sup> (47)Cic. *QF* 2.1.3.

## L. CANINIUS GALLUS (3)

Sought to give Pompey, rather than Lentulus Spinther, the duty of restoring the Egyptian King (Cic. *Fam.* 1.2.1, and 4.1, and 7.3-4; *QF* 2.2.3, and 4.5; Plut. *Pomp.* 49.6; Dio 39.16.1).

CASSIUS (not in *RE*)Cic. *QF* 2.1.2.

## M. NONIUS SUFENAS (52) Pr. 52?

Prosecuted with C. Cato in 54 for his part in delaying the elections in this year (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.4, cf. 4.16.5-6; Dio 39.27.3; cf. 27-30).

## CN. PLANCIUS (4)

Cic. *QF* 2.1.3; *Planc.* 24 and 26 and 60 and 77; *Schol. Bob.* 165 Stangl. See Lübker p. 817.

## A. PLAUTIUS (8) Pr. 51?

Read to the Senate a letter from the Egyptian King asking to be restored to his kingdom by Pompey with two lictors (Dio 39.16.2). See Lübker no. 3.

## C. PORCIUS CATO (\*18)

In support of Clodius he pressed for the holding of the aedilician elections (Cic. *Fam.* 1.4.1; cf. *QF* 1.1.2). Attacked both proposals for the restoration of the Egyptian King, either through Lentulus Spinther, whose imperium in Cilicia he proposed to abrogate, or through Pompey (Cic. *Fam.* 1.2.4, 5a.2, 5b, and 7.4-7; *QF* 2.3.1-4, and 4.5-6; *Sest.* 144; Fenestella fr. 21 Peter; Dio 39.15). He proposed a special court to prosecute Milo (Cic. *QF* 2.3.4). After the conference of Luca he supported the Triumvirate and was later prosecuted for his part in delaying the elections, but acquitted (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.4, and 16.5-6; Liv. *Per.* 105; Dio 39.27-31).

## L. PROCILIUS (\*1)

Prosecuted and convicted in 54 for his part in delaying the elections in this year (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.4, and 16.5-6; cf. Dio 39.27-31).

## L. RACILIUS (1)

Supported the optimate stand against Clodius and the Triumvirate (Cic. *QF* 2.1.2, and 4.5; *Fam.* 1.7.2; *Planc.* 77; *Schol. Bob.* 165f. Stangl).

## P. RUTILIUS LUPUS (27) Pr. 49

Attacked Caesar's agrarian law (Cic. *QF* 2.1.1-3), and supported Pompey's claim to restore the Egyptian King (Cic. *Fam.* 1.1.3, and 2.2).

## Quaestors

? M. COELIUS VINICIANUS (27) Pr. 48?

*CIL* 12.2.781. The date is conjectural. See 53, Tribunes of the Plebs.

## Promagistrates

C. CAECILIUS CORNUTUS (43) Pr. 57

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus (Coins of Amisos, Head *HN*<sup>2</sup> 497; *B.M.Cat.*, *Bithynia* 21).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (Plut. *Caes.* 21.2), where he dealt with a rising of the Vaccaei (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 22–23; cf. Dio 39.54.1–2, in 55). See also Cic. *Fam.* 5.3.

L. CAECILIUS RUFUS (110) Pr. 57

Proconsul (*CIL* 12.2.761), probably of Sicily, since it is unlikely that the other province whose governor for this year remains unknown, Crete and Cyrene, would receive a governor with an imperium pro consule.

L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 57, Promagistrates). It was decided this year to send him a successor in 55 (Cic. *Prov. Cons.*, *passim*; *Pis.* 88–89; see 55, Promagistrates).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57.

Governor of Sardinia, title not preserved (Plut. *Caes.* 21.2, at Luca; cf. Cic. *QF* 2.4.6).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 1.1–7; Fenestella fr. 21 Peter; coins, Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 666, 678; *B. M. Catalogue*, *Phrygia* xxxiii and 72f., lxxv and 281f.). Though commissioned late in 57 to restore the Egyptian King to his throne, he was prevented by a Sibylline oracle, which prohibited the use of an army, and by the political manoeuvres of the partisans and opponents of Pompey and of Crassus (Cic. *Fam.* 1.1–7; *QF* 2.2.3, and 3.2; *Pis.* 50; *Rab. Post.* 21; Plut. *Pomp.* 49; Dio 39.12–16; cf. Cic. *Cael.* 23–26; Strabo 17.1.11; see 55, Promagistrates, on Gabinius). On his administrative arrangements in Cyprus, see Cic. *Fam.* 13.48; cf. *Att.* 5.21.6.

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Proconsul in Syria (Cic. *Dom.* 23 and 55; cf. Liv. *Per.* 105; see 58, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Clodius). After crushing the Jewish revolt (see 57, Promagistrates), he began to prepare an expedition against the

Parthians (Strabo 12.3.34; 17.1.11; Joseph. *AJ* 14.98 and 102; *BJ* 1.175–176; Iustin 42.4.1–2; App. *Syr.* 51). In spite of Cicero's appeal in the *De Provinciis Consularibus* his command in Syria was continued into 55.

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in the two Gallic provinces and Illyricum. By the agreement at Luca with Pompey and Crassus his command was to be prolonged (see 55, Consuls), and he received from the treasury pay for his additional legions, and the right to appoint ten Legates of his own choice (Cic. *Prov. Cons.*, *passim*, esp. 28; *Balb.* 61; *Fam.* 1.1.10; Suet. *Iul.* 24; Plut. *Crass.* 14.4–6; *Pomp.* 51.2–4; *Caes.* 21.2–3; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 5.345, p. 167 U; App. *BC* 2.17; cf. also Cic. *QF* 2.5.3, and 6.2; *Att.* 4.5, and 6.2; *Fam.* 1.9.8–21). Meantime his campaigns against the Veneti and other tribes on the Atlantic coast, and those of his Legates and other officers, particularly those of P. Crassus in Aquitania, practically completed the formal subjection of the tribes of Gaul (*Caes.* *BG* 3; Liv. *Per.* 104; Flor. 1.45.5–6; Dio 39.40–46; Oros. 6.8.6–22).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in charge of the grain supply (see 57, Promagistrates). He received an appropriation of 40,000,000 HS for his duties (Cic. *QF* 2.5.1). After the conference of Luca he visited Sardinia and Africa (Cic. *QF* 2.5.3; *Fam.* 1.9.8–9). He wished to take a census of liberated slaves in order to provide a more orderly distribution of grain (Dio 39.24.1–2).

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius \*1) Pr. 63

See 62–54, Promagistrates.

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*20) Pr. 54

Quaestor pro praetore to annex Cyprus and restore the Byzantine exiles (see 57, Promagistrates). He returned in 56, having lost his carefully kept accounts upon the way, and defended, against Cicero, the legality of the Clodian legislation (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 38–40; 45.2; Dio 39.23; cf. Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 45; Val. Max. 4.1.14; 8.15.10; Senec. *Rhet. Contr.* 10.1.8).

SEX. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (\*7) Pr. 57

Proconsul in Farther Spain (Pollio, in Cic. *Fam.* 10.32.2; dated by his praetorship).

C. SEPTIMIUS (7) Pr. 57

Proconsul in Asia (Coins of Tralles, Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 660; *B. M. Catalogue, Lydia* cxl and 344; dated by his praetorship).

**Q. VALERIUS ORCA** (\*78) Pr. 57

Proconsul in Africa (Cic. *Fam.* 13.6, cf. 6a; to be dated by his praetorship).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

**C. VOLUSENUS** (Volusienus \*3)

Served under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 3.5.2).

For other Tribunes, see below, Legates, Envoys.

### Legates, Envoys

**T. SILIUS** (11)

**T. TERRASIDIUS** (5A.820)

**M. TREBIUS GALLUS** (2)

**Q. VELANIUS** (not in \**RE*).

Prefects or Tribunes of the Soldiers of equestrian rank, sent by Crassus (see Lieutenants) to collect grain from the Veneti, Esubii, and Curiosolites, but were arrested and held by them (Caes. *BG* 3.7.2-4, 8.2-4, 9.3, 10.2, and 16.4; Dio 39.40.1; Oros. 6.8.6-7).

### Legates, Lieutenants

**L. AURUNCULEIUS COTTA** (6)

See 57, and 55, Legates.

**T. LABIENUS** (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar, and in charge of the region along the Rhine (Caes. *BG* 3.11.1). See *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 5.345, p. 167 U.

? **P. LICINIUS CRASSUS** (63)

Sent to Aquitania by Caesar, where he carried through a very successful campaign (Caes. *BG* 3.11, 20-27; cf. 8.46.1; Dio 39.46; Oros. 6.8.19-22; and on his title, Dio 39.31). Returned to Rome with veterans to support the candidacy of Pompey and Crassus for the consulship of 55 (Dio 39.31.2; cf. Cic. *QF* 2.7.2). See 57, Legates.

**Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS** (52) Pr. 46

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (Cic. *Pis.* 54; see 57, Legates).

? **Q. PEDIUS** (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 57, Legates; cf. Cic. *Planc.* 17). See D.-G. 3.700.

? **SER. SULPICIUS GALBA** Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 57, Legates, on his service during the winter of 57-56). He may have returned to Rome in 56.

## Q. TITURIUS SABINUS (3)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 3.11; Dio 39.45.1), where he crushed a rising of the Venelli, Curiosolites and the Lexovii (Caes. *BG* 3.11.4, and 17—19; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.7; Dio 39.45; Oros. 6.8.18).

## Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under Pompey (see Promagistrates), in Sardinia whence he returned in June (Cic. *QF* 2.2.1 and 4, 3.7, 4.7, 5.3, and 6; *Fam.* 1.9.8—10; *Scaur.* 39).

## L. (VALERIUS) FLACCUS Pat. (\*69, 179) Pr. 63

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (Cic. *Pis.* 54; see 57, Legates).

## P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legate under Caesar, but in Rome in 56 while Legate (Cic. *Vat.* 35, note the present tense; cf. *Schol. Bob.* 150f. Stangl).

## C. VERGILIUS (BALBUS?) (Virgilius \*3, cf. \*2) Pr. 62

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 7).

## Prefects

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Pr. 48? <sup>45</sup>

Prefect of Caesar's fleet against the Veneti (Caes. *BG* 3.11.5—16.4; Dio 39.40—43; Oros. 6.8.7—16).

## M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

See 57 and 55, Prefects.

## Pontifices

## 58?—56: L. PINARIUS NATTA Pat. (19)

Cic. *Att.* 4.8a.3.

## Augurs

## ?—56: L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (PONTICUS) (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 22.

Successor: see 55, Augurs.

## Flamen Martialis

Before 69—56: L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS NIGER Pat. (234) Pr. before 60

Successor: ? L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS<sup>3</sup> Pat. (196)

Cic. *Att.* 4.6.1—2; cf. 12.7.1, late in 46 B. C.

## Septemviri Epulones

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Cos. 56  
Mentioned in 56 (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 21).

## Luperci

M. CAELIUS RUFUS (35) Pr. 48  
L. HERENNIUS BALBUS (18)  
Cic. *Cael.* 26.

<sup>1</sup> Note the monogram MAR in ligature inscribed on the statue of the "Hellenistic Ruler." P. Williams suggests that it is a mark from the aedileship of C. Claudius Marcellus (*AJA* 49 [1945] 344f.; cf. Rhys Carpenter, *ibid.* 357).

<sup>2</sup> It is extremely improbable that the Quaestor of 61 and Tribune of 56 should be identified with the Consul Suffectus of 30 (see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.147), since Caesar made (ἐπὶολύσε) the latter Quaestor (Plut. *Caes.* 5.3), a process hardly within his power in 61.

<sup>3</sup> Klose (p. 25), in opposition to D.-G. and Münzer, who refer the notice in *Att.* 12.7.1 to Lentulus Niger, holds that the interval of eleven years is too great for such a reference to apply. A L. Cornelius Lentulus, Flamen Martialis, is known between 20 and 15 B. C. (but see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.336, no. 1384). Klose admits that the son of Lentulus Niger was not a Flamen in 54 (Cic. *QF* 3.1.15; Ascon. 28 C). Münzer's opinion seems preferable (*RE* no. 196)

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## Consuls

CN. POMPEIUS CN. f. SEX. n. MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 52  
M. LICINIUS P. f. M. n. CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, Pr. 73?

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.765, perhaps also 901–903; *Caes. BG* 4.1.1; Dio 39, Index, and 50.1; Eutrop. 6.18.1; Oros. 6.13.1; Chr. 354 (Magno II et Grasso); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pompeio II et Crasso); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πομπηίου καὶ Κράσσου); Cassiod. See Degraffi 132, 494f.

Elected by violence after an interregnum (Cic. *Att.* 4.8a.1–2; *QF* 2.7.2; Vell. 2. 46; Plut. *Crass.* 15; *Pomp.* 51.4–52.2; *Cat. Min.* 41–42, cf. *Caes.* 21.3–4; App. *BC* 2.17; Dio 39.27–31), they then administered the other elections in favor of their candidates (Cic. *Fam.* 1.8.1 and 4, and 9.19; *QF* 2.7.3; Liv. *Per.* 105; Val. Max. 4.6.4; Plut. *Pomp.* 52–53; *Cat. Min.* 42; Dio 39.32; see Praetors, on Vatinius). Pompey carried a law to limit the selection of jurymen to the highest rating in the census (Cic. *Phil.* 1.20; *Pis.* 94; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 2.3.3, cf. 7.11; Ascon. 17 C); and dedicated his theater, portico, and temple of Venus Victrix with sumptuous games (for the many references, see D.-G. 4.526–530, and

add *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2710), while Crassus carried a *Lex de sodaliciis*, in which the selection of jurors to judge offences under it was limited to five tribes with right of rejection of only one (*Cic. Planc.* 36–48; *Fam.* 8.2.1; *Dio* 39.37; *Schol. Bob.* 152 Stangl). Under the *Lex Trebonia*<sup>1</sup> (see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Trebonius) Pompey received command of Spain for five years and Crassus of Syria for a like term. Both then carried a bill which either explicitly or in effect prolonged Caesar's term in Gaul for five years, since it forbade the discussion of a successor before March 1, 50 (*Cic. Att.* 7.7.6, and 9.4; 8.3.3; *Cael.*, in *Cic. Fam.* 8.8.4, and 9.5; *Vell.* 2.46.2; *Plut. Crass.* 15.5; *Cat. Min.* 43.5–6; *Pomp.* 52.3, *Lex Trebonia*; *Caes.* 21.3; *Suet. Iul.* 24.1; *App. BC* 2.18; *Dio* 39.33.2–3, three years).

Crassus departed for Syria in November, amid tribunicial opposition and evil omens (*Cic. Fam.* 1.9.20, cf. *Att.* 4.9.1, and 13.2; *Div.* 1.29; 2.84; *Fin.* 3.75; *Strabo* 16.1.28; *Liv. Per.* 105; *Val. Max.* 1.6.11; *Plin. NH* 15.83; *Lucan* 3.126; *Plut. Crass.* 15–16; *Pomp.* 52.3–4; *Cat. Min.* 43.1; *Cic.* 26.1; *App. BC* 2.18; *Flor.* 1.46.1–3; *Dio* 39.33.2, and 39.1 and 5–7; *Eutrop.* 6.18.1; *Oros.* 6.13.1), while Pompey remained in Italy and governed his provinces by means of Legates (*Plut. Pomp.* 53.1; *App. BC* 2.18; *Dio* 39.39.1–4).

### Censors

M. VALERIUS M. f. M'. f. MESSALLA (NIGER) Pat. (\*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?

P. SERVILIUS C. f. M. n. VATIA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90  
*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.766; *Cic. Att.* 4.9.1, and 11.2; on Valerius, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3. 77; *Val. Max.* 2.9.9; 9.14.5; *Plin. NH* 7.55; and on Servilius, *Val. Max.* 8.5.6. See Degrassi 132, 494f. After a destructive flood in 54 they attempted to regulate the stream of the Tiber (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.766 a–t; cf. *Dio* 39.61.1–2). They were still in office in July 54 (*Cic. Att.* 4.17.7), but did not complete the lustrum.

### Praetors

T. ANNIUS MILO (PAPIANUS) (67)

*Cic. Mil.* 68. A candidate for the consulship of 52 (*Ascon.* 30 C).

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

GUTTA (not in *RE*)

A possible candidate for the consulship of 52, apparently with Pom-

pey's support (Cic. *QF* 3.8.6, where Gutta is the reading of M; emended to Cotta, Oxford text). On the name, see Cic. *Cluent.* 127.

? P. PLAUTIUS HYPSSAEUS (23)

A candidate for the consulship of 52 (Ascon. 30 C). See Liv. *Per.* 107; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 47.1; App. *BC* 2.90; Dio 40.53.1; *Schol. Gron.* 322 Stangl; cf. Val. Max. 9.5.3; Plut. *Pomp.* 55.3.

P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47

By means of bribery, obstruction and violence Pompey and Crassus secured his election to the exclusion of Cato (Cic. *QF* 2.7.3; *Fam.* 1.9.19; Liv. *Per.* 105; Val. Max. 7.5.6; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 42; *Pomp.* 52; Dio 39.32.1-2; cf. Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.1.13; 9.2.25). See Lübker no. 2.

### Aediles, Curule

? L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (81) Cos. 50, Pr. 53

Probably Curule Aedile when he undertook the repair of the Basilica Aemilia (Cic. *Att.* 4.17.7; see Münzer, *Hermes* 40 [1905] 97f.).

? NONIUS STRUMA (50)

A curule magistrate, probably an Aedile, in a year when Vatinius' hopes were high (Catullus 52.2; cf. Plin. *NH* 37.81).

### Aediles of the Plebs

C. MESSIUS (2)

Celebrated the Floralia as Aedile (Val. Max. 7.10.8; cf. *Bell. Afr.* 33.2; Dio 39.32.2; and on his trial in 54, Cic. *Att.* 4.15.9; Senec. *Rhet. Contr.* 7.4.8). See 69, Aediles of the Plebs, on Cicero.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

P. AQUILLIUS GALLUS (25)

With Ateius Capito, he opposed the plans of Pompey and Crassus, and attempted to prevent the passage of the Lex Trebonia (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 43.4; Dio 39.32.3, and 35.3-36.1).

C. ATEIUS CAPITO (7) Pr. —

With Gallus, he opposed Pompey and Crassus, and attempted to prevent the passage of the Lex Trebonia (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 43; Dio 39.32.3, and 35-38). He attended Crassus' departure for his province with solemn execrations (Cic. *Div.* 1.29-30; 2.81f.; Vell. 2.46.3; Plut. *Crass.* 16; App. *BC* 2.18; Flor. 1.46.3, Metellus; cf. Cic. *Att.* 4.13.2; *Fam.* 1.9.20; Lucan 3.126; see A. D. Simpson, *TAPhA* 69 [1938] 532-541).



C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. 45, Pr. 48

Carried against all obstruction his law to give Crassus command of Syria and Pompey of both Spanish provinces, each for five years (Liv. *Per.* 105; Cic. *Att.* 4.9.1; Vell. 2.46.2; Plut. *Pomp.* 52; *Crass.* 15; *Cat. Min.* 43; Dio 39.33–36).

MAMILIUS (not in *RE*)

L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15) Pr. 49

A. ALLIENUS (1.1585) Pr. 49

SEX. PEDUCAEUS (6)

C. FABIUS (cf. 17)

The authors of the *Lex Mamilia Roscia Alliena Peducaea Fabia*<sup>2</sup> (Riccobono, *Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiustin.* 1.138–140, quoted from Lachmann, *Röm. Feldmesser* 1.263). See Rudolph, *Stadt und Staat im römischen Italien* 186ff., esp. 196–198; H. S. Jones, *JRS* 26 (1936) 270f.; L. R. Taylor, *Stud. Presented to A. C. Johnson* pp. 68–78, and above, 109, Tribunes of the Plebs, and note 2. The law apparently dealt with the extension of municipal organization in connection with Caesar's agrarian law and the activities of the land commissioners.

### Quaestors

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Issued coins, perhaps as a Quaestor (Mommsen, *RMW* 640f., no. 288; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.487f.; see Pink, p. 39).

? L. MINUCIUS BASILUS (10) Pr. ~~48~~ 45 cf. p. 304

Legate in Gaul in 53, or possibly 54 (Cic. *QF* 3.1.21; see 53, Legates).

? C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

Ps.–Cic. *In Sall.* 15 (Didius). The date of his quaestorship is probably 55, since he was born in 86 and held the tribunate of the Plebs in 52.

### Interrex

M. VALERIUS MESSALA (NIGER) Pat. (\*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?

*Interrex ter*, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 201—*ILS* 46.

### Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

Governor of Sardinia (Ascon. 18 C), probably Proconsul (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2. 811). Prosecuted for extortion immediately after his return in 54, but

acquitted (Cic. *Scaur.*, *passim*; *QF* 2.15.3; 3.1.11; *Att.* 4.16.6, cf. 15.9; Val. Max. 8.1.10; Ascon. 18–28 C). See 54, Promagistrates.

**Q. ANCHARIUS** (3) Pr. 56

Proconsul in Macedonia (Cic. *Fam.* 13.40), in succession to Piso (Cic. *Pis.* 89). See Daux, *Delphes* 598, no. 10; cf. Pomtow, *Klio* 15 (1918) 70, no. 99.

**Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS** (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (Plut. *Caes.* 21.2), where he faced a rising of the Vaccaeii (Dio 39.54.1–2). See 56, Promagistrates.

**L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS** (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 57, Promagistrates), whence he returned before late summer of this year.<sup>3</sup>

**C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER** Pat. (303)

Proconsul in Asia (cistophori of Ephesus, Pergamum, and Tralles, Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 576, 535, and 660; *B. M. Cat.*, *Mysia* xxx f., *Lydia* cxi and 334; Cic. *Scaur.* 35; cf. Cic. *Att.* 4.15.2, *praetor*, dated July 27, 54).

**P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER** Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 56, Promagistrates), where he continued until the arrival of his successor in 53, and was acclaimed Imperator (Cic. *Fam.* 1.8.7, and 1.9.2, and prescript).

**A. GABINIUS** (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Continued as Proconsul in Syria (see 56, Promagistrates; Cic. *Pis.* 88; *Fam.* 1.9.20; Ascon. 1–2 C). In the spring of 55 he restored the Egyptian King to his throne (Cic. *Att.* 4.10.1, April; *Rab. Post.* 19–21, cf. 30–31; *Pis.* 48–50; Strabo 17.1.11; Liv. *Per.* 105; Val. Max. 9.1, ext. 6; Joseph. *AJ* 14.98–100; *BJ* 1.175–176; Plut. *Ant.* 3.2–6; App. *BC* 2.24; Dio 39.55–58; 42.2.4; and on the garrison he left in Egypt, *Caes. BC* 3.4.4, and 108.5, 110.2; *Bell. Alex.* 3.3; Val. Max. 4.1.15; Senec. *Dial.* 6.14.2; App. *BC* 2.84–85; Dio 42.5.4), and was later after his return in 54 acquitted in the resulting trial for *maiestas* (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.3–4, and 19.1; *QF* 3.1.15 and 24, and 2.1, 4.1, 5.5, and 7.1; App. *BC* 2.24, condemned!; Dio 39.62). He crushed another uprising in Judaea and made war upon the pirates (Joseph. *AJ* 14.101–104; *BJ* 1.176–178). His control of the publicans led to bitter attacks upon him in Rome (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 10–14, in 56; *Pis.* 41; *QF* 2.11.2; 3.2.2; Dio 39.59), and though acquitted of *maiestas* he was condemned for extortion (Cic. *QF* 3.2.1, and 9.1; *Rab. Post.* 8–12, 19–21, 30–35, 38, cf. *Pis.* 49–50; Val. Max. 4.2.4, cf. 8.1, abs. 3; App. *Syr.* 51; *BC* 2.24; Dio 39.61–63; 46.8.1; *Schol. Bob.* 168, 177 Stangl). See E. M. Sanford, *TAPhA* 70 (1939) 64–92.

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in the two Gallic provinces and Illyricum (see 59, Tribunes of the Plebs, Vatinius). In this year he crushed, after probably violating the rights of Legates, the Usipetes and the Tencteri, who had crossed the Rhine into northern Gaul, and bridging the river, made a demonstration in force on the German side (Caes. *BG* 4.1-19; Liv. *Per.* 105; Suet. *Iul.* 25; Plut. *Caes.* 22-23; *Cat. Min.* 51.1-4; *Comp. Nic. et Crass.* 4.3; App. *Celt.* 1.4, and 18; Flor. 1.45.14-15; Dio 39.47-50; Oros. 6.8.23-9.1; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 56, p. 155 Helm); then carried through his first expedition to Britain (Caes. *BG* 4.20-38; Liv. *Per.* 105; Strabo 4.5.2-3; Vell. 2.46.1; Val. Max. 3.2.23; Lucan 2.571-572; Suet. *Iul.* 25; Tac. *Agr.* 13; Plut. *Caes.* 23.2-3; *Comp. Nic. et Crass.* 4.2; Flor. 1.45.16-17; Dio 39.50-53; Eutrop. 6.17.3; Oros. 6.9.2-3).

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius \*1) Pr. 63

See 62-54, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 58.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in charge of the grain supply (see 57, Promagistrates; Dio 39.39.4).

? SEX. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (\*7) Pr. 57

May have remained as Proconsul in Farther Spain until Pompey became governor (see 56, Promagistrates).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AURUNCULEIUS COTTA (6)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 4.22.5, and 38.3).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul (see 58, Legates; Caes. *BG* 4.38.1).

? Q. NUMERIUS RUFUS (5)

A Legate, honored at Lissus (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.759). Probably a Legate under Caesar soon after his tribunate of the Plebs in 57.

? M. PLAETORIUS (CESTIANUS) (16) Pr. 64

Went to Lentulus Spinther in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 1.8.1), perhaps as a Legate.

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 4.22.6).

Q. TITURIUS SABINUS (3)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 4.22.5, and 38.3).

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. bef. 63

Pompey's Legates were sent off to Spain immediately after he received the command, so before the end of 55 (Dio 39.39.4; cf. Vell. 2.48.1; Plut. *Pomp.* 53.1-2; App. *BC* 2.18; see 54, Legates).

### Prefect of Cavalry

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Served under Gabinus in Syria, and actively aided in restoring the Egyptian King (Plut. *Ant.* 3).

### Augurs

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Plut. *Cic.* 36.1. Probably successor of L. Licinius Lucullus; see 56, Augurs, cf. Dio 39.17.

<sup>1</sup> Niccolini (*FTP* 309) considers that the bill to prolong Caesar's command was a *Lex Trebonia*, but Cassius Dio distinguishes clearly between the two bills, and Hirtius in *Caes. BG* 8.53 mentions the *Lex Pompei et Crassi*.

<sup>2</sup> The name of this law shows that it is not identical with Caesar's *Lex Agraria*, despite the identity of certain clauses as quoted by Callistratus in *Dig.* 47.21.3 (Fabricius, *SBAH* 1924-1925, Abh. 1, 11-15; identified by Rudorff, and after him by Mommsen, *Ges. Schr.* 5.200f.). But that same identity indicates a date in the Caesarian period and a connection with his program. Moreover, several of the names mentioned belong to persons who were prominent in this period (see above, on Roscius and Allienus). A date between 59 and 56 is excluded because the names of the Tribunes known in each of these years do not leave room for this group of five. This year on the other hand is appropriate since Pompey and Crassus were in command of the government in Rome, there are vacant places on the list for these Tribunes, and the interval between this year and that of the praetorships of Roscius and Allienus is a normal one. The Fabius who was Tribune this year and a Legate under Caesar thereafter should be distinguished from the Praetor of 57. It is probable that the law was passed to regulate problems that had arisen in the formation of municipalities and the regulation of their land as the commissioners under the *Lex Agraria* of Caesar continued their task. They were probably active through much of this decade, as there was still some land undistributed in 50 (Cael. in *Cic. Fam.* 8.10.4). See Rudolph, *Stadt und Staat im römischen Italien* 186ff., esp. 196-198; rev. by H. S. Jones, *JRS* 26 (1936) 270f.; L. R. Taylor, *Studies Presented to Professor A. C. Johnson* pp. 68-78; on the *Lex Mamilia* of 109, see 109, Tribunes of the Plebs, and note 2.

<sup>3</sup> Cicero's *In Pisonem* was delivered shortly before the games at the dedication of Pompey's theater, at a time when the heat was still intense (*Cic. Pis.* 65; Ascon. 1, and 15-16 C; Val. Max 2.4.6).

54 B.C. A.U.C. 700

## Consuls

L. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (27) Pr. 58

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (297) Pr. 57

*CIL* 12.2.927-929; Cic. *QF* 2.13.3; Caes. *BG* 5.1.1; Ascon. 1, and 18 C; Dio 39, Index, and 60.2; 40, Index, and 1.1; Obseq. 64 (Gneo Domitio Appio Claudio); Chr. 354 (Aenobarbo et Phucro); *Fast. Hyd.* (Achenobarbo et Pulchro), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Claudius, *Schol. Bob.* 152 Stangl. See Degrassi 132, 494f.

Domitius continued in strong opposition to the Triumvirate and their henchmen, against Caesar (Suet. *Nero* 2.2, cf. *Iul.* 24), against Gabinius (Cic. *QF* 2.11.2; Dio 39.60.3-4), and even opposed burial honors for Iulia (Dio 39.64). Claudius became reconciled with Cicero (*Fam.* 1.9.4 and 19; 3.10.8 and 10; *QF* 2.10.1-3; *Scaur.* 31-37), first aided Gabinius by using comitial days to delay the proceedings against him (Cic. *QF* 2.11.3), then attacked him (*QF* 3.2.3; Dio 39.60.3-4), aided Pomptinus at last to obtain his triumph (see Promagistrates), served along with a commission of ten Legates to settle disputes between Interamna and Reate (Varro *RR* 3.2.3; cf. Cic. *Scaur.* 27; *Att.* 4.15.5), and vowed a propylon to Demeter at Eleusis (*CIL* 12.2.775). Both Consuls were involved in the election scandal of this year (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.7, and 17.2; cf. *QF* 3.1.16, and 2.3, and 3.2). Claudius proceeded to his province of Cilicia, probably without the benefit of a *Lex curiata de imperio* (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.4; *Fam.* 1.9.25; *QF* 3.2.3).

## Praetors

? M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (229) Cos. 51

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

? C. ? COSCONIUS (5)

See 53, Promagistrates.

? DOMITIUS<sup>1</sup> (11) Quaestio de vi

Presided over the second prosecution of Caelius Rufus (Cic. *QF* 2.11.2).

? FONTEIUS (not in *RE*)

Perhaps a Pr. Urbanus, since Cicero returned to Rome to the Ludi Apollinares for his sake (*Att.* 4.15.6).

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*20) Quaestio de repetundis

Presided over the trials of Scaurus (Val. Max. 3.6.7; Ascon. 19, and

29 C), and of Gabinius for extortion (Cic. *QF* 3.1.15, cf. 4.1, probably another Cato; *Att.* 4.17.4; see 55, Promagistrates), opposed granting a triumph to Pomptinus (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.4; see Promagistrates), and during the scandals caused by bribery in the elections became the holder of a wager made by the tribunician candidates for their good conduct (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.7; *QF* 2.14.4; Senec. *Epp.* 104.30; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 44.2-7; cf. Plin. *NH* pref. 9).

P. SERVILIUS ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 48, 41

Brought C. Messius into court although he was a Legate of Caesar (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.9), and joined with Cato in opposing a triumph for Pomptinus (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.4; *QF* 3.4.6).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61)

Enabled his old commander Pomptinus to secure his triumph (Dio 39.65.2).

L. AELIUS TUBERO<sup>2</sup> (150)

M. AURELIUS COTTA (109)

M. CONSIDIUS NONIANUS (13)

C. FANNIUS (9)

See Cic. *Sest.* 113-114; *Vat.* 38; *Schol. Bob.* 135 Stangl.

L. POSTUMIUS (see \*50)

P. SESTIUS (6)

VOCONIUS (\*4)

The appearance of the members of this group as Promagistrates in various provinces and commands in 49 after the passage of Pompey's law making mandatory an interval of five years between the city magistracy and the provincial command, suggests that they had held the praetorship by or before 54 B. C. Fannius at least had good prospects of attaining the praetorship when he was referred to in 56 (see above). It is not clear how far the emergency caused exemptions from the law in 49, nor does it appear to have applied to the magistrates in office in 52.

### Praetor or Quaesitor

C. ALFIUS FLAVUS<sup>3</sup> (7)

Presided over the trial of Gabinius for *maiestas* (Cic. *QF* 3.1.24, and 3.3; cf. 3.4.1-2; *Att.* 4.18.1-3), and over that of Plancius for violation of the law of Crassus *de sodaliciis* (Cic. *Planc.* 43 and 104).

## Aediles, Curule

## C.N. PLACIUS (4)

The successful candidate, who was prosecuted by his unsuccessful rival Iuuentius Laterensis under the law of Crassus *de sodaliciis* (Cic. *Planc.*, *passim*, esp. 49; *QF* 3.1.11; *Schol. Bob.* 142 Stangl; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.491f.). See Lübker no. 1.

## A. PLAUTIUS (PLOTIUS) (8) Pr. 51

Cic. *Planc.* 17 and 53; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.490f. See Lübker no. 2.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

## D. LAELIUS (6)

Aided Gabinius when after his conviction for extortion he was treated too contemptuously by C. Memmius (Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 3).

## C. MEMMIUS (9)

Pressed against Gabinius the charge of extortion, on which he was convicted (Cic. *QF* 3.1.15, and 2.1, and 3.2; *Rab. Post.* 7 and 32; Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 3; see 55, Promagistrates). Probably the Memmius who prosecuted Domitius Calvinus for bribery (Cic. *Att.* 4.17.5, cf. 18.3; *QF* 3.2.3, and 3.2).

## Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (23)

Because of the election scandals he continually used *obnuntiatio* to delay the holding of the elections (Cic. *Att.* 4.17.4; *QF* 3.3.2). He was also opposed to granting Pomptinus his triumph (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.4; *QF* 3.4.6).

## TERENTIUS (2)

Vetoed the bill to prosecute the candidates for the consulship who were involved in the bribery scandals by a *tacitum iudicium* (Cic. *Att.* 4.17.3).

## Quaestors

## FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

Ascon. 20, 28 C; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.489f.

## M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)

Served under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24.3, and 46.1, and 47.1).

## ? T. LIGARIUS (5)

Quaestor urbanus. Worked with Cicero in furtherance of Caesar's interests (Cic. *Lig.* 35-36).

? C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO<sup>4</sup> (11)

No title preserved. May have served in this year and until late in 53 or early in 52 under C. Claudius Pulcher in Asia (Cic. *Phil.* 2.4; *Fam.* 2.6.1; cf. *Fam.* 2.1—6).

L. SESTIUS PANSA (10)

Quaestor in Asia (*OGIS* 452), probably Proquaestor early in this year when he opposed the wishes of Magnesia under Sipylus (Cic. *QF* 2.9.2).

Promagistrates

Q. ANCHARIUS (3) Pr. 56

Probably continued this year as Proconsul in Macedonia (see 55, Promagistrates).

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (303) Pr. 56

Proconsul in Asia, his command prorogued into 53 (Cic. *Scaur.* 35; see 55, Promagistrates).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul in Cilicia, and Imperator (Cic. *Fam.* 1.9, prescript).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46—44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in both Gallic provinces and Illyricum (see 55, Consuls, on the Lex Pompeia Licinia). In 54 he carried through his second expedition to Britain (Caes. *BG* 5.1—23; Cic. *Att.* 4.15.10, and 18.5; *QF* 2.13.1—2, and 15.4; 3.1.10 and 13 and 25; 3.3.1; *Fam.* 7.6.2; Strabo 4.5.2—3; Liv. *Per.* 105; Vell. 2.47.1—2; Senec. *Dial.* 6.14.3; Tac. *Agr.* 13; Suet. *Iul.* 25; Plut. *Caes.* 23.3—4, cf. 16.3—4; App. *Celt.* 1.5; 19; Flor. 1.45.18—19; Polyæn. 8.23.5; Dio 40.1—4; Eutrop. 6.17.3; Ruf. Fest. 6; Oros. 6.9.3—10.1). During the autumn and early winter he had to subdue a serious rising in northern Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24—58; Cic. *QF* 3.8.2; *Fam.* 7.10.2; Liv. *Per.* 106; Plut. *Caes.* 24.1—25.1; *Pomp.* 53; Suet. *Iul.* 25; App. *Celt.* 20; Flor. 1.45.7—8; Polyæn. 8.23.6 and 23; Dio 40.4.2—12.1; Oros. 6.10.1—13).

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

Proconsul in Syria under the Lex Trebonia (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Trebonius). Reaching his province after a stormy passage (Joseph. *AJ* 14.104; *BJ* 1.179; Plut. *Crass.* 17; App. *Syr.* 51), he raided Mesopotamian territory (Plut. *Crass.* 17; Flor. 1.46.3; Dio 40.12—13; Ruf. Fest. 17.2; Oros. 6.13.2), and in the course of his preparations for the invasion of Parthia in 53 seized the temple treasures of Hierapolis and of Jerusalem (Joseph. *AJ* 14.105—109; *BJ* 1.179; Plut. *Crass.* 17; Hegesipp. 1.21.2; Oros. 6.13.1).



CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain under the Trebonian law (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Trebonius). He remained in Italy in charge of the grain supply (Dio 39.39.4, and 63.3), and in touch with the increasing anarchy in Rome, to remedy which his friends began to suggest that he be named Dictator (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.3; *QF* 3.8.4; see D.-G. 4.531-533). At the end of the year he lent Caesar a legion he had recruited in Cisalpine Gaul during his consulship in 55 (Caes. *BG* 6.1.2-4; Plut. *Caes.* 25.1).

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius \*1) Pr. 63

With the aid of the Praetor Ser. Galba and the Consul Ap. Claudius, he secured permission to celebrate his triumph for his victory over the Allobroges in 62-61 (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.4; *QF* 3.4.6; Dio 39.65; cf. *Pis.* 58). See Degraffi 84f., 566.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. CURTIUS POSTUMUS (26) Pr. 47 or 46

Cic. *QF* 2.13.3; 3.1.10; cf. *Att.* 9.6.2.

Q. LABERIUS DURUS (6)

Killed in battle in Britain (Caes. *BG* 5.15.5; cf. Oros. 6.9.5, Labienus).

PETRONIUS (84)

Served under Crassus in Syria (see 53, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55, and 49, Legates).

L. AURUNCULEIUS COTTA (6)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul. Killed by the Eburones in the revolt (Caes. *BG* 5.24.5, and 26.1-37.7; Liv. *Per.* 106; Plut. *Caes.* 24.1; Flor. 1.45.8; Dio 40.5-6; Oros. 6.10.1).

C. FABIUS<sup>5</sup> (see 17)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24.2, and 46.5, and 47.3, and 53.3).

? A. HIRTIUS (2)

Served under Caesar in Gaul, perhaps as a Legate, before 52, while Q. Cicero was still there (Cic. *Fam.* 16.27.1-2).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul. Held command in Gaul

during Caesar's expedition to Britain, and held the territory of the Treviri during the uprising (Caes. *BG* 5.8.1, and 11.3-4, and 23.4, and 24.2, and 37.7, and 46.4, and 47.4-5, and 53, and 55-58; Cic. *QF* 3.8.2; Dio 40.11; Oros. 6.10.10-12).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Joined his father in Syria in the winter of 54-53 with 1000 Gallic horse (Plut. *Crass.* 17.4 and 6).

C. MESSIUS (2)

Though appointed a Legate of Caesar on the recommendation of Appius Claudius, he was returned to Rome for trial by edict of the Praetor P. Servilius (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.9).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24.3, and 25.4).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55, and 49, Legates).

? L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15) Pr. 49

Served under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24.2 and 7, and 53.6).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS (93) Pr. 48

Served under Caesar in Gaul. See 55, and 53-49, Legates.

Q. TITURIUS SABINUS (3)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul. Killed in the revolt of the Eburones (Caes. *BG* 5.24.5, and 26.1-37.7, and 39.1, and 53.4; Liv. *Per.* 106; Plut. *Caes.* 24.1; Flor. 1.45.8; Dio 40.5-6; Oros. 6.10.1). See above, on Aurunculeius Cotta.

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul. He shared in the expedition to Britain (Caes. *BG* 5.17.2), and in the autumn was stationed among the Belgae (*BG* 5.24.3), and aided in the relief of Quintus Cicero. See Cic. *QF* 3.1.9.

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Cic. *Att.* 4.14.2; *QF* 2.10.4-5; 2.12-3.9, *passim*; *Fam.* 1.9.21). He shared in the expedition to Britain (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.10, cf. 17.6, and 18.5; *QF* 2.13.2, and 15.1; 3.1.10, and 25; 3.3.1), and went into winter-quarters among the Nervii, where he bravely sustained a severe siege, and probably saved the situation for Caesar in northern Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24.2, 38-52; Cic. *Att.* 4.19.2; *QF* 3.8.2; Liv. *Per.* 106; Plut. *Caes.* 24.2-3; App. *Celt.* 21; Polyæn. 8.23.6; Dio 40.7-10; Oros. 6.10.2-9).

## OCTAVIUS (5)

## VARGUNTEIUS (\*4)

Legates of Crassus in 53 (see 53, Legates). They probably accompanied him to Syria in 54.

## Prefects

## Q. ATRIUS (4)

Prefect to guard Caesar's fleet during his expedition to Britain (Caes. *BG* 5.9.1, and 10.2).

<sup>1</sup> Domitius should probably be distinguished from both the Praetor of 56 (Calvinus) and the Consul of 54 (Ahenobarbus). Münzer (*RE*) points out that there were other Domitii of some prominence in this period (see Ascon. 54 C; Caes. *BC* 2.42.3; *BCH* 18 [1894] 419f.).

<sup>2</sup> On Aelius Tubero, Cotta (perhaps but not certainly referred to in *QF* 3.8.6, where Ms reading Gutta is emended to Cotta, as a possible candidate for the consulship of 52), and Postumius, see Hölzl 66f., Stella Maranca 332; and Wehrmann 68, on Domitius, 71, on Cotta and Tubero, and 72, on Fannius. Nonius Sufenas, Fannius, Voconius, and Sestius are named in Cic. *Att.* 8.15.3, all with imperium in March of 49, and Postumius was in February directed to succeed Furfanius in Sicily (*Att.* 7.15.2). On Postumius, who was temporarily prominent between 51 and 49, see Sall. *Ad Caes.* 2.9.4, now dated with probability by Carlson to 51 B. C. (*Eine Denkschrift an Caesar über den Staat* [Lund, 1936] 12–26).

<sup>3</sup> Mommsen (*Str.* 2.201, note 4) holds that Alfius was not a Praetor, since his title is merely Quaesitor, but Greenidge (*Legal Procedure in Cicero's Day*, 430), holds that he was. The latter seems the more probable conclusion, since he was empowered to issue edicts (Cic. *QF* 3.1.24), and he had previously competed for the praetorship of 56 (Cic. *Sest.* 113–114; *Vat.* 38; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 151 Stangl).

<sup>4</sup> Curio is not specifically called a Quaestor in any text, but the evidence for his age, and the date of his tribunate support the conjecture. He did not return to Rome before the autumn of 53, since Cicero attained the augurate in his absence (Cic. *Phil.* 2.4).

<sup>5</sup> In Caes. *BG* 5.53.6 the Mss readings vary between *quaestore* and *legato*, and in 25.5 the plural *quaestoribus* might favor that title. But against it is the probability that he was one of the Tribunes who carried the Lex Mamilia Roscia Peducaea Aliena Fabia (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs).

53 B.C.      A.U.C. 701

## Consuls

CN. DOMITIUS M. f. M. n. CALVINUS (43, cf. 11) Cos. 40, Pr. 56

M. VALERIUS – f. – n. MESSALLA RUFUS Pat. (\* 77) Pr. 62?

*CIL* 12.2.930, cf. 944, 2663c; Cic. *QF* 3.8.3; Ascon. 48 C; Plut. *Pomp.* 54.3; Dio 40, Index, and 17.1; Chr. 354 (Carvino et Messalla); *Fast.*

*Hyd.* (Balbino et Messala), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.9.14. See Degrassi 132, 494f.; and on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 53, no. 60.

Their election delayed by the scandals of 54 (see 54, Consuls) and the subsequent disorders, they finally entered office in July (Plut. *Pomp.* 54.2-3; Dio 40.45.1; cf. Cic. *QF* 3.8.3-4, and 9.2-5; *Fam.* 2.5.2; App. *BC* 3.19). Their attempts in turn to hold the elections for 52 were frustrated by the rowdiness of the consular candidates Milo and Plautius Hypsaëus and the praetorian candidate Clodius (Cic. *Aer. Alien. Mil.* fr. 7, and *Schol. Bob.* 172 Stangl; Dio 40.46.2-3; cf. Cic. *Mil. passim*, esp. 24ff.; Ascon. 30-31 C).

### Praetors

L. AEMILIUS (LEPIDUS) PAULLUS Pat. (81) Cos. 50  
Cic. *Mil.* 24.

? P. ATTIVS VARUS (32)

Had governed Africa a few years before 49 B. C. (Caes. *BC* 1.31.2, *ex praetura eam provinciam obtinuerat*). This is the latest possible date before the praetorship and governorship of Considius Longus.

? C. CLAUDIVS MARCELLVS (216) Cos. 50

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

? Q. MINUCIVS THERMVS (67)

See 52, Promagistrates.

### Aediles, Curule

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDVS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Since all known Interreges had held curule office, Seidel (*FA* 70) suggests that Lepidus had held the curule aedileship before 52.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. COELIVS VINICIVS (27) Pr. 48?

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.781. Together with Hirrus he proposed that Pompey be made Dictator, but failed to carry it (Cael., in Cic. *Fam.* 8.4.3; Plut. *Pomp.* 54.2-3; cf. Cic. *QF* 3.4.1, and 8.4, and 9.3; Dio 40.45, cf. 17.1; Obseq. 63).

P. LICINIUS CRASSVS DIVES IUNIVS (75)

Cicero dissuaded him from joining Hirrus in proposing a dictatorship for Pompey (Cic. *QF* 3.8.4; see above, Coelius Vinicianus).

## C. LUCILIUS HIRBUS (25)

See above, on Coelius Vinicianus.

## Quaestors

## C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Served under Crassus in Syria as Quaestor in this year (Vell. 2.46.4, *tum quaestore*; Dio 40.25.4). He escaped from Carrhae, gathered the scattered survivors, and organized the defence of Syria (Vell. 2.46.4; Joseph. *AJ* 14.119; Plut. *Crass.* 20—29; Dio 40.25.4—5; Eutrop. 6.18.2; Oros. 6.13.5; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 11.35).

## M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

Refused to serve under Caesar in Gaul, and accompanied his father-in-law Appius Claudius Pulcher to Cilicia (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.3—4).

## Interreges

## Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2663c, dated Ides of June; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 7.11.1. See Münzer, *Hermes* 71 (1936) 222ff., on the opening of the office to a plebeian by adoption.

## M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (NIGER) Pat. (\*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77, *interrex ter*. One of the three occasions must have occurred this year.

## Promagistrates

## C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (303) Pr. 56

Proconsul in Asia (see 55, and 54, Promagistrates).

## AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57.

Proconsul in Cilicia (cistophori of Laodiceia and of Apameia, Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 678, and 666; *B. M. Catalogues*, *Phrygia* lxxv and 281f., xxxiii and 72f.). Acclaimed Imperator (coins, see above; Cic. *Fam.* 3.1, and 2). He was a harsh and rapacious governor (Cic. *Fam.* 3.8; 15.4.2; *Att.* 6.1.2 and 6, and 2.8), and upon his return was prosecuted unsuccessfully for extortion (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.1—3; *Fam.* 3.10, and 11.2, and 12; *Att.* 6.2.10; *Brut.* 230, 324; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.4).

## P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul and Imperator (see 54, Promagistrates), he returned to Rome, and remained *cum imperio* while waiting to celebrate his triumph (see 51, Promagistrates).

C. COSCONIUS C. f.<sup>1</sup> (5) Pr. 54?

Proconsul in Macedonia.

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in the two Gallic provinces and Illyricum under the Lex Pompeia Licinia (see 55, Consuls). During 53 Caesar was occupied in crushing the revolt in northern Gaul, particularly among the Treviri and the Eburones, and made a second demonstration in force across the Rhine (Caes. *BG* 6; 8.24.4, and 25.1; Liv. *Per.* 107; Flor. 1.45.14-15; 2.30.2; Dio 40.17.2, and 31.2-32.5; Oros. 6.10.12-21; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 7.13.2; and fr. in Charisius, *GLK* 1.126).

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

Proconsul in Syria under the Lex Trebonia (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs). His invasion of Parthia ended in disaster at Carrhae on June 9, with the loss of nearly all his army and his own life (Plut. *Crass.* 18-33; *Comp. Nic. et Crass.* 4-5; Dio 40.17-27; cf. Cic. *Div.* 1.29; 2.22 and 84; Caes. *BC* 3.31.3; Dion. Hal. 2.6.4; Liv. *Per.* 106; Nic. Dam. in Athen. 6.252D, *FGrH* 2A.378; Prop. 2.10.14; 3.4.9; 4.6.83; Hor. *Odes* 3.5.5-12; Ovid *Fasti* 5.583-684; 6.465-469, on the date; Strabo 16.1.23 and 28; Vell. 2.46.3-4, and 82.2, and 119.1; Val. Max. 1.6.11; 6.9.9; Senec. Rhet. *Contr.* 2.1.7, and 5.7; Lucan 2.553; Plin. *NH* 2.147; 5.86; 6.47; Joseph. *AJ* 14.119; *BJ* 1.179; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.13; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Plut. *Pomp.* 53.5-6; Flor. 1.46.6-10; 2.13.13, and 20.1 and 4, and 34; App. *Syr.* 51; *BC* 2.18; 5.10; Iustin 42.4.4; Polyaen. 7.41; Obseq. 64; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 56, p. 155 Helm, who mistakenly asserts that Crassus was captured; Sid. Apoll. 2.454f.; 7.100; 9.251; Oros. 6.13.2-5; Zosim. 3.32.3; Zonar. 10.7).

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)

Continued to serve under Caesar in early 53 in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 6.6.1; see 54, Quaestors).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul of both Spanish provinces under the Lex Trebonia (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Trebonius; Caes. *BG* 6.1.2; *BC* 1.85.9; Oros. 6.10.13). Probably also remained in charge of the grain supply.

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

With C. Claudius Pulcher in Asia (Cic. *Phil.* 2.4; *Fam.* 2.1-6). See 54, Quaestors.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

PETRONIUS (84)

Served under Crassus in Syria and fell defending him (Plut. *Crass.* 30-31; Polyaen. 7.41).

## Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Legate of Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55 and 49, Legates).

C. ANTISTHIUS REGINUS (39)

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 6.1.1).

C. FABIVS (cf. 17)

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 6.6.1).

Q. FABIVS VERGILIANVS (154)

Legate of Ap. Claudius Pulcher in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.3.1-2, and 4.1).

M. IUNIUS SILANVS (171)

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 6.1.1).

T. LABIENVS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul; active this year in reducing the Treviri and the Menapii to submission (Caes. *BG* 6.5.6, and 33; Dio 40.31; Oros. 6.10.16).

P. LICINIUS CRASSVS (63)

Served with his father against the Parthians and fell in battle near Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 23.4-5; 25-26; Dio 40.21.2-22.1; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 281-282; *Div.* 2.22; *Fam.* 13.16; Liv. *Per.* 106; Ovid *Fasti* 5.583-584; 6.465-469; *Ars Amat.* 1.179; Prop. 2.10.14; 3.4.9; Val. Max. 1.6.11; Plut. *Pomp.* 55.1, and 74.3; App. *BC* 2.18; Flor. 1.46.10; Justin 42.4.4; Dio 41.55.3; Sid. Apoll. *Carm.* 2.454f.; 7.100; 9.251; Eutrop. 6.18.1; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 56, p. 155 Helm; Oros. 6.13.3).

? (MARCIVS) CENSORINVS (42, cf. 43)

A senator who fell with the younger Crassus at Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 25.3 and 12).

? MEGABOCCHVS (1)

Served and fell with the younger Crassus at Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 25.3 and 12; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.7.3).

L. MINUCIVS BASILVS (38) Pr. 45

A cavalry commander, probably a Legate, under Caesar in Gaul (*BG* 6.29-30).

? Q. MUCIVS SCAEVOLA (23)

On the staff, probably a Legate, of Ap. Claudius Pulcher in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.5.5).

L. MUNATIVS PLANCVS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 54, 52, and 51, Legates).

## OCTAVIUS (5)

Legate under Crassus at Carrhae, who fell protecting his commander from capture (Plut. *Crass.* 27.5, 27—31; Polyæn. 7.41).

## ? M. OCTAVIUS CN. f. (33)

On the staff of Ap. Claudius Pulcher in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.4.1).

## M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legate of Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55 and 49, Legates).

## T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. bef. 44

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 6.1.1).

## P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 55 and 52, Legates).

## C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul, with special command against the Eburones (Caes. *BG* 6.33).

## Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under Caesar in Gaul. The camp at Aduatuca which was under his command was endangered when his failure to obey orders led to an attack by the Sugambri from across the Rhine (Caes. *BG* 6.32.7, and 35—42; Cic. *Epp.* fr. in *GLK* 1.126; cf. Dio 40.32.4—5).

## ? C. (VALERIUS) FLACCUS L. f. (\*91)

On the staff of Appius Claudius in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.4.1, and 11.3).

## VARGUNTEIUS (\*4)

A Legate under Crassus who fell in battle near Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 28.1—2; Oros. 6.13.3). See Lübker no. 2.

## Prefects

## ? COPONIUS (3 and 9)

In command of the Roman garrison in the town of Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 27.7—8).

## ? EGNATIUS (5)

In command of a body of 300 cavalry which escaped from Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 27.6—8).

## ? C. TREBONIUS (7)

A Roman knight, in command of a vexillum of the legion under Quintus Cicero (Caes. *BG* 6.40.4; see Legates, on Q. Cicero).

## C. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (\*8)

Placed in charge of the guard at the bridge over the Rhine (Caes. *BG* 6.24.4). See Lübker no. 2.



## Pontifices

Ca. 60–53: C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80

Cic. *Fam.* 2.2, and 6; see 57, Pontifices.

Successor: see 52, Pontifices.

Ca. 60–53: M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

If he, and not his son, was a member of the college of Pontifices (see 57, Pontifices), his place became vacant in 53. See above, Pro-magistrates.

## Augurs

Ca. 56–53: P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Died this year at Carrhae (see above, Legates).

Successor: M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Nominated by Pompey and Hortensius and elected, probably in 53 (Cic. *Fam.* 15.4.13; 6.6.7; cf. *Phil.* 2.4, and *Att.* 10.8a.1, on his rivalry with Antony; *Fam.* 8.3.1, and 2.15.1, on that with Hirrus; *Leg.* 2.31; *Brut.* 1; Plut. *Cic.* 36.1), before Curio's return from Asia (*Phil.* 2.4) and Antony's departure for Gaul (see 52, Quaestors).

<sup>1</sup> A broken inscription, found in Athens (*Arch. Dell.* 1889, 133, no. 13) records honors for a Proconsul whose name and title appear as Γάτο[ν 2 or 3 letters] κώνιον Γάτου ὄν ἀνθύπατον. The inscription has been variously dated, but recently Broneer (*AJA* 36 [1932] 394f.) has with great probability placed it in the middle of the first century B. C. Lolling in the original publication supplied the name Paconius. Broneer associates it with a certain C. Horconius or Orconius, who was honored at Delphi, but without titles, in an inscription of this general period (Colin, *Fouilles de Delphes* 3.4, p. 70, no. 46). Both these names and others suggested by Broneer, such as Holconius (*loc. cit.*), suffer from the objection that no persons of these names were at all prominent in office under the Roman Republic, so far as we know, or were likely to have advanced as far as the pro-consulate of Macedonia. I wish to suggest the name of C. Cosconius, who was an Aedile of the Plebs in 57 and belonged to a praetorian family (see Index). The normal course of his career would have brought him to the praetorship about 54 and made him eligible for a provincial command about 53, precisely the year in this period in which there is a gap in the known list of governors of Macedonia. Probably the praetorius who was killed by Caesar's mutinous troops in 47 (see 48, Praetors).

52 B.C.      A.U.C. 702

## Consuls

CN. POMPEIUS CN. f. SEX. n. MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55

*CIL* 12.2.769, 931–933; Gell. 10.1.7–9; Dio 40, Index; Chr. 354

(Magno III solo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pompeio III et Metello Scipione); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πομπηίου τὸ β' καὶ Μετέλλου); Cassiod. See Degrassi 132, 496f.

Because of the violence which attended the candidacy of Milo, Metellus Scipio, and Hypsaeus for the consulship, and of Clodius for the praetorship, the murder of the latter on January 18 by Milo's followers in a brawl at Bovillae, and the subsequent disorder in Rome, the factions of Pompey and of Cato together with many moderates united to elect Pompey sole Consul, and secured his entrance into office *V a. d. Kal. Mart.* in the intercalary month (Ascon. 30—36 C; Plut. *Pomp.* 54; Dio 40.45—50; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 1.18; *Att.* 7.1.4; 8.3.3; Liv. *Per.* 107; Vell. 2.47.3; Val. Max. 6.2.11; 8.15.8; Plin. *NH* 15.3; 33.14; 34.139; Tac. *Ann.* 3.28; Suet. *Iul.* 26.1; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 47—48; *Caes.* 28.4—5; App. *BC* 2.20—25; Zonar. 10.7). He secured new legislation against violence and bribery, and reformed court procedure with measures designed to expedite actions, limit speeches, and increase penalties, including, 1. a Lex de vi, with special reference to the murder of Clodius and the subsequent rioting (Cic. *Mil.* 15 and 70 and 79; Ascon. 36 C; App. *BC* 2.23; *Schol. Bob.* 112 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 323 Stangl); 2. a Lex de ambitu, so drawn as to permit examination of past acts as far as 70 B. C. (Cic. *Att.* 13.49.1; 10.4.8; Ascon. 36 C; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 48.3; Tac. *Dial.* 38; App. *BC* 2.23—24). There followed the trial and conviction of Milo, and of many other persons who had been involved. Later, after the passage of the law of the Ten Tribunes (see Tribunes of the Plebs), he secured passage of a law to compel candidates for office to make their announcement in person in Rome (Dio 40.56; Suet. *Iul.* 28.3; Flor. 2.13.16—17; cf. Cic. *Att.* 7.1.4, and 3.4; 8.3.3; *Fam.* 6.6.5; *Phil.* 2.24; *Caes. BC* 1.32; 3.82). He also enacted into law a senatorial resolution of the previous year that an interval of five years should elapse between a city magistracy and a provincial command (Dio 40.56.1, cf. 30.1, and 46.2; *Caes. BC* 1.85.9). He secured the election of Metellus Scipio, by then his father-in-law, as his colleague for the last five months of the year. His command in Spain was pro-rogued (see Promagistrates). See D.—G. 4.534—536.

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Pr. 55?

*CIL* 12.2.933, *Id. Sept.*; Val. Max. 9.1.8; Dio 40, Index; *Fast. Hyd.* (see above), *Chr. Pasc.* (see above); Cassiod. As a candidate for the consulship he was involved in the election disorders and was prosecuted, but Pompey married his daughter, and used his influence to win acquittal (Ascon. 30—31, 33—34, 43 C; Plut. *Pomp.* 55; *Cat. Min.* 47—48; App. *BC* 2.24; Dio 40.51, and 53; cf. Liv. *Per.* 107; Vell. 2.54.2; Val. Max. 9.5.3; *Schol. Bob.* 116, 161 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 322

Stangl); and eventually had him elected his colleague for the final months of the year (Plut. *Pomp.* 55; App. *BC* 2.25; Dio 40.51). He carried a law restoring to the Censors the powers that had been removed by the Clodian law of 58 (Dio 40.57).

### Prætors

? C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (217) Cos. 49

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

? M. NONIUS SUFENAS<sup>1</sup> (52)

See 51, Promagistrates.

? P. SILIUS (8)

See 51, Promagistrates.

CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5)

See 51, Promagistrates.

### Aediles

? M. AUFIDIUS LURCO (25, cf. 27)

Willems (1.491) suggests that Favonius' colleague was Aufidius Lurco (he emends ΔΟΥΡΙΩΝ in Mss of Plut. *Cat. Min.* 46.4 to ΔΟΥΡΚΩΝ).

M. FAVONIUS<sup>2</sup> (1) Pr. 49

Plut. *Cat. Min.* 46; Dio 40.45.3.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. CAELIUS RUFUS (35) Pr. 48

Supported Milo (Cic. *Mil.* 91; *Brut.* 273; *Att.* 7.1.4; Ascon. 33–37 C; App. *BC* 2.22), and joined Cicero in the defence of M. Saufeius (Ascon. 55 C).

Q. ? MANILIUS CUMANUS (24)

He joined Caelius in restoring to Milo a slave who was being kept as a witness at the home of a Triumvir Capitalis (Ascon. 37 C).

T. MUNATIUS PLANCUS BYRSA (32)

A supporter of Clodius who was prominent in the disorders after his murder (Ascon. 31–52 C, *passim*; App. *BC* 2.21; Dio 40.49; cf. Cic. *Mil.* 12–13 and 47 and 90–91; *Fam.* 7.2.2–3; *Att.* 6.1.10; *Schol. Bob.* 115 Stangl). Immediately after his year in office Cicero prosecuted him under the law of Pompey *de vi* and sent him into exile (Cic. *Fam.* 7.2.2–3; *Phil.* 6.10; 13.27; Plut. *Pomp.* 55.5; *Cat. Min.* 48.4–5; Dio 40.55; cf. Val. Max. 6.2.5).

## Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (\*9)

A supporter of Clodius, who was prominent in the disorders after his death (Ascon. 32–52 C, *passim*; Dio 40.45, and 49; cf. Cic. *Mil.* 45 and 47 and 90–91). Immediately after his year of office Caelius prosecuted him and sent him into exile (Val. Max. 4.2.7; Dio 40.55; cf. Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.1.4). See D.–G. 4.319f., no. 7.

## C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

Opposed Milo, and supported his colleagues Plancus and Rufus (Ascon. 37, 44–45, and 49 C).

All ten Tribunes joined together to pass a law permitting Caesar to be a candidate for the consulship in absence (Caes. *BC* 1.32.3, cf. 9.2; Cic. *Att.* 7.1.4, and 3.4, and 6.2; *Fam.* 6.6.5; 8.3.3; 16.12.3; *Phil.* 2.24; Liv. *Per.* 107; Suet. *Iul.* 26, and 28; Plut. *Pomp.* 56; App. *BC* 2.25; Flor. 2.13.16; Dio 40.51.2).

## Quaestors

## ? L. ATEIUS CAPITO (9) Pr. —

See 51, Addendum.

## M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Chosen without the lot, he served under Caesar in Gaul (Cic. *Att.* 6.6.4; 7.8.5; *Fam.* 2.15.4; *Phil.* 2.49–50 and 71; Dio 45.40.3, in Spain; cf. Caes. *BG* 7.31.6, a Legate; 8.2.1, a Quaestor). He did not leave for Gaul until after Milo's trial in April (Ascon. 41 C).

## L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (75)

Quaestor in Sicily (*IGRP* 1.501; see *CIL* 10.7258, and commentary). See 49, Tribunes of the Plebs.

## Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS (70)

Chosen, not allotted, he served under Pompey in Spain (Cic. *Att.* 6.6.4; *Fam.* 2.15.4; *Bell. Alex.* 48.1; 50.1; Dio 41.24.2).

## M. EPIIUS (2)

See 51, Addendum.

## Interreges

## M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

First Interrex. Besieged in his house for five days by Clodian gangs (Cic. *Mil.* 13; Ascon. 33, 36, 43 C; *Schol. Bob.* 116 Stangl).

## SER. SULPICIUS (RUFUS) Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

The Interrex who presided over the election of Pompey as sole Consul (Ascon. 36 C; Plut. *Pomp.* 54.5).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (NIGER) Pat. (\*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?

*CIL* 12.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77—*ILS* 46; cf. Ascon. 33–34 C. This year almost certainly provided the third occasion for his service as Interrex.

### Quaesitores

1. CONSIDIUS<sup>3</sup> (2, cf. 12 and 13)

Presided over the trial of Saufeius under the Lex Plautia *de vi* (Ascon. 55 C).

2. L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58

Presided over the trial of Milo under the Lex Pompeia *de vi* (Ascon. 38 C; *Schol. Bob.* 119 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Mil.* 22).

3. L. FABIUS (22)

Presided over the conviction in absence of Milo under a law (the Plautian?) *de vi* (Ascon. 54 C; cf. 55 C, on Saufeius).

4. M. FAVONIUS (1) Pr. 49

Presided over the conviction of Milo, presumably in absence, under the Lex Licinia *de sodaliciis* (Ascon. 54 C).

5. A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (76) Pr. 70

Presided over the choice of prosecutor and the conviction of Milo *de ambitu* (Ascon. 39 and 54 C).

### Promagistrates

? P. ATTIVS VARUS (32)

Governor of Africa a few years before 49 B. C. (Caes. *BC* 1.31.2; see 53, Praetors). This the latest possible date.

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Proquaestor in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 15.14, Prescript). In 52 he crushed an insurrection in Judaea (Joseph. *AJ* 14.119–122; *BJ* 1.180–182), and continued to organize his defense of the province against the Parthians.

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 53, Promagistrates).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul and Imperator (see 56–53, Promagistrates).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in both Gallic Provinces and Illyricum under the Lex Pompeia Licinia (see 55, Consuls). He was fully engaged this year in

suppressing the great Gallic revolt under Vercingetorix (Caes. *BG* 7; Liv. *Per.* 107–108; Plut. *Caes.* 25–27; Flor. 1.45.20–26; Dio 40.33–41; Oros. 6.11.1–11; cf. Diod. 4.19.2; Strabo 4.2.3; Vell. 2.47.1; Polyæn. 8.23.9–11). See Tribunes of the Plebs, on the law permitting him to be a candidate in absence.

? Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67) Pr. 53 or by 58?

Propraetor in Asia, certainly in 51 (Cic. *Fam.* 13.53–56), but probably in 52 since he returned to Rome in 50.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Continued as Proconsul of both Spanish provinces under the Lex Trebonia but his command was extended for another five years (Plut. *Caes.* 28.5; *Pomp.* 55.7, four years; App. *BC* 2.24; Dio 40.56.2, five years).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. ARISTIUS (1)

Served under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.42.5, and 43.1).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Probably continued under Pompey in Spain (see 55, and 49, Legates).

C. ANTISTHIUS REGINUS (39)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.83.3, and 90.6).

? M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

See Quaestors. Termed Legate in Caes. *BG* 7.81.6.

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.83.3, and 90.6).

C. FABIUS (cf. 17)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.40.3, 41.2, 87.1, and 90.5).

Q. FABIUS VERGILIANUS (154)

Legate under Ap. Claudius in Cilicia (see 53, Legates).

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

Legate of Caesar in Gaul, in charge of the Narbonese province (Caes. *BG* 7.65.1).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul. In this year he performed particularly important service against the tribes of the Seine valley (Caes. *BG* 7.34.2, and 56–62, and 86–87, and 90.4; Dio 40.38.4).

L. MINUCIUS BASILUS (38) Pr. 45

Served under Caesar in Gaul, probably as a Legate (Caes. *BG* 7.90.5).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 54, and 49, Legates).

P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS (3) Pr. 58

Legate, possibly in Asia (Cic. *Tim.* 2). See 51, Legates.

? M. OCTAVIUS (33)

On the staff of Appius Claudius in Cilicia (see 53, Legates).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (see 55, and 49, Legates).

M. SEMPRONIUS RUTILUS (82)

Served under Caesar in Gaul, probably as a Legate, attached to the command of Labienus (Caes. *BG* 7.90.4).

T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. before 44

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.49.1, and 51.2, and 90.6; cf. 8.11.1).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.90.7).

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.11.2, and 81.6).

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.90.7; Cic. *Mil.* 102; *Schol. Bob.* 124 Stangl).

? C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*91)

On the staff of Appius Claudius in Cilicia (see 52, Legates).

? C. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (\*8)

See 53, Prefects, and 51-48, Legates.

### Prefects

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Cos. Desig. 42, Pr. 48

Served under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.9.2, and 87.1).

M. SCAPTIUS (1)

Appointed by Appius Claudius in Cilicia as Prefect of cavalry in order to collect debts owing to Brutus by Salamis of Cyprus (Cic. *Att.* 5.21.10; 6.1.6, and 2.8, and 3.5).

? C. VOLUSENUS QUADRATUS (Volusienus\*2)

Sent to put Commius the Atrebatian to death (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.23.4-6). See 51, Prefects.

## Pontifices

## C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

Elected, probably in 52 and certainly by 51, in succession to his father (see 53, Pontifices; Cic. *Fam.* 2.7.3, Dec. 51; Dio 40.62.1–2; cf. Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.5).

<sup>1</sup> M. Nonius Sufenas was governor of an eastern province in Feb. 50 (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13) and very probably in 51. As he held the quaestorship in 62 and the tribunate of the Plebs in 56, Pompey's law establishing an interval of five years between city magistracy and provincial command can hardly have been applied to him. In fact, it may not have been applied to the magistrates of 52 at all. Accordingly I suggest 52 as the year of his praetorship and 51 and 50 for his promagistracy.

<sup>2</sup> Plutarch (*Cat. Min.* 46–47) appears to place Favonius' aedileship before the electoral violence of late 53 and early 52, but also associates his games with those of Curio (whom he terms a colleague), who was absent from Rome in 53 and gave his games in honor of his father in 52 (Cic. *Fam.* 2.3; Plin. *NH* 36.116–120). Curio was not then an Aedile but was preparing for his candidacy for the aedileship of 50. Dio places Favonius' aedileship during the tribunate of Pompeius Rufus, which is dated in 52 (see Tribunes of the Plebs). Favonius was an unsuccessful candidate for the praetorship of 50 (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.9.5).

<sup>3</sup> Since Considius presided over a trial organized under one of the older laws he may be one of the Praetors of this year (Mommsen, *Strafrecht* 208, note 1), though it is not certain how regularly Praetors conducted trials under the Lex Plautia *de vi*. If Pompey's law regarding provincial commands applied to the magistrates of 52 it becomes difficult to identify Considius with either C. Considius Longus (*RE* no. 11), who was governor of Africa in or before 51 (see 51, Promagistrates), or M. Considius Nonianus (*RE* no. 13), who was assigned Cisalpine Gaul in succession to Caesar in 49. If he was not a Praetor of this year either of the above persons might have served. Mommsen wished to identify him with C. Considius Nonianus who issued coins in 54 (*RE* no. 12; 62 B. C., Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.473f.), Willems (1.512) with M. Considius Nonianus.

51 B.C. A.U.C. 703

## Consuls

SER. SULPICIUS Q. f. – n. RUFUS Pat. (95) Pr. 65

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (229) Pr. 54?

*CIL* 12.2.770, 934; Cic. *Att.* 5.21.9; Cael. in *Fam.* 8.8.5, and 10.3; Cic. *Fam.* 12.15.2; Sall. *Hist.* 1.11 M; Liv. *Per.* 108; Dio 40, Index, and 30.3, and 58.3; Chr. 354 (Rufo et Marcello), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Sulpicius, Cic. *Fam.* 3.3.1; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 49.2; Ammian. Marc. 15.12.6; and on Marcellus, Cic. *Fam.* 4.7.2; 15.9; Eutrop. 6.19.2; and cf. O. Broneer, *AJA* 36 (1932) 395–397. See Degraffi 132, 496f.



The strongly anti-Caesarian attitude of Marcellus who attempted to raise the question of a successor to Caesar in Gaul was opposed both by his colleague and by Pompey (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.1.2, and 2.2, and 5.3; Cic. *Fam.* 4.1.1, and 2.3, and 3.1, and 9.2; *Att.* 8.3.3; Suet. *Iul.* 28—29; App. *BC* 2.25—26; Plut. *Caes.* 29; Dio 40.59.1; Eutrop. 6.19.2, and Oros. 6.15.1, who confuse the Marcelli of 51 and 50). Marcellus even went the length of scourging a citizen of Novum Comum, to show that he did not recognize Caesar's claim that they were citizens (Cic. *Att.* 5.2.3, and 11.2; Plut. *Caes.* 29.1; App. *BC* 2.26; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 28).

### Praetors

M. IUVENTIUS LATERENSIS (16) Quaestio de repetundis  
Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.2.

A. PLAUTIUS (8) Pr. Urbanus  
Cic. *Att.* 5.15.1; cf. *Fam.* 13.29.4. See Lübker no. 3.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

C. CAELIUS (7)  
Vetoed an anti-Caesarian resolution of the Senate (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.6—8).

P. CORNELIUS (44)  
Vetoed an anti-Caesarian resolution of the Senate (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.6).

C. VIBIUS Pansa (CAETRONIANUS)<sup>1</sup> (\*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48  
Vetoed several anti-Caesarian resolutions of the Senate (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.6—8). See Lübker no. 6.

L. VINICIUS (\*2) Cos. Suff. 33  
Vetoed an anti-Caesarian resolution of the Senate (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.6). See Lübker no. 1; *PIR* 3.435.

### Quaestors

C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44  
One of the three brothers of whom Marcus was Quaestor in 52 and Lucius in 50 (see Cic. *Fam.* 2.18.2—3).

? T. FURFANIUS POSTUMUS (1)  
Quaestor in Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2; see 50, and 46, Promagistrates; and on the name, *Fam.* 6.8.3).

**(FURIUS) CRASSIPES (54)**

Served under Silius in Bithynia and Pontus (Cic. *Fam.* 13.9).

**L. MESCINIUS RUFUS (2)**

Served under Cicero in Cilicia, 51–50 B. C. (Cic. *Att.* 5.11.4; 6.3.1, and 4.1, and 7.2; *Fam.* 5.19–21; 2.17.4; 13.26.1; 16.4.3).

**† CANINI SALLUSTIUS<sup>2</sup> (2A.1913 and 1919)**

Served as a Proquaestor in 50 under Bibulus in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 2.17). In *RE* he is identified, probably erroneously, with Sallust the historian.

### Promagistrates

**M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31**

Continued to serve under Caesar in Gaul (Hirtius in Caes. *BG* 8.2.1, *quaestorem*, and 24.2; see 52, Quaestors).

**M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (28) Cos. 59, Pr. 62**

Proconsul in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 15.3.2), where he arrived late in the year after Cassius (see below) had already turned back a Parthian invasion at Antioch (Cic. *Att.* 5.16.4, and 18.1, and 20.4, and 21.2; *Fam.* 2.10.2; 15.1.1, and 3.2, and 4.7–8; *Phil.* 11.34–35; *Liv. Per.* 108; *App. Syr.* 51; *BC* 5.10; *Dio* 40.30.1).

**C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44**

Proquaestor in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 15.14). He led the Parthian invaders into an ambush near Antioch and repulsed them with serious losses (Cic. *Att.* 5.20.3, and 21.2; *Fam.* 15.14.3, cf. 4.7; *Vell.* 2.46.4; *Frontin. Str.* 2.5.35; *Iustin* 42.4.5; *Dio* 40.28–29; cf. Cic. *Att.* 5.18.1; *Fam.* 2.10.2; 15.1.2, and 2.2–3; *Phil.* 11.35; *Cael.* in Cic. *Fam.* 8.10.2; *Liv. Per.* 108; *Ruf. Fest.* 17.4; *Eutrop.* 6.18.2; *Oros.* 6.13.5).

**AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57**

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 53, Proconsuls). He finally left Cilicia in August (Cic. *Att.* 5.16.4, and 17.6; *Fam.* 3.2–6, esp. 7.4–5), and though as Imperator he claimed a triumph he gave up his imperium (late in 51 or early in 50), when threatened with a prosecution for extortion (Cic. *Fam.* 3.9.2; *Att.* 6.2.10; *Cael.* in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.1–3).

**C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS (11) Pr. bef. 57? or 52?**

Governor of Africa in 50 and probably in 51 (see 50, Promagistrates).

**P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60**

Proconsul and Imperator; celebrated his triumph from Cilicia in the latter part of 51 (Cic. *Att.* 5.21.4). See Degrassi 566.

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46—44, Pr. 62

Proconsul and Imperator in the two Gallic provinces and Illyricum under the Lex Pompeia Licinia (see 55, Consuls). In this year he completed his pacification of Gaul, after special action against the Bellovaci and Uxellodunum, and proceeded to complete his final administrative arrangements (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.1—48; Liv. *Per.* 108; Suet. *Iul.* 25; Dio 40.42—43; Oros. 6.11.12—30; cf. Cael. in *Fam.* 8.1.4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.13.11). See Consuls, Marcellus, on the question of the successor to his province.

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67) Pr. bef. 57? or 53?

Propraetor (Cic. *Fam.* 13.53, and 55, and 56) in Asia. See also Cic. *Att.* 5.13.2, and 20.10, and 21.14.

M. NONIUS (SUFENAS) (52) Pr. 52?

Governor of a province in the East (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13, Feb. 20, 50; cf. 8.15.3), probably Crete and Cyrene or Macedonia.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in both Spanish provinces (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs, and 52, Promagistrates). He continued to govern by Legates while remaining in Italy (Cic. *Att.* 5.11.3; *Fam.* 3.8.10, cf. Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.4.4, and 8.9; Caes. *BC* 1.85.8—9; Dio 40.59.2).

P. SILIUS (8) Pr. bef. 57? or 52?

Propraetor (Cic. *Fam.* 13.61, and 62, and 64, and 65; cf. *Att.* 6.1.13, Feb. 20, 50; 7.1.8) in Bithynia and Pontus.

CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5) Pr. bef. 57? or 52?

Governor of a province in the East (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13, Feb. 20, 50; cf. 7.1.8). See above on Nonius.

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul (Cic. *Fam.* 3.2; 2.8 and 9; 15.1 and 2, prescripts) in Cilicia (Cic. *Att.* 5.1—20; *Fam.* 2.7—10; 3.1—6, and 8; 7.32; 8.1—10; 13.9, 53, 55, 56, 61, 62, 64, 65; 15.1—4, 7—9, 12, and 14; *Phil.* 11.34; *Div.* 1.2; Plut. *Cic.* 36), and was acclaimed Imperator in October after a victory over tribesmen of the Amanus (Cic. *Att.* 5.20.3; *Fam.* 2.7, and 10, prescripts; 15.4, and 14, prescripts; *Phil.* 11.34; Plut. *Cic.* 36.4; *procos. imp.* on cistophori of Apameia and Laodiceia, Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 666 and 675; *B.M. Cat.*, *Phrygia* xxxiii and lxxiv, 72ff. and 281ff.).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. FUFIDIUS (7, cf. 5)

Served under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 13.11 and 12).

**SEX. LUCILIUS** (16)

Fell in battle while serving under Bibulus in Syria (Cic. *Att.* 5.20.4).

## Legates, Envoys

**D. ANTONIUS** (not in *RE*)

Sent by Cicero to Ap. Claudius, the retiring governor of Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.6.5).

## Legates, Lieutenants

**L. AFRANIUS** (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55, and 49, Legates).

**M. ANNEIUS** (Annaeus 2)

Legate under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Att.* 5.4.2; *Fam.* 13.55, and 57; 15.4.2 and 8).

**? C. ANTISTIVS REGIVS** (39)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, Legates).

**C. CANINIUS REBIVS** (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.24.2, 26—37 *passim*, and 44.3; Oros. 6.11.16—22).

**C. FABIUS** (cf. 17)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.6.3, 24.2, 27—33, 37.2; Oros. 6.11.17—19).

**C. FABIUS VERGILIANVS** (154)

Legate under Ap. Claudius in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.3.1; see 53, Legates).

**Q. FVRIVS CALENVS** (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.39.4).

**L. IVLIVS CAESAR** Pat. (143) Cos. 64

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

**T. LABIENVS** (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.6.3, 23—25, and 45; Dio 40.43.1).

**Q. LIGARIVS** (4)

Legate under Considius in Africa (Cic. *Lig.* 2, 4, 30, and 34).

**L. MINVCIVS BASIVS** (38) Pr. 45

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

**L. MVNATIVS PLANCVS** (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 54, and 49, Legates).

## P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS (3) Pr. 58

Legate in Asia, presumably under Minucius Thermus, and left Asia in July, 51 (Cic. *Tim.* 2).

## ? M. OCTAVIUS (33)

On the staff of Ap. Claudius in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.4.1).

## M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55 and 49, Legates).

## C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius \*1) Pr. 63

Legate under Cicero in Cilicia, and important for his military operations (Cic. *Att.* 5.1.5, 4.2, 5.1, 6.1, 8.1, 10.1, 11.5, 20.3, 21.9; 6.3.1; *Fam.* 3.3.2; 15.4.8-9).

## T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. bef. 44

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.11.1).

## P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

## T. TITIUS (26)

Legate in a province important for the grain supply, probably just after the conclusion of Pompey's term in charge of the grain supply (Cic. *Fam.* 13.75).

## C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.6.1, 11.1, 14.1, and 46.4).

## L. TULLIUS (9)

Legate under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Att.* 5.4.2, 11.4, 14.2, and 21.5; *Fam.* 15.4.8).

## Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under his brother in Cilicia; left in charge of eastern Cilicia while Marcus returned to winter in the western portion (Cic. *Att.* 5.1; 5.10.5, 11.4, 20.5, and 21.6 and 9 and 15; 6.2.1-2; *Fam.* 15.4.8-10).

## ? C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*91)

On the staff of Ap. Claudius in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.4.1; see 53, Legates).

## P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.46.4). See Lübker no. 2.

? C. VOLCATIUS TULLUS<sup>3</sup> (\*8)

Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.46.4. Legate under Caesar in Gaul. See 53, Prefects, and 48, Legates.

## Prefects

## D. ANTONIUS (3)

Praefectus evocatorum under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.6.5; see Envoys).

## Q. ATIUS VARUS (Attius 33)

Praefectus equitum under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.28.2; see 48, Prefects).

## L. CLODIUS (9, cf. 18)

Praefectus fabrum under Appius Claudius in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.4.1-2, and 5.3, and 6.2, and 8.5, *praefectum fabrum*, and 7).

## Q. LEPTA (1)

Praefectus fabrum under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.7.4; cf. *Att.* 5.17.2; 6.1.22, and 8.2; *Fam.* 16.4.4).

## Q. VOLUSIUS (\*5)

Sent to Cyprus by Cicero to attend to the litigation of the Roman citizens there (Cic. *Att.* 5.21.6; the praenomen Cn. in *Att.* 5.11.4 may be an error).

## C. VOLUSIUS QUADRATUS (Volusienus\*2)

Praefectus equitum under Caesar in Gaul (Hirtius in Caes. *BG* 8.48; cf. 8.23.4-6; Dio 40.43.1).

## Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

## P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (141) Cos. Suff. 44.

Elected this year, defeating L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.4.1).

## ADDENDUM

The following men were witnesses to the resolutions of the Senate reported by Caelius to Cicero in *Fam.* 8.8.5-6:

## L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) <sup>1</sup>Cos. 52

## L. VILLIUS ANNALIS (\*8)

## C. SEPTIMIUS (7) Pr. 57

## C. LUCILIUS HIRREUS (25) Tr. Pl. 53

## C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11) Tr. Pl. 50

L. ATEIUS CAPITUS (9) Pr. — See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.260, on his son.

## M. EPIIUS (2) See 46, Legates.

It is apparent that these senators are arranged in the order of

seniority. L. Villius Annalis therefore held the praetorship before 57, and L. Ateius Capito and M. Eppius were ex-Quaestors in 51.

<sup>1</sup> Pansa's name is established from *CIL* 6.37077 (cf. Dio 46, Index, Capronianus).

<sup>2</sup> Orelli read the praenomen as Cn., Mommsen as C. (*RF* 2.434f.) and identified him with the historian. It is improbable that the historian, who was a strong supporter of Caesar, would have served under Bibulus, or that, being an ex-Tribune, he would have taken the title of *Legatus pro quaestore*.

<sup>3</sup> The reading of  $\beta$  adds the name *Tullio* after that of Vatinius. As Q. Cicero was in Cilicia it is possibly a mistake for Tullo and may refer to Volcatius, who was in Caesar's service in 53 and 48.

50 B.C.      A.U.C. 704

### Consuls

L. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS PAULLUS Pat. (81) Pr. 53

C. CLAUDIUS C. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (216) Pr. by 53

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.935, 936, 965, 966; Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.4.1 and 4; 8.8.5; Cic. *Fam.* 13.29.4; *Brut.* 229 and 328; Hirtius in Caes. *BG* 8.48.10; Plin. *NH* 2.147; App. *BC* 2.26; Dio 40, Index; Obseq. 65; Chr. 354 (Paulo et Marcello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Marcello et Paulo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Paullus, Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.10.3, and 11.1; Cic. *Fam.* 15.12, and 13; *Att.* 6.1.7; on Marcellus, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.669; Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.9.2, and 11.1; Cic. *Fam.* 15.7—11; *Att.* 10.15.2. See Degrassi 132, 496f.

Paullus, who had received financial aid from Caesar in restoring the Basilica Aemilia (Cic. *Att.* 4.17.7; cf. Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.4.4), tended to support Caesar and check his colleague, who remained an obdurate opponent (Cic. *Att.* 6.3.4; Hirtius in Caes. *BG* 8.53, and 55; Suet. *Iul.* 29; Plut. *Pomp.* 58.1—59.1; Caes. 29.3—4; *Ant.* 5.2; App. *BC* 2.25—31; Dio 40.59.4, and 63.2, and 64—66).

### Censors

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

L. CALPURNIUS L. f. L. n. PISO CAESONINUS (90)\* Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Cic. *Fam.* 3.10.3 and 11, and 11, prescript, and 5, and 13.3; Tac. *Ann.* 6.10; Oros. 6.15.11. See Degrassi 132, 496f.

Appius Claudius set about a partisan housecleaning, making in-

quiries into possession of works of art, landholding, debts (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.14.4; cf. *Att.* 6.9.5), and immoral practices (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.12.1-2, and 14.4). Among many others, he expelled the historian Sallust from the Senate for immorality (Dio 40.63.4; cf. Ps.-Cic. *Inv. in Sall.* 16), and C. Ateius Capito for falsification of auspices (Cic. *Div.* 1.29). Piso was more moderate, protected Curio from his colleague (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.17.1; Plut. *Pomp.* 58.4; Dio 40.63-64); and at the beginning of 49 attempted to mediate the dispute with Caesar (Caes. *BC* 1.3.6; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 14.14.8; *Att.* 7.13.1; see 49, Legates, Envoys).

### Praetors

? M. CONSIDIUS NONIANUS (13)

See 54, Praetors, and 49, Promagistrates.

C. CURTIUS PEDUCAEANUS (23)

Cic. *Fam.* 13.59, prescript.

? L. POSTUMIUS (\*45)

Sall. *Ad Caes.* 2.9.4; Cic. *Fam.* 7.15.2. See 54, Praetors, and 49, Promagistrates.

? L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (20) Cos. 34

Münzer supposes that he attained the praetorship before 49 because of his later appointments in the Pompeian forces; but he appears to have been a Legate only.

C. TITUS L. f. RUFUS (37) Pr. Urbanus

Cic. *Fam.* 13.58.

### Praetor or Iudex

M. (LIVIVS) DRUSUS (CLAUDIANUS) (19)

President of a court to which cases of violation of the Lex Scantinia were brought (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.14.4; cf. 8.12.3); on the name, see *PIR* 2.291, no. 210; *IGRP* 4.982.

### Aediles, Curule

M. CAELIUS RUFUS (35) Pr. 48

Cic. *Fam.* 2.9-15; *Brut.* 273; Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.2.2, and 3.1, and 4.3, and 9.1. He repeatedly begged Cicero to send him panthers from Cilicia for his games (*Fam.* 8.2.2, and 4.5, and 6.5, and 8.10, and 9.3; cf. 2.11.2; *Att.* 6.1.21; Plut. *Cic.* 36.5). He prosecuted persons who were diverting water from the aqueducts (*Fam.* 8.6.4; Frontin. *Aq.* 2.76). See above, Censors, on his quarrel with Appius Claudius.



## M. OCTAVIUS (33)

Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.2.2, and 3.1. He too sent Cicero a request for panthers through Atticus (Cic. *Att.* 5.21.5; 6.1.21).

## Tribunes of the Plebs

## C. FURNIUS (3) Pr. 42

Cicero relied on him particularly to prevent the prorogation of his provincial command (Cic. *Att.* 5.2.1, and 18.3; 6.1.11; Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.10.3, and 11.2; Cic. *Fam.* 15.14.5). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.232, no. 590.

## C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

Elected in place of Servaeus who had been convicted of bribery in the election (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.4.2, and 5.3, and 8.10, and 10.3; Cic. *Fam.* 15.14.5; *Att.* 6.1.23 and 25; 6.2.6, and 3.4; Varro *Vit. P. R.* in Non. 214 L), he advanced a series of bills: 1. on the Campanian land (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.10.4); 2. to annex the kingdom of Juba (Caes. *BC* 2.25.4; Lucan 4.689ff., and *Bern. Schol.* p. 146 U; Dio 41.41.3); 3. to restore C. Memmius from exile (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.23); 4. to reduce luxury when travelling (*Att.* 6.1.25); 5. to set himself up as road commissioner for five years (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.5; App. *BC* 2.27); and 6. a grain law (*Fam.* 8.6.5). Bribed by Caesar (Val. Max. 9.1.6; Vell. 2.48.3–4; Lucan 4.820; Suet. *Iul.* 29; Tac. *Ann.* 11.7; Plut. *Pomp.* 58; Caes. 29.3; *Ant.* 5.2; App. *BC* 2.26; Dio 40.60.2; Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.621), he used the refusal of his demand for intercalation in the calendar (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.4–5, and 11.1; Dio 40.62.1) as an excuse to go over publicly to Caesar's support, in active opposition to Pompey and the optimate faction (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.3–5, and 11, and 13; Cic. *Fam.* 2.7; 2.13.3, and 15.3; *Att.* 7.7.5; Hirt. in *BG* 8.52.4; Caes. *BC* 2.25; Vell. 2.48.3–5; Suet. *Iul.* 29; Plut. *Pomp.* 58–59; Caes. 29–30; *Ant.* 5; App. *BC* 2.26–31; Dio 40.59–66; *Schol. Bob.* 85 Stangl).

## Quaestors

## T. ANTISTIVS (22)

Quaestor in Macedonia (Cic. *Fam.* 13.29).

## L. ANTONIUS (23) Cos. 41

Served under Minucius Thermus in Asia (Cic. *Fam.* 2.18; cf. *Phil.* 5.20; cistophori of Pergamum and Ephesus, Head *HN*<sup>2</sup> 535, on Pergamum; *B.M.Cat.*, *Mysia* xxxi; *Ionia* 68). Upon leaving the province Thermus left him in command (Joseph. *AJ* 14.235, ἀντιταμίας καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος, probably early in 49).

**C. COELIUS CALDUS** (14)

Served under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 2.19; *Att.* 6.2.10, 4.1, and 5.3). Cicero left him in command of the province when he returned to Rome (Cic. *Fam.* 2.15.4; cf. *Att.* 6.6.3-4; 7.1.6).

**L. MARIUS** (4)

Successor to Sallustius in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 2.17.5).

## Promagistrates

**M. AURELIUS COTTA** (109) Pr. 55? or 54?

Governor of Sardinia in early 49 (Caes. *BC* 1.30.2-3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 10.16.3).

**M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS** (28) Cos. 59, Pr. 62

Proconsul in Syria (see 51, Promagistrates), whose slight achievement was honored with a supplicatio (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13 and 15; 6.5.3, and 8.5; 7.2.6-7, and 3.5; 9.6.1; *Fam.* 2.17; 8.6.4 [Caelius]; 12.9.2; Caes. *BC* 3.31.3; Liv. *Per.* 108; Plut. *Ant.* 5.2; App. *Syr.* 51; cf. Caes. *BC* 3.10.6; Cic. *Att.* 6.5.3; *Fam.* 2.17.6; and Val. Max. 4.1.15, on the murder of two of his sons in Egypt).

**C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS** (11) Pr. before 57? or 52?

Returned from Africa late in 50 to canvass for the consulship (Cic. *Lig.* 2; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl; see 51, Promagistrates).

**T. FURFANIUS POSTUMUS** (7.307) Pr. 46

Apparently continued as Proquaestor in Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2; see 51, Quaestors).

**C. IULIUS CAESAR** Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Proconsul of both Gallic provinces and Illyricum under the Lex Pompeia Licinia (see 55, Consuls). The question of the succession and his right to become a candidate for the consulship in absence while retaining his province and an army became increasingly acute, and created a crisis at the end of the year (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.48.10-55; Caes. *BC* 1.1-7; Cic. *Att.* 6.8.2, and 9.5; 7.1.3-4; 7.3-9, and 13a.2; 8.3, and 11; *Tusc.* 1.86; Cael. in *Fam.* 8.6.5, and 8.4-10, and 11.3, and 13.2, and 14.2-3; Liv. *Per.* 109; Vell. 2.48; Suet. *Iul.* 29-30; Plut. *Pomp.* 58-59; Caes. 29-30; Cic. 37; *Cat. Min.* 51.5; *Ant.* 5; App. *BC* 2.26-33; Flor. 2.13.15-18; Dio 40.59-66; Eutrop. 6.19.1-2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.8, cf. 78.5; Obseq. 65; Oros. 6.15.1-2). See 51, Consuls, Marcellus; 50, Consuls, Paullus and Marcellus, and Tribunes of the Plebs, Curio.

**L. MESCINIUS RUFUS** (2)

Served under Cicero in Cilicia and left the province with him (Cic.

*Fam.* 5.19—21; *Att.* 6.3.1, and 4.1, and 5.3, and 7.2; *Fam.* 2.17.4; 13.26.1; 16.4.3). See 51, Quaestors.

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67) Pr. before 57? or 53?

Propraetor in Asia, whence he returned to Italy this year (Cic. *Fam.* 2.17.6; 2.18; 13.54, 55, and 57; *Att.* 6.1.3; cf. *I. v. Priene* 106; *Milet* 1.2.101, no. 3).

M. NONIUS SUFENAS (52) Pr. 53 or 52

Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13. See 51, Promagistrates.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in both Spanish provinces under the Lex Trebonia, with a further extension of his command in 52 (see 55, Tribunes, on Trebonius; 52, Consuls). He continued to govern Spain by Legates and remained in Italy, thus making the issue against Caesar more acute (see 51, Promagistrates; and on proposals that he go to Spain or else surrender his command, see above on Caesar, and Tribunes of the Plebs, on Curio; and esp. Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.14.2; Cic. *Att.* 6.8.2; 7.9.3; Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.52, cf. *BC* 1.1—7; Plut. *Pomp.* 58.3, cf. *Caes.* 30; App. *BC* 2.30; Dio 40.62.3—4, cf. 41.1—2).

† CANINI SALLUSTIUS (2A.1913 and 1919)

Served as Proquaestor under Bibulus in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 2.17). See 51, Quaestors.

P. SILIUS (8) Pr. 52?

Propraetor in Pontus and Bithynia (see 51, Promagistrates; Cic. *Fam.* 13.63; *Att.* 6.1.13; 7.1.8).

CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5) Pr. 52?

Governor of an eastern province, perhaps Macedonia (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13; 7.1.8; see 51, Promagistrates).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul in Cilicia and Imperator (see 51, Promagistrates; Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.7.2; Cic. *Fam.* 9.25.1, prescript; 15.10, and 11, and 13). A supplicatio was decreed for his victory (Cic. *Fam.* 2.15.1; 3.9.4; 15.5, and 6, and 10.2, and 13.2; *Att.* 7.1.7, and 2.7; Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.11), and he hoped for a triumph (*Fam.* 2.12.3; 15.5.2; *Att.* 6.8.5; 7.1.5 and 7, and 2.6, and 3.2, and 4.1, and 7.3—4; Plut. *Cic.* 37). He left Cilicia at the end of July 50 and reached Rome early in January of 49, having tried in vain to persuade Pompey to make some compromise with Caesar (*Att.* 7.3.5, and 6.2, and 8.4, and 26.2; 9.11a.2; *Fam.* 4.1.1, and 14.2; 6.6.6, and 21.1; 7.3.2; 8.17.1; 16.11.2; Vell. 2.48.5; Plut. *Cic.* 37.1; *Pomp.* 59; cf. *Caes.* 31). See in general, Cic. *Att.* 5.21—

7.9; *Fam.* 2.11—15, and 17—18; 3.7, and 9—13; 5.19—20; 8.6, and 11—14; 13.54—55, and 57, and 63; 14.5; 16.1—11; *Plut. Cic.* 36—37.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. FUFIDIUS (7, cf. 5)

Served under Cicero in Cilicia (*Cic. Fam.* 13.12, cf. 11).

M. SCAPTIVS (2, cf. 1)

He first accepted from Cicero, and then refused, this position while attending to business for Brutus in Cappadocia (*Cic. Att.* 6.3.5; cf. 6.1.4, a prefecture).

### Legates, Envoys

A. HIRTIUS (2) Cos. 43, Pr. 46

Caesar sent him to Rome early in December to meet Balbus and Metellus Scipio, but he hurried back immediately after his arrival without meeting Pompey's representatives (*Cic. Att.* 7.4.2).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (*Vell.* 2.48.1; see 55, and 49, Legates).

M. ANNEIUS (Annaeus 2)

Legate under Cicero in Cilicia (*Cic. Fam.* 13.57; cf. 5.20.4; see 51, Legates).

? C. ANTISTIVS REGIVS (39)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, Legates).

C. CANINIUS REBIVS (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 51, and 49, Legates; cf. *Cic. Att.* 7.3.3).

C. FABIUS (cf. 17)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (*Hirt. in Caes. BG* 8.54.4; *Cic. Att.* 7.3.3). See 55, Tribunes of the Plebs.

Q. FUFIVS CALENIUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 51, and 49, Legates).

L. IVLIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr.—

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul, who received charge of

Cisalpine Gaul in 50 (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.52.2-3; on his wealth, see Cic. *Att.* 7.7.6; Caes. *BC* 1.15.2; Val. Max. 8.14.5).

Q. LIGARIUS (4)

Legate under Considius Longus in Africa, left in command when Considius returned to Rome (Cic. *Lig.* 2, 4, 30, 34; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl).

L. MINUCIUS BASILUS (38) Pr. 45

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55, and 49, Legates).

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius \*1) Pr. 63

Legate under Cicero in Cilicia, but returned to Italy before him (Cic. *Att.* 5.21.9; 6.3.1; 7.7.3; *Fam.* 2.15.4; 3.10.3; see 51, Legates). See Lübker, p. 839.

? T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. bef. 44

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 51, Legates).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52 and 49, Legates).

M. TERENCEIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

See 49, Legates. Probably a Legate under Pompey in Spain before 49.

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul, placed in charge of the winter-quarters in Belgic Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.54.4).

L. TULLIUS (9)

Legate under Cicero in Cilicia (see 51, Legates).

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Att.* 5.21.6 and 9; 6.3.2-3, and 4.1; 7.1.1; *Fam.* 2.15.4; 16.1, and 3, and 4, and 5, and 6, prescripts).

P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 51, and 48, Legates).

VEIENTO<sup>1</sup> (Fabricius 14)

Probably a Legate; left in command of Syria by Bibulus (Cic. *Att.* 7.3.5; cf. 4.17.3).

C. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (\*8)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 53, 51, and 48, Legates).

### Prefects

#### L. GAVIUS (3)

Received a prefecture from Cicero in order to attend to business for Brutus in Cappadocia (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.4, and 3.6).

#### Q. LEPTA (1)

Praefectus fabrum under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 5.20.4; see 51, Prefects).

#### M. SCAPTIVS (2)

Received a prefecture from Cicero in order to attend to business in Cappadocia for Brutus (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.4). See above, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

#### Q. VOLUSIVS (\*5)

Served under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 5.20.4). See 51, Prefects.

### Pontifices

#### L. DOMITIVS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58

A Pontifex at the time of his death in 48 (see 48, Pontifices), he must have been elected after 57 (see 57, Pontifices) and at the latest in the elections of 50. M. Antonius will therefore have ruined his attempt to attain both the pontificate and the augurate (see below, Augurs).

#### ?42: M. IUNIVS BRUTVS (53) Pr. 44

A colleague of Metellus Scipio (Cic. *Brut.* 211–212), he must have attained the priesthood by or before this year (see Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3, and 15.8; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.472f., 479).

### Augurs

#### Before 67–50: Q. HORTENSIVS HORTALVS<sup>2</sup> (13) Cos. 69, Pr. 72

Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.13.2; Cic. *Att.* 6.6.2. On his election and membership, see Cic. *Brut.* 1; *Fam.* 3.8.9; *Phil.* 2.4; Varro *RR* 3.6.6; Plin. *NH* 10.45.

#### Successor: M. ANTONIVS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Elected over L. Domitius Ahenobarbus (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.14.1; Hirtius in Caes. *BG* 8.50.1–3; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 2.4 and 78–84; 13.12; *Att.* 10.16.5, *collega noster*; Plut. *Ant.* 5.1; App. *BC* 3.7; Dio 45.27.5).

The college of Augurs on the eve of the death of Hortensius consisted either probably or certainly of the following members:

#### ?Q. CASSIVS LONGINVS (70)

Probably before 55 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.481–482, ca. 55 B.C.), certainly in March 49 (Cic. *Att.* 9.9.3).

C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (214) Pr. 80  
Cic. *Fam.* 15.8; *Div.* 2.75; *Leg.* 2.32-33.

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57  
Cic. *Fam.* 2.13.2; 3.4.2, and 8.9, and 9.3, and 10.9, and 11.4; *Brut.* 267; *Div.* 1.29 and 105, referring to 63 B.C.; 2.75; *Leg.* 2.32-33; Varro *RR* 3.2.2, and 7.1; Fest. 214, 382, 462-464 L.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (239)  
See 57, Augurs.

FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)  
See 57, Augurs. Elected before Lentulus Spintther.

Q. HORTENSIVS HORTALUS (13) Cos. 69, Pr. 72  
See above.

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64  
See 69, Augurs. Elected before 69.

? L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77) Cos. Suff. 38, Pr. 44  
Coins dated ca. 56 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.485f.) with the lituus as emblem.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52  
Cic. *Phil.* 2.4; coins with the lituus and capis as emblems, dated ca. 61 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.464; dated ca. 81 by Mommsen, *RMW* 609, no. 240, and Bahrfeldt, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 757, no. 292).

? P. SERVILIUS ISAVRICUS (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54  
Fest. 476 L. See 47, Augurs.

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54  
A member of the college before 49 (Cic. *Att.* 9.9.3).

(Q. MUCIUS) SCAEVOLA (23)  
A member of the college before 49 (Cic. *Att.* 9.9.3, March 49; cf. in 54, *Att.* 4.17.4).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66  
See 53, Augurs.

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (RUFUS) Pat. (\*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?  
An Augur for 55 years (Macrobian. *Sat.* 1.9.14, and 16.28; cf. Gell. 13. 14.5, and 15, and 16; Fest. 476 L).

In the list given above one patrician name remains missing. Of the plebeian names Marcius Philippus remains doubtful since the emblems on his coins may celebrate the priesthood of some ancestor, and Servilius Isauricus, whose position and influence would probably bring him into the college early in his career, is not attested until 47.

<sup>1</sup> The name Fabricius is added because the cognomen Veiento occurs only once again, this time in connection with it (*RE* 15, dated under Nero).

<sup>2</sup> On the evidence of Cicero (*De Or.* 3.228) who describes Hortensius as a *sodalis* of the orator Crassus, it is supposed that he became an Augur before 91 B. C. However, *collega* seems to be the usual term to describe a fellow-augur, and *sodalis* refers to other societies like the Luperi, or merely to clubs (*Cic. Cael.* 26; cf. *Q. Cic. Comm. Pet.* 19). Varro and Pliny (*loc. cit.*) prove that he became an Augur considerably before 67.

49 B.C.      A.U.C. 705

### Consuls

C. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (217) Pr. by 52

L. CORNELIUS P. f. — n. LENTULUS CRUS Pat. (218) Pr. 58

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.967, cf. 669; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.504; 2.466f., 558; *Cic. Fam.* 7.3.1; *Att.* 15.3.1; *Phil.* 2.51; Hirt. in *Caes. BG* 8.50.4; *Bell. Alex.* 68.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 132, 496f.; Vell. 2.49.1; Joseph. *AJ* 14.228 and 238; App. *BC* 2.33; Flor. 2.13.15; Dio 41, Index, and 1.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; *Schol. Bob.* 89 Stangl; cf. *Plut. Caes.* 29—31, who confuses C. and M. Marcellus.

They were elected as anti-Caesarians (Hirt. in *Caes. BG* 8.50.4; Suet. *Iul.* 29.2), and supported the Pompeian interest in the Senate meetings early in January and in the subsequent negotiations, and left Italy even before Pompey (*Cic. Att.* 7.12—9.9, *passim*, esp. 7.21, and 24; 8.12A; *Fam.* 16.11.3; *Caes. BC* 1.1—6, *passim*, esp. 1.4—6, and 14, and 25; Vell. 2.49.1—50.2, and 53.1; Lucan 2.645—649; Petron. 124, lines 288—289; Suet. *Iul.* 29.2; 34.1; *Plut. Pomp.* 59, and 61—62; *Caes.* 30—31; 33.4; 34.1; 35.1; *Ant.* 5.5; App. *BC* 2.33, and 36—37, and 39; Dio 41.1, and 3, and 6, and 12; Eutrop. 6.18.2—3; Oros. 6.15.2 and 4), thus foiling Caesar's attempt to make contact with Lentulus through the younger Balbus (*Cic. Att.* 8.9.4, and 11.5; 9.6.1). Lentulus actively recruited troops in Asia (*Caes. BC* 3.4.1; Joseph. *AJ* 14.228, 232, 234, 236, and 238). Both Consuls and the anti-Caesarian government as a whole wintered at Thessalonica (Dio 41.43; see Promagistrates, on Pompey).

### Dictator

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46—44, Pr. 62

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 132, 496f.; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.778. He was named Dictator, after enabling legislation carried by the Praetor Lepidus, while still at Massilia (*Caes. BC* 2.21.5; Lucan 5.383; App. *BC* 2.48; Dio.



41.36.1-2; 43.1.1; cf. Plut. *Caes.* 37, by the Senate; Eutrop. 6.20.1; Zonar. 10.8). Upon arrival in Rome, he carried through a program of debt relief (*Caes. BC* 3.1.2-3, and 20; Suet. *Iul.* 42.2; Plut. *Caes.* 37.1; App. *BC* 2.48; Dio 41.37-38; 42.22, and 51.1-2; and cf. on the tightness of money, Cic. *Att.* 7.18.4; 9.9.4; 10.11.2), restoration of exiles (except Milo) and sons of the proscribed (*Caes. BC* 3.1.3-5, through Praetors and Tribunes; Suet. *Iul.* 41; Plut. *Caes.* 37.1; cf. Sull. 31.4; App. *BC* 2.48; Dio 41.36.2; 42.24.2, on Milo; Zonar. 10.8; cf. Cic. *Att.* 9.14.2; 10.4.8, and 8.2-3; *Phil.* 2.55-56, and 98). He had already taken away lands and rights from Massilia (Dio 41.25.3; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 8.19; 13.32), and granted citizenship to Gades (Dio 41.24.1; cf. *Caes. BC* 2.20-21; Liv. *Per.* 110). He also carried through the Latin Festival, the arrangements for provincial administration, and the elections for 48, and abdicated after eleven days (*Caes. BC* 3.1-2, and 20; Plut. *Caes.* 37; App. *BC* 2.48; Dio 41.36-38; Zonar. 10.8). On the legality of Caesar's appointment, see Cic. *Att.* 9.9.3; and 15.2; Dio 41.36.1 and 4; Mommsen, *Str.* 2<sup>3</sup>.126, note 2. See Praetors, on Roscius; and Tribunes of the Plebs, on Antonius.

### Master of Horse

Caesar appointed no Master of Horse.

### Praetors

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42

Caesar left him in charge in Rome (Plut. *Ant.* 6.4). He carried the measure naming Caesar Dictator (see above, Dictator).

A. ALLIENUS (1)

Cic. *Att.* 10.15.3.

C. COPONIUS (3)

Along with Marcellus, he was in command of the Rhodian section of Pompey's fleet (*Caes. BC* 3.5.3). See also Cic. *Att.* 8.12A.4; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.468; cf. Vell. 2.83.3.

M. FAVONIUS (1)

An unsuccessful candidate for the praetorship of 50 (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.9.5), yet an ex-Praetor in 48 (Vell. 2.53.1).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (80)

*Caes. BC* 1.24.2-3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 9.8.1. A Pr. Designate in Cic. *Fin.* 2.74. See also Cic. *Att.* 7.12.4; 8.11B.1.

## L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15)

Cic. *Att.* 8.12.2; Caes. *BC* 1.3.6, and 8.4; cf. 1.10.1; Dio 41.5.2; see below, Legates, Envoys. He was perhaps the author of a law to grant citizenship to the Transpadanes (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.600, dated March 11; cf. Tac. *Ann.* 11.24; Dio 41.36.3; but see Niccolini, *FTP* 441, and appendix; *FIRA* 1.176f., no. 20).

## P. RUTILIUS LUPUS (27)

Cic. *Att.* 8.12A.4, cf. 9.1.2; Caes. *BC* 1.24.3.

## C. SOSIUS (see 2)

Cic. *Att.* 8.6.1; 9.1.2. He should be distinguished from Antony's Legate, C. Sossius, who became Consul in 32.

## Aediles

## ? C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (\*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 46?

Grueber suggests that the Ceres type on his coins indicates that he was Aedile (of the Plebs) in this year (*CRRBM* 1.509–510). See Dio 41.36.2, who says there were no Aediles in the city.

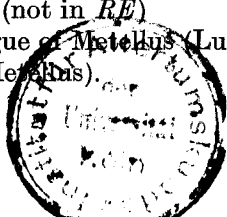
## Tribunes of the Plebs

## M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Elected with Caesarian support (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.50.1–3; Plut. *Ant.* 5.1; see 50, Augurs), he attacked Pompey upon entering office in December 50 (Cic. *Att.* 7.8.5), and in January, along with Q. Cassius, supported Caesar's interests with the tribunician veto until the last decree was passed and the Tribunes fled to Caesar (Caes. *BC* 1.1–8, and 32; Cic. *Fam.* 16.11.2; *Att.* 7.9.2; *Phil.* 2.50–55; Liv. *Per.* 109; Suet. *Iul.* 29–31; Plut. *Ant.* 5–6; Caes. 30–31; *Pomp.* 59; App. *BC* 2.32–33, and 41; Dio 41.1–3, and 15; 45.27; Oros. 6.15.2; Zonar. 10.8). From Caesar he received military command (see below, Pro-magistrates), and during Caesar's dictatorship carried a law to restore the children of the proscribed (Dio 41.18.2; 44.47.4; Suet. *Iul.* 41; Plut. *Caes.* 37; Zonar. 10.8), and one to restore a goodly number of those who had been condemned under the Pompeian law of 52 (Cic. *Phil.* 2.55–56, and 98; *Att.* 10.4.8; Caes. *BC* 3.1.4; Suet. *Iul.* 41; Plut. *Caes.* 37; App. *BC* 2.48; Dio 41.36.2; 42.24.2; Zonar. 10.8; see above, Dictator).

(AURELIUS) COTTA (not in *RE*)

Probably a colleague of Metellus (Lucan 3.143; Niccolini, *FTP* 330, 333; see below, on Metellus).



## L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (75)

Cic. *Att.* 9.6.3. He attempted to forbid Caesar access to the sacred treasury (Cic. *Att.* 10.4.8, and 8.6; Caes. *BC* 1.33.3; Lucan 3.114–168; Plut. *Pomp.* 62; Caes. 35.3–4; *Apophth. Caes.* 8; App. *BC* 2.41; Flor. 2.13.21; Dio 41.17.2; Zonar. 10.8).

## C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Anti-Caesarian (Cic. *Att.* 7.21.2–5, and 23.1, and 24, and 25; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 83.4).

## Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS (70)

Pro-Caesarian (Cic. *Att.* 6.8.2). With Antony (see above) he supported Caesar in the Senate in early January and departed to join him when the last decree was passed (Caes. *BC* 1.1–8; Cic. *Fam.* 16.11.2; Liv. *Per.* 109; Plut. *Ant.* 5.5; App. *BC* 2.33; Dio 41.1–3; Oros. 6.15.2; Zonar. 10.8; see above, on M. Antonius). He received military command from Caesar and went with him to Spain (Cic. *Att.* 7.18.2; Caes. *BC* 2.19.1; see Promagistrates).

## L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77) Cos. Suff. 38, Pr. 44

Vetoed the proposal to send Faustus Sulla to secure Mauretanian allies for Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.6.4; see *PIR* 2.338, no. 173).

## ? RUBRIUS (5)

Carried a law concerning Cisalpine Gaul (in 49?, see Niccolini, *FTP* 441; *FIRA* 1.169–175, no. 19).

## Quaestors

## MARCIUS RUFUS (94)

Served under Curio in Africa (Caes. *BC* 2.23.5, and 24.1, and 43.1; see below, Promagistrates, on Curio).

## CN. NERIUS (3) Q. Urbanus

Issued coins with the names of the Consuls of this year (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.504).

## SEX. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (\*10)

With Domitius Ahenobarbus at Corfinium, and later with Attius Varus in Africa (Caes. *BC* 1.23.2; 2.28; see Promagistrates, on Attius Varus).

## Promagistrates

## L. AELIUS TUBERO (150) Pr. —

The Senate allotted him the province of Africa (Caes. *BC* 1.30.2; Cic. *Lig.* 21; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl), according to his son, merely to

buy grain (Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 11.1.80). He was excluded from Africa by P. Attius Varus, and went off to Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.31; Cic. *Lig.* 21–29; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.46; Oros. 6.15.7; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4.667, p. 145 U).

#### T. ANTISTITIUS (22)

Quaestor in Macedonia in 50, who continued unsuccessful, but soon retired from forced service for Pompey (Cic. *Fam.* 13.29.3–4).

#### L. ANTONIUS (23) Cos. 41

Proquaestor pro praetore in Asia, left in command there by Minucius Thermus (see 50, Promagistrates; Joseph. *AJ* 14.235, cf. *IGRP* 4.400, 401; L. Robert, *Hellenica* 1.54, at Magnesia under Sipylus), and Proquaestor after Fannius arrived as governor (Joseph. *AJ* 14.230). See Cic. *Phil.* 5.20; 6.10 and 13; 7.17; and on his title, see *Fam.* 12.15, prescript; Mommsen, *Str.* 1.683, note 4.

#### M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Tribunus plebis pro praetore (Cic. *Att.* 10.8A, prescript), appointed by Caesar to military command (Caes. *BC* 1.11.4, and 18.2), and left in charge of Italy during the Spanish campaign (Cic. *Att.* 10.8A, 8.10, 9.3, and 10, and 11.4, and 12.1, and 13.1, and 15.3, and 16.5; *Phil.* 2.56–58, and 98; Plut. *Ant.* 6.4–7.1; App. *BC* 2.41; Dio 41.18.3; cf. 45.25.2, and 47.3; 46.15.2).

#### P. ATTIIUS VARUS (32) Pr. 53?

After his flight from Auximum (see Legates), he seized control of his former province of Africa (*cum imperio*, Caes. *BC* 1.31.2; *imperium se habere dicebat, fasces certe habebat*, Cic. *Lig.* 22, cf. 25, and 3), excluded Tubero from Africa (see above), and resisted Curio's attempt to capture Africa for Caesar (Caes. *BC* 2.23–26, and 43–44; Lucan 4.713ff.; App. *BC* 2.44–46; Dio 41.41–42; 42.56.2; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl).

#### M. AURELIUS COTTA (109) Pr. —

He was expelled from Sardinia, even before Caesar's Legate Valerius could come, and fled to Africa (Caes. *BC* 1.30.2–3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 10.16.3; Dio 41.18.1; Oros. 6.15.7).

#### Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Proconsul in Syria (Caes. *BC* 1.6.5, cf. 1.4.3; 3.31.1, and 33.1; Cic. *Att.* 9.11.4; cf. *Att.* 8.15.3; 9.1.4; Plut. *Pomp.* 62.2). There and in Asia, where he wintered, he collected ships, troops and money, often by oppressive means (Caes. *BC* 3.31–33). He put Alexander of Judaea to death (Joseph. *AJ* 14.123–125; *BJ* 1.183–185, and 195; cf. Dio 41.18.1, on Aristobulus). He was acclaimed Imperator for alleged

victories in the Amanus mountains (Caes. *BC* 3.31.1, *quibusdam detrimentis acceptis*; cf. *B.M.Cat.*, *Mysia* xxxi, 126; Head *HN*<sup>2</sup> 535; *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 757).

M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (28) Cos. 59, Pr. 62

Proconsul (see 50, Promagistrates). When he returned from Syria, he was placed in general command of Pompey's fleet in the Adriatic (Cic. *Att.* 9.9.2; Caes. *BC* 3.5.4; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 54.2-4; App. *BC* 2.49; Dio 41.44.3; cf. *IG* 9.1.722).

CN. CALPURNIUS PISO (FRUGI?) (95) Cos. Suff. 23, Pr. —

Proquaestor in Farther Spain (Grueber *CRRBM* 2.361; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.57, no. 286). See 75, note 7.

Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS (70)

See above, Tribunes of the Plebs. Accompanied Caesar to Spain (Caes. *BC* 2.19.1), and was placed in command *pro praetore* of Farther Spain (Caes. *BC* 2.21.3; *Bell. Alex.* 48.2, *pro praetore*; Liv. *Per.* 111, *praetoris*; App. *BC* 2.43; Dio 41.24.2). See 48, Promagistrates.

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Pompey placed him in command of Greece (Val. Max. 1.8.10, *viribus imperii, namque Achaeae praeerat*; Oros. 6.15.11; cf. Lucan 5.120-197; and *Schol. Bern.* 156 Usener).

C. COELIUS CALDUS (14)

Probably remained as Proquaestor in Cilicia until Sestius came to his province (see 50, Quaestors, and below, Promagistrates, on Sestius).

M. CONSIDIUS NONIANUS (13) Pr. 54? or 50?

Propraetor (Cic. *Att.* 8.11B.2). Allotted Cisalpine Gaul in succession to Caesar (Cic. *Fam.* 16.12.3).

FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

Pro quaestore (Cic. *Att.* 9.1.4); Proquaestor pro praetore (*IG* 9.1.143—*ILS* 8778, ἀντιπυλάνναλ ἀντιστράτηγον). The proposal to send him to Mauretania was vetoed (see Tribunes of the Plebs, Marcius Philippus). He recruited troops for Pompey and joined him in Epirus (Cic. *Att.* 8.3.7, and 12A.3; see 48, Promagistrates). On his title, see above, on L. Antonius.

L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58

Proconsul (Cic. *Att.* 8.12B—D, prescripts). He was allotted Transalpine Gaul in succession to Caesar (Caes. *BC* 1.6.4; Cic. *Fam.* 16.12.3; Suet. *Iul.* 34.1; *Nero* 2.2; App. *BC* 2.32, and 38, and 82; cf. Lucan 7.607). Caesar captured him and such levies as he had raised at Corfinium, but released him (Caes. *BC* 1.15—23; Cic. *Att.* 7.13a.3, and 23,

and 24, and 26; 8.1.1, and 3.7, and 6, and 7, and 8, and 11A, and 11D.3-4, and 12.3, and 12A-D, and 15A.3; Liv. *Per.* 109; Vell. 2.50.1; Senec. *Benef.* 3.24; Lucan 2.478-527; Plin. *NH* 7.186; Suet. *Iul.* 34.1; Nero 2.2; Plut. *Caes.* 34.3-4; 35.1; App. *BC* 2.38; Flor. 2.13.19; Dio 41.10-11; Oros. 6.15.4). He then collected another force from his estates in Etruria and raised Massilia in revolt, and when this failed escaped to Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.34.2, and 36, and 56-58; 2.3, and 22, and 28, and 32.8; Cic. *Att.* 8.14.3, and 15.1; 9.1.1, and 3.1, and 6.2, and 9.3; Plin. *NH* 7.186; Suet. *Nero* 2; Dio 41.21.3, and 25.2).

C. FANNIUS (9) Pr. 54? or 50?

Probably a Proprætor. He was originally sent to Sicily in advance of Cato (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.3; 8.15.3, *cum imperio*), but Cato took command there (see below). He later appears in command in Asia (Joseph. *AJ* 14.230; named on cistophori of Ephesus, Tralles, and Laodiceia, Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 576, 660, 675; *B.M.Cat.*, *Ionia* 68, *Lydia* cxi, and 334, *Phrygia*, lxxv).

? T. FURFANIUS POSTUMUS (1) Pr. 46?

In command of Sicily, perhaps Proquaestor pro prætore, at the beginning of 49 (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2; on the name, see *Fam.* 6.8.3).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Proconsul and Imperator (Cic. *Att.* 9.6A, and 11A, *prescripts*) in Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul and Illyricum. At the beginning of this year when the Senate refused him the right to be a candidate in absence for the consulship of 48, and ordered him to surrender his provinces by a fixed day, he invaded and overran first Italy and then Spain, reducing Massilia in the interim, and returned to Italy to carry out a series of emergency reforms (see above, Dictator), and to prepare his attack on the Pompeian forces in Epirus (Caes. *BC* 1.1-3.6; Cic. *Att.* 7.10-10.18, both *passim*; Liv. *Per.* 109, 110, fr. 32 W; Suet. *Iul.* 30-35; Lucan 1.1-5.460; Plut. *Caes.* 30-37; *Pomp.* 59-65; *Cat. Min.* 52-54; Cic. 37-38; App. *BC* 2.32-54; Flor. 2.13.17-36; Dio 41-44; Eutrop. 6.19-20; Oros. 6.15.1-9 and 18; for a full citation of sources, see D.-G. 3.374-432).

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67) Pr. 53? or by 58?

Probably Proprætor (*Prætor*, Caes. *BC* 1.12.1). Driven from Igurium by Curio (Caes. *BC* 1.12.1-3; Cic. *Att.* 7.13A.3, and 23.1; Lucan 2.463; Flor. 2.13.19).

M. NONIUS SUFENAS (52) Pr. ca. 52?

See 51, and 50, Promagistrates. He was still *cum imperio* in 49 (Cic. *Att.* 8.15.3).

? A. PLAUTIUS (PLOTIUS) (8) Pr. 51

Probably governor of Bithynia and Pontus in 49–48 (Cic. *Fam.* 13.29.4).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul of Spain (see 54–50, Promagistrates, and below, Legates). At the outbreak of the war Cato demanded that Pompey be made commander in chief but the demand was rejected, and he was empowered, with the other possessors of imperium, to command armies against Caesar in Italy and elsewhere (Caes. *BC* 1.5.3; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 52; *Pomp.* 60–61, esp. 61.1; App. *BC* 2.36–37; cf. prescripts to Cic. *Att.* 8.11A–D, and 12A–D; *Fam.* 16.11, and 12). He was named commander in chief at Thessalonica at the end of the year (Caes. *BC* 3.16.4; Lucan 5.44–47; Dio 41.43.1–2; cf. Vell. 2.49.2). See Caes. *BC* 1.1–3.6, esp. 3.3.1–2; Cic. *Att.* 7.10–10.18, esp. 9.9.2; Liv. *Per.* 109–110; Suet. *Iul.* 30–35; Lucan 1.1–5.460; Plut. *Pomp.* 59–65; Caes. 30–37; *Cat. Min.* 52–54; App. *BC* 2.32–54; Flor. 2.13.17–33; Dio 41.1–44; Eutrop. 6.19–20; Oros. 6.15.1–9. For a full citation of sources, see D.-G. 3.374–432, and 4.538–540, and cf. above, on Caesar.

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*20) Pr. 54

He received command of Sicily, probably *pro praetore*, but at the coming of Pollio and Curio yielded the province to avoid bloodshed and destruction (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2; 10.12.2, and 12A.2, and 16.3; Caes. *BC* 1.30.2 and 4–5; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 53; *Pomp.* 61; App. *BC* 2.40; Dio 41.41.1, cf. 18.1; Oros. 6.15.7). He joined Pompey, and assisted in the assembling of his fleet, but Bibulus was appointed to command it (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 53–54; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 13.29–30; see above, on Bibulus).

(L.) POSTUMIUS Pat.? (\*45) Pr. by 50

Though named by the Senate to succeed Furfanius in Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2), he refused to go without Cato, and insisted on the importance of remaining in the Senate to debate the terms which Caesar offered late in January (see Legates, Envoys). He is probably the senator named in Sallust *Ad Caes.* 2.9.4, where the order indicates that he was senior to Favonius, a Praetor in this year (see above, Praetors).

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

He was granted an imperium *pro praetore* by Caesar's Senate (Cic. *Att.* 10.4.8–11; Caes. *BC* 1.30.2; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 36, *legatos*), and proceeded to occupy Sicily (Caes. *BC* 2.3.1–2; Lucan 3.59; see above, on Cato). From there he attempted to win Africa, but was defeated and killed in battle in the Bagradas valley by Juba and the Pompeians (Caes. *BC* 1.30.2; 2.23–44; 3.10.5; Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 19.2; Liv. *Per.* 110, *legatus*;

Lucan 4.581-824; App. *BC* 2.44-46; Dio 41.41.1-42.7; 42.56.2; cf. Vell. 2.55.1; Plin. *NH* 36.116; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.40; Suet. *Iul.* 36, a Legate; Flor. 2.13.34; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 54, p. 155 Helm; Oros. 6.15.9; *Schol. Bob.* 85 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl). See below, Legates.

P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. by 54? or 50?

Assigned the province of Cilicia, probably pro consule, in 49 B.C. (Plut. *Brut.* 4.2; cf. Cic. *Att.* 7.17.2; 8.15.3; 11.7.1; *Fam.* 5.20.5-6; Caes. *BC* 1.6.5-6).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul and Imperator (Cic. *Att.* 10.11.5, and prescripts of 8.11 A-D, 9.6A, and 7B, and 11A, and 13A, and 15.6, and 16.2; *Lig.* 7; and cf. on his lictors and insignia, *Att.* 7.10.1, and 12.4, and 20.2; 8.1.3; 9.1.3, and 7.5; *Fam.* 2.16; 16.12.5, and many more). He was assigned command to recruit troops and to guard the region of Capua (*Fam.* 16.11.3, and 12.5; *Att.* 7.11.5, and 14.2, and 15.2; 8.3.4, and 11B.1 and 3, and 11 D.5; 9.11A.2), but remained inactive, in the hope of being a mediator (*Att.* 7.11-9.18, *passim*; Plut. *Cic.* 37). But after a conference with Caesar on March 29 he gave up hope, and in June he left Italy and joined Pompey in Epirus (Cic. *Att.* 9.18-10.18; *Fam.* 14.7; Plut. *Cic.* 38; Dio 41.18.4). For a full citation of sources, see D.-G. 6.166-200.

VARRO

A Proquaestor under Pompey in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.362f.). See above, on Cn. Piso; and 75, note 7.

VOCONIUS (\*4)

One of Cicero's list of holders of imperium in 49 (Cic. *Att.* 8.15.3, dated March 3).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

? SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (153)

Served under Caesar in Spain (Caes. *BC* 2.20.7). See 47, Quaestors.

C. SERVILIUS BROCCCHUS (39)

Served under the Consul Lentulus in Asia (Joseph. *AJ* 14.229 and 238).

C. TEUTIUS (TETTIUS?) (1)

Served under the Consul Lentulus in Asia (Joseph. *AJ* 14.239).

C. VULTEIUS CAPITO (Volteius \*5)

Served among the Opitergian troops who were sent by Minucius



Basilus to the relief of C. Antonius (Lucan 4.462–581, and *Schol. Bern.* 137, and 154 Usener; Flor. 2.13.33; see below, Legates, on C. Antonius).

### Legates, Envoys

L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58

He and Roscius (see below) offered to go on a mission to Caesar between January 1 and 7, but were rejected (Caes. *BC* 1.3.6–4.5; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 58.4).

L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (MINOR) (70)

Caesar sent him on a secret mission to the Consul Lentulus, but the latter left Italy too soon for them to meet (Cic. *Att.* 8.9.4, and 11.5, and 15A.3; 9.6.1).

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (144)

With Roscius Fabatus he went as a public envoy to Caesar, but also bore a personal statement from Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.8; Dio 41.5.3), and in return brought back a counter-offer from Caesar, the terms of which were discussed by Pompey, the Consuls, and a number of senators. Iulius and Roscius were sent again to Caesar to report acceptance of his terms, but with attached conditions, which Caesar rejected (Caes. *BC* 1.9–11; Dio 41.5–6; cf. Cic. *Att.* 7.13A.2, and 14.1, and 16.2, and 17.2, and 18.2, and 19; 8.12.2; *Fam.* 16.12.3–4; see K. von Fritz, *TAPhA* 72 [1941] 125–156, on these missions). See below, Prefects.

D. LAELIUS (6)

Sent in February by Pompey at Luceria to the Consuls at Capua to urge their retreat to Brundisium (Cic. *Att.* 8.11D.1, and 12A.3). See below, Prefects.

C. LUCILIUS HIRRUS (25)

Sent by Pompey to ask aid from the Parthians (Caes. *BC* 3.82.4; cf. Dio 42.2.5).

N. MAGIUS (9)

Captured by Caesar, and immediately sent to Pompey at Brundisium with proposals for peace (Caes. *BC* 1.24.4–5). According to Caesar (*BC* 1.26.2) he did not return, but elsewhere Caesar states that he returned with an unsatisfactory response (Caes. in Cic. *Att.* 9.7C.2, and 13A.1, cf. 13.8; Plut. *Pomp.* 63.2). See below, Prefects.

L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15) Pr. 49

He was associated with L. Iulius Caesar in the two missions described above.

## C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

The bearer of Caesar's message to the Senate on January 1 (Cic. *Fam.* 16.11.2; 8.17.1; Liv. *Per.* 109; Vell. 2.48.3-5; Lucan 1.268-295; Plin. *NH* 36.120; Plut. *Caes.* 31; App. *BC* 2.32-33; Dio 41.1.1-4.1; Oros. 6.15.2). See above, Promagistrates, and below Legates, Lieutenants.

## Legates, Lieutenants

## L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Legatus pro praetore under Pompey in Nearer Spain (Caes. *BC* 1.37, and 38; Liv. *Per.* 110; Vell. 2.50.4; see 55-50, Legates). Rumors reached Cicero during the winter that he had defeated Caesar's Legate Trebonius at the Pyrenees (Cic. *Att.* 8.3.7, cf. 7.26.1, and 8.2.3; *Fam.* 16.12.4), but in fact he and Petreius were out-manoeuvred by Caesar during the spring and early summer and forced to surrender on August 2 (Caes. *BC* 1.37-87; 2.17-18; Cic. *Att.* 10.9.1; *Fam.* 9.13.1; Liv. *Per.* 110; Strabo 3.4.10, 161c; Vell. 2.50.4; Lucan 4.1-401; Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.9; 2.1.11; Suet. *Iul.* 34.2; 75.2; Plut. *Caes.* 36; *Pomp.* 63.2; 65.2; App. *BC* 2.42-43; Flor. 2.13.26-29; Polyaen. 8.23.28; Dio 41.20-23; 43.36.3; Eutrop. 6.20.1-2; Oros. 6.15.6; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4, pp. 121, 131, 182 U; cf. on the date, *Fast. Amit. Ant., Maff., Vall.*).

T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1) Pr. 58<sup>9</sup> cf. index and p. 158

Raised levies for Pompey about Capua (Cic. *Att.* 8.11B.2; *Fam.* 2.16.3), and served as a Legatus pro praetore in Asia (Joseph. *AJ* 14.229-230, 238). See also Cic. *Fam.* 6.12.3.

## C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44

Legate of Caesar, who placed him in charge of the defence of Illyricum, but he was defeated and forced to surrender by Pompey's captains (Caes. *BC* 3.4.2, and 10.5, and 67.5; Liv. *Per.* 110; Suet. *Iul.* 36, *legatos*; App. *BC* 2.41, and 47; Flor. 2.13.31-33; Dio 41.40; 42.11.1; Oros. 6.15.8-9; cf. Lucan 4.402-581, and *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4, pp. 134-136 Usener).

## ? C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

With Caesar at the Rubicon (Plut. *Caes.* 32.5), and later an officer under Curio in Sicily (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 53; App. *BC* 2.40), where he went in advance (Plut.; cf. Cic. *Att.* 10.4.8, and 16.3), and in Africa (App. *BC* 2.45-46). Perhaps a Tribune of the Soldiers, but listed in D.-G. 3.700 as a Legate; see also J. André, *REL* 25 (1947) 124-137.

## ? M. CALIDIUS (4) Pr. 57

Caesar placed him in charge of Cisalpine Gaul, a command which he

held until his death at Placentia, perhaps ca. 47 (Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 57, p. 154 Helm).

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?

A Legate of Caesar, who was sent to make contact with Scribonius Libo at Brundisium (Caes. *BC* 1.26.3; Dio 41.12.2), then served under Curio in Africa (Caes. *BC* 2.24.2, and 34.4).

C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS (11) Pr. by 58? or 52?

Served in Africa, probably like Attius Varus, who was a Legatus pro praetore (Caes. *BC* 2.23.4; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.780—*ILS* 5319, Leg. pro pr.).

? P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (141) Cos. Suff. 44

Perhaps a Legate (so termed in Suet. *Iul.* 36, but with Curio). He held command of a fleet in the Adriatic, but was driven out when C. Antonius was captured by the Pompeians (App. *BC* 2.41, and 47, text uncertain; Flor. 2.13.31; Dio 41.40.1–2; Oros. 6.15.8; cf. *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4, p. 134–135 Usener).

C. FABIVS (17) Pr. 58

Legate of Caesar in the Spanish campaign (Caes. *BC* 1.37, and 40, and 48; Dio 41.20.1–2; cf. Cic. *Att.* 8.3.7). See 55, note 2.

Q. FUFIVS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

A Legate of Caesar in the Spanish campaign and at Massilia (Caes. *BC* 1.87.4; Cic. *Phil.* 8.18; cf. *Att.* 9.5.1).

? Q. HORTENSIUS (8) Pr. 45

An officer in command of a detachment at the Rubicon (Suet. *Iul.* 31.1; Plut. *Caes.* 32.1; cf. Caes. *BC* 1.8.1; Suet. *Iul.* 31.1; App. *BC* 2.35), and later received naval command on the Tuscan sea (App. *BC* 2.47; Oros. 6.15.8; cf. Cic. *Att.* 10.12.1; and 16.5, and 17.1 and 3, and 18.1), whence he attempted to come to the relief of C. Antonius in the Adriatic (Oros. 6.15.8; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4.433, p. 135 Usener; see above, on C. Antonius).

L. IULIVS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

A Legate of Caesar in 49 (Caes. *BC* 1.8.2).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

A Legate under Sestius in Cilicia (Plut. *Brut.* 4.2).

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Pr. 45

A Legate of Caesar (Liv. *Per.* 110). Had charge of naval operations about Massilia (Caes. *BC* 1.36.5, and 56.1–58.5; 2.1–7, and 22; Liv. *Per.* 110; Lucan 3.509–762; Flor. 2.13.25; Dio 41.19, and 21.3; Sid. Apoll. 23.16f.; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 3, pp. 113, 115 Usener).

## T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. -

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar (see 50, Legates). He joined Pompey in January, 49 (Cic. *Att.* 7.11.1, and 12.5, and 13.1, and 13A.3, and 15.3, and 16.1-2; 8.2.3; *Fam.* 14.14.2; 16.12.4; cf. Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.52.3, and Caes. *BC* 1.15.2; Plut. *Caes.* 34.2-3; *Pomp.* 64.3; Dio 41.4.2-4; cf. Lucan 5.345-347, and *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan, p. 167 Usener), and became an important Legate under him (see Caes. *BC* 3.13.3-4; and 48, Legates).

## M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)

Probably a Legate of Caesar, he received a command in Cisalpine Gaul (App. *BC* 2.41).

## ? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS IUNIANUS (75)

Probably a Pompeian officer (Legate?) in Caria in 49-48 (*BCH* 14 [1891] 232; and on his title, see 46, Legates).

## ? C. LUCILIUS HIRRUS (25)

Probably a Legate under Pompey, who retreated before Caesar's advance from Camerium to Corfinium where he was captured (Caes. *BC* 1.15.5; cf. Cic. *Att.* 8.11A), but upon release went off to join Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.23.2). See above, Legates, Envoys.

## ? L. MINUCIUS BASILUS (38) Pr. 45

He held command of a legion, probably as a Legate, and attempted to come to the relief of C. Antonius (Lucan 4.416, and *Schol. Bern.* pp. 134-136 Usener; Flor. 2.13.32; Oros. 6.15.8; see above, on C. Antonius).

## L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

A Legate of Caesar (see 52, Legates), and served with C. Fabius in Spain (Caes. *BC* 1.40.5).

## M. OCTAVIUS (33)

Probably a Legate, like Scribonius Libo, in Pompey's service. With Libo he defeated Dolabella, and captured C. Antonius (Lucan 4.402-581, and *Schol. Bern.* 134-136 and 154 Usener; App. *BC* 2.47; Flor. 2.13.31-33; Dio 41.40.1-2; Oros. 6.15.8-9), and attacked Salonae (Caes. *BC* 3.9.1-8; Dio 42.11.1-4; Oros. 6.15.9).

## M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legatus pro praetore under Pompey in Farther Spain (Caes. *BC* 1.37-38; Liv. *Per.* 110; Vell. 2.50.4; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 16.12.4; see 54-50, Legates). He joined Afranius in Nearer Spain and shared in his defeat and his surrender to Caesar (see above, on Afranius).

? L. ? POSTUMIUS (\*45) Pr. —

He was ordered to take charge of Sicily, but refused to go without Cato (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2; see Promagistrates, on Cato). He was a senator of some influence, and so probably a praetorian Legate. See above, Promagistrates.

M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (\*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72 or 71

A Legate, who recruited troops for Pompey at Delos (Joseph. *AJ* 14.231).

? C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

He also attempted to send aid to C. Antonius (Oros. 6.15.8; cf. *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4, p. 135 Usener; see above, on C. Antonius).

? C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

Probably a Legate under Caesar in the first days of the war in Italy, when he captured Iguvium (Caes. *BC* 1.12.1-3; cf. Liv. *Per.* 110; Suet. *Iul.* 36; and see above, Promagistrates).

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (20) Cos. 34, Pr. —

A Legate of Pompey (Flor. 2.13.31, who confuses him with M. Octavius, see above). When driven from Etruria by M. Antonius (Lucan 2.462; Flor. 2.13.19; cf. Caes. *BC* 1.11.4), he took command over recruits in Campania from Ampius Balbus (Cic. *Att.* 7.12.2; 8.11B.2), and followed Pompey to Brundisium, where Caesar unsuccessfully attempted to have him act as a mediator (Caes. *BC* 1.26.3-5). In command of a fleet in the Adriatic, along with M. Octavius, he defeated Dolabella, and captured C. Antonius in Illyricum (Caes. *BC* 3.5.3, and 8.4; Lucan 4.433, and *Schol. Bern.* p. 135 Usener; Flor. 2.13.31; Dio 41.40.1; Oros. 6.15.8-9; see above, on C. Antonius, and M. Octavius).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Legate of Caesar, who at Ilerda negotiated with Afranius' son for his surrender (Caes. *BC* 1.74.6).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Legatus of Pompey in Farther Spain (Caes. *BC* 2.17; Liv. *Per.* 110). His part was to send supplies to Afranius and Petreius, and their surrender to Caesar led to his (Caes. *BC* 1.38; 2.17-21; Auct. *Bell. Alex.* 58.2; Cic. *Fam.* 9.13.1; Liv. *Per.* 110; Suet. *Iul.* 34.2; Plut. *Caes.* 36; Flor. 2.13.29; Dio 41.23-24; 43.36.3; Eutrop. 6.20.1-2; Oros. 6.15.7; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4, p. 121 Usener). See 75, note 7.

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

A Legate of Caesar (Caes. *BC* 1.36.4; 2.1.1), who brought the Gallic

legions to Spain (Cic. *Att.* 8.3.7), and was placed in command of operations against Massilia (Caes. *BC* 1.36.4; 2.1—16, and 22; Liv. *Per.* 110; Dio 41.19.3; Oros. 6.15.6; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 3, pp. 113, 115 Usener). See above, on D. Brutus.

Q. VALERIUS ORCA (\*78) Pr. 57

A Legate of Caesar, who was sent to occupy Sardinia (Caes. *BC* 1.30.2—3, and 31.1; Lucan 3.64, and *Schol. Bern.*, p. 93 Usener; App. *BC* 2.40; Dio 41.18.1).

P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

See 51, and 48, Legates.

C. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (\*8)

See 50, and 48, Legates.

### Prefects

C. ATTIVS PAELIGNUS (4)

Recruited troops for Pompey at Sulmo, but fled when M. Antonius came (Caes. *BC* 1.18; Cic. *Att.* 8.4.3).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Commander of the Syrian squadron in Pompey's fleet (Caes. *BC* 3.5.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 83.5; see above, Tribunes of the Plebs).

CN. DOMITIUS (see no. 11)

Prefect of cavalry under Curio in Africa (Caes. *BC* 2.42.3).

(FLAMINIUS?) FLAMMA (8)

The naval commander who hastily fled from the camp at Utica upon hearing news of Curio's disaster (App. *BC* 2.46; not in Caes. *BC* 2.43). On the name, see Cic. *Att.* 12.52.1, and 14.16.4.

C. GALLONIUS (1)

Placed in charge of the city of Gades by Varro (Caes. *BC* 2.18.2, and 20.2—3).

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (144)

Prefect of a small fleet under Attius Varus in Africa (Caes. *BC* 2.23.3; see above, Legates, Envoys).

D. LAELIUS (6)

Prefect, along with C. Valerius Triarius, of a part of Pompey's fleet recruited in Asia and Syria (Caes. *BC* 3.5.3, and 7.1; *IGRP* 3.1018, ἐπαρχὸν στόλου; cf. *PIR* 2.260, no. 26).

? Q. LUCRETIUS VESPILLO (36)

Fled like Attius Paelignus from Sulmo (Caes. *BC* 1.18; Cic. *Att.*

8.4.3; Oros. 6.15.4; see above, on Attius Paelignus), and later, along with Minucius Rufus, became a commander under Laelius of a portion of Pompey's fleet (Caes. *BC* 3.7.1; Oros. 6.15.4; cf. App. *BC* 2.54). See 48, Prefects, on Lucretius, and Minucius.

**N. MAGIUS (9)**

Praefectus fabrum under Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.24.4–5; Cic. *Att.* 9.7C.2; see above, Legates, Envoys).

**MINUCIUS RUFUS (50, cf. 9)**

Served with Lucretius Vespillo under Laelius at Oricum (see 48, Prefects).

**? L. NASIDIUS (3)**

Brought a small fleet from Dyrrachium, capturing a ship at Messana, and reinforced the Massilian fleet against Caesar (Caes. *BC* 2.3–4, and 7; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 3.524, p. 115 Usener).

**? CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*17)**

Collected and commanded a squadron of Egyptian ships in his father's fleet (Caes. *BC* 3.4.4, and 5.3, and 111.3; Plut. *Ant.* 25; *Pomp.* 62.2; App. *BC* 2.71). See D.-G. 4.562, no 24.

**M. TULLIUS CICERO (30) Cos. Suff. 30, Pr. —**

Prefect of an ala of cavalry in Pompey's army (Cic. *Off.* 2.45).

**C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (363)**

Held command, along with Laelius (see above) of the Pompeian ships from Asia (Caes. *BC* 3.5.3).

**? VIBIUS CURIUS (\*8, cf. \*2)**

Probably a Prefect of Cavalry under Caesar (Caes. *BC* 1.24.3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 9.6.1).

**? L. VIBULLIUS RUFUS (\*1)**

He was engaged in recruiting troops for Pompey in Picenum, then captured at Corfinium and dismissed (Caes. *BC* 1.15, and 23; Cic. *Att.* 7.24; 8.1.1, and 2.4, and 11A, and 11B.1, and 15.1). Thereafter Pompey sent him to Spain (Caes. *BC* 1.34, and 38).

### Pontifices

**53?–49: C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)**

See above, Promagistrates. Caesar may possibly have secured election of a successor in late 49 (see above, Dictator), otherwise there was no succession until autumn of 47 (Dio 42.20.4, cf. 27.2, and 51.3).

48 B.C. A.U.C. 706

## Consuls

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 46–44, Pr. 62

P. SERVILIUS P. f. C. n. ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 41, Pr. 54

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.776, 937, and 938; *Caes. BC* 3.1.1; *Cic. Phil.* 14.23; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 132, 498f., cf. *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 180, 182; *Vell.* 2.53.2; *Val. Max.* 8.3.2; *Plut. Caes.* 37.1; *Dio*, Indexes to 41, and 42; 41.43.1; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; and on Caesar, *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 760; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1587—*Choix* 166; *Lucan* 5.389–402; *Grueber, CRRBM* 2.559.

In this year Caesar brought an army across the Adriatic, and after winter engagements, such as his attempt to besiege Pompey at Dyrrachium, won a decisive victory over Pompey at Pharsalus, then pursued him to Egypt, and toward the end of the year became embroiled in the dispute between Cleopatra and her brother for the Egyptian throne (*Caes. BC* 3; *Auct. Bell. Alex.* 1–25; *Liv. Per.* 110–112; *Vell.* 2.51–54; *Lucan* 5.403–10.546; *Suet. Iul.* 35; *Plut. Caes.* 37–49; *Pomp.* 65–80; *Cic.* 39.1–2; *Flor.* 2.13.35–63; *Dio* 41.43–42.40; *Eutrop.* 6.20–22; *Oros.* 6.15.10–34; *Zonar.* 10.8–10; and for a detailed citation of sources, see D.-G. 3.432–486). Servilius meantime in Italy (*Dio* 42.17.1) suppressed the illegal activities of Caelius Rufus (*Caes. BC* 3.21; *Dio* 42.22.1–25.3; cf. *Cic. Fam.* 8.17; *Quintil. Inst. Or.* 6.3.25; see below, Praetors), and after receiving news of Caesar's victory at Pharsalus, named him Dictator for a second time (*Dio* 42.21.1; see below, Dictator).

## Dictator

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

He was named Dictator for a second time after the victory at Pharsalus, probably late in October<sup>1</sup> (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.787—*ILS* 70; *Cic. Phil.* 2.62; *Liv. Per.* 112; *Plut. Caes.* 50.1; *Ant.* 8.3; *Dio* 42.20.3, and 21.1, and 35.5, and 55.4; *Zonar.* 10.10; cf. *IGRP* 4. 929; *Joseph. AJ* 14.190 and 192), for an entire year (*Plut. Caes.* 51.1; *Dio* 42.20.3). See Degrassi 132f.

## Master of Horse

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Appointed by Caesar (*Cic. Phil.* 2.62–63; *Plut. Ant.* 8.3; *Dio* 42.21.1; cf. *Fast. Cap.* for 47, Degrassi 56f., 132, 498f.; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.787), and was governing in that capacity in December (*Cic. Att.* 11.7.1; see note 1).



## Praetors

**M. CAELIUS RUFUS** (35) Pr. Peregrinus

Pressed measures for suspension of payments of interest, rents, and debts illegally against the opposition of his colleagues until he was suspended from office by the Consul Servilius; and later was killed by soldiers while attempting with Milo to raise a revolt in Italy (Caes. *BC* 3.20.1—22.4; Dio 42.22.1—25.3; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 8.17; Liv. *Per.* 111; Vell. 2.68.1—3; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.25; Oros. 6.15.10; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 48, p. 156 Helm).

? **C. CANINIUS REBILUS** (9) Cos. Suff. 45

Perhaps Praetor in this year, since he was a Proconsul in 46 and a Consul Suffectus in 45, but as Caesar was not bound by constitutional niceties (see Dio 42.20), the date may be 47 or even 46.

? **M. COELIUS VINICIANUS** (27)

See 47, Promagistrates.

? **C. COSCONIUS**<sup>2</sup> (5) Pr. 54?

An ex-Praetor when killed by Caesar's mutinous troops in 47, so 48 is the latest date for his praetorship, though 54 is more probable (Plut. *Caes.* 51; cf. Dio 42.52.2). See 54, Praetors; and 53, Promagistrates.

? **Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS** Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45

This year is probably the latest date for his praetorship.

? **Q. (MARCIVS) PHILIPPUS** (83)

See 47, Promagistrates.

**Q. PEDIUS** (1) Cos. Suff. 43

Crushed Milo's revolt near Cosa (Caes. *BC* 3.22).

? **C. RABIRIUS (CURTIUS) POSTUMUS** (6)

A Legate of Caesar in 46 (see 46, Legates), who considered competing for the consulship of 45 (Cic. *Att.* 12.49.2), and held a proconsulate in the East at about this period (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.773; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 14.241, text uncertain). See Dessau, *Hermes* 46 (1911) 613—620; 47 (1912) 320.

**P. SULPICIVS RUFUS** Pat. (93)

Resisted at Vibo an attack by the Syrian squadron of Pompey's fleet under C. Cassius (Caes. *BC* 3.103; cf. Dio 42.13.1).

**C. TREBONIUS** (6) Cos. Suff. 45 Pr. Urbanus

He opposed the measures proposed by Caelius Rufus (Caes. *BC* 3.20.1—22.3; Dio 42.22.2—4; see above), aided Cicero after his return to Italy (Cic. *Att.* 11.6.3; *Fam.* 15.21.2), and was hurriedly sent to

Spain as Proconsul at the end of the year (Cic. *Fam.* 15.21.2; cf. Auct. *Bell. Alex.* 64.2).

? C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (\*9) Cos. 43

Cicero notes his presence in Rome this year (*Att.* 11.6.3, with Trebonius). See 47, and 46, Promagistrates.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? A. HIRTIUS<sup>3</sup> (2) Cos. 43, Pr. 46

Hirtius was the author of a bill affecting supporters of Pompey (Cic. *Phil.* 13.32), such as the one noted by Dio (42.20.1) under this year. See *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.604.

### Quaestors

? APPULEIUS<sup>4</sup> (2)

Probably a Quaestor this year in Asia Minor under Domitius Calvinus (Cic. *Fam.* 13.45, and 46; see Syme, *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 315–317).

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS AESERNINUS (232, cf. 233) Cos. 22

Served under Q. Cassius Longinus in Farther Spain, but joined the mutinous troops and led them until Lepidus came to take command (*Bell. Alex.* 57–64; Dio 42.15–16, cf. 43.1.2; and 29.1). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.215, no. 926; De Laet no. 104.

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Suet. *Tib.* 4. Commanded in Caesar's fleet at Alexandria (*Bell. Alex.* 25.3; Suet. *Tib.* 4; Dio 42.40.6, late in 48 and early in 47).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (232)

Commanded a portion of Caesar's fortifications about Dyrrachium at the point where Pompey attacked and inflicted serious losses (Caes. *BC* 3.62.4, and 64–65).

Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45

See below, Promagistrates.

? SEX. IULIUS CAESAR<sup>5</sup> Pat. (153)

Dio 47.26.3. See 47, Promagistrates.

C. PLAETORIUS (5)

Served under Cn. Domitius Calvinus in Asia Minor (*Bell. Alex.* 34.5).

? C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

According to Ps.-Cic. (*Invect. in Sall.* 6.17; 8.21), he returned to the Senate after his expulsion in 50 by way of the quaestorship. Sobeck (65) would date his return in 49. See 49, Legates.

## Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (*Bell. Alex.* 59.2; App. *BC* 2.48; Dio 43.1.1), and at the end of the year intervened in the dispute between Cassius Longinus and Marcellus in Farther Spain (*Bell. Alex.* 59—64; Dio 43.1.2—3).

A. ALLIENUS<sup>6</sup> (1) Pr. 49

Proconsul in Sicily (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.559; cf. App. *BC* 2.48, Ἀλβένου).

P. ATTIVS VARUS (32) Pr. ca. 53?

He continued in command in Africa until the arrival of Metellus Scipio, Cato, and other Pompeians after their defeat at Pharsalus (see below), and at Cato's urging yielded the command to Scipio (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 56—57; App. *BC* 2.87; Dio 42.57.1; see below, on Scipio), and became a Legatus pro praetore (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.780—*ILS* 5319; see 47, Legates).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Proconsul and Imperator (see 49, Promagistrates). He brought his forces from Asia to Greece, where he manoeuvred against those of Domitius Calvinus and L. Cassius until he was joined by Pompey, and at Pharsalus he held command of the center (Caes. *BC* 3.4.3, and 36—38, and 57, and 78—83, and 88, and 90.2; Plut. *Caes.* 39.7, and 42, and 44; *Pomp.* 66—69; *Comp. Pomp. and Ages.* 4.7; App. *BC* 2.60, and 65, and 76; Dio 41.51.2). He fled after Pharsalus to Africa where, at Cato's urging, he received the chief command of the Pompeian forces, probably early in 47 (Liv. *Per.* 113; Vell. 2.54.2—3; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 56—58; App. *BC* 2.87; Dio 42.57; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 80.3).

M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (28) Cos. 59, Pr. 62

Proconsul (see 51—49, Promagistrates), and commander of Pompey's fleet. He died early in 48 after failing to prevent Caesar from crossing to Epirus (Caes. *BC* 3.5.4, and 7, and 8, and 15; Dio 41.44, and 46, and 48; Oros. 6.15.10). See *IG* 9.1.722.

L. CASSIUS LONGINUS (65)

Served under Caesar as Proconsul (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.774—*ILS* 39). He occupied Thessaly but Metellus Scipio compelled him to retreat and join Calvisius Sabinus in Aetolia (Caes. *BC* 3.34—35, and 56; Dio 41.51.2).

Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS (70)

Propraetor in Farther Spain (*Bell. Alex.* 48.1; see 49, Promagis-

trates), saluted as Imperator for an unimportant victory in Lusitania (*Bell. Alex.* 48.2). His exactions caused great dissatisfaction, and his preparations for a campaign against King Iuba in Numidia led to a mutiny, which was headed by his Quaestor Marcellus (see above), and this in turn led to the intervention of Lepidus (see above). He was superseded by Trebonius early in 47 (*Bell. Alex.* 48—64; *Bell. Hisp.* 42.4—5; *Liv.* fr. 37—39 W, and *Per.* 111; *Val. Max.* 9.4.2; *Dio* 42.15—16; 43.29.1, and 36.3).

C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (217) Cos. 49

Probably Proconsul (see *Dio* 41.43.2—3), and shared with Coponius the command of the Rhodian section of Pompey's fleet (*Caes. BC* 3.5.3). The date of his death remains uncertain (*Cic. Phil.* 13.29).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Proconsul in Achaea (see 49, Promagistrates). He died before the battle of Pharsalus (*Val. Max.* 1.8.10; *Lucan* 5.120—136, and *Schol. Bern.* p. 156 Usener; *Oros.* 6.15.11). See *IG* 5.428; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.775—*ILS* 4041.

C. COPONIUS (3) Pr. 49

Probably a Proprætor (*Cic. Div.* 1.68, *praetorio imperio*; cf. *Dio* 41.43.2—3). With Marcellus he shared command of the Rhodian section of Pompey's fleet (*Caes. BC* 3.5.3, and 26.2). See *Cic. Div.* 1.68; 2.114.

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUS Pat. (218) Cos. 49, Pr. 58

Proconsul (*Cic. Fam.* 10.32.3, cf. *Dio* 41.43.2—3). He met Caesar's Envoy the younger Balbus in Pompey's camp at Dyrrachium (*Vell.* 2.51.3; cf. *Cic. Fam.* 10.32.3). He was present, perhaps also in command of one wing, at Pharsalus (*App. BC* 2.76; cf. *Lucan* 7.218). Rhodes refused to admit him in his flight and he was killed shortly after Pompey in Egypt (*Cic. Fam.* 12.14.3; *Caes. BC* 3.102.5, and 104.3; *Vell.* 2.53.1; *Val. Max.* 1.8.9; *Lucan* 8.328—455; *Plut. Pomp.* 73.6; 80.4; *Oros.* 6.15.28). See *Cic. Att.* 11.6.6.

FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

Proquaestor pro prætore (see 49, Promagistrates). He was active in Macedonia in 48, where he opposed Domitius Calvinus, and fled to Africa after Pharsalus (*Dio* 41.51.3; 42.13.3).

Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45?

Quaestor pro prætore (*Bell. Alex.* 42.2). He carried on a spirited defence of Illyricum against the Pompeian fleet under M. Octavius (*Bell. Alex.* 42—47; see below, Legates, on Gabinius and Vatinius).

**L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS** (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58

Proconsul (see 49, Promagistrates). Sharp and rude in Pompey's councils (Cic. *Fam.* 6.21.1; *Att.* 11.6.2; Caes. *BC* 3.83; Suet. *Nero* 2.3; Plut. *Pomp.* 67.2; Caes. 42; App. *BC* 2.67). He held command of the left wing at Pharsalus and was killed in the rout (Caes. *BC* 3.99.5, cf. 88; Cic. *Phil.* 2.71; Suet. *Nero* 2.3; Lucan 7.220, the right wing, and 599–616; Tac. *Ann.* 4.44; Plut. *Pomp.* 69.1, the right wing; Caes. 44.2, the left wing; App. *BC* 2.76, the left wing, and 82).

**CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS** (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

No title preserved. He manoeuvred his troops against those of Metellus Scipio in Greece until Caesar and Pompey transferred their armies there (Caes. *BC* 3.34–38, and 78–79; App. *BC* 2.60; Dio 41.51.2–3), and was in command of Caesar's center at Pharsalus (Caes. *BC* 3.89.3; Plut. *Pomp.* 69.1, with praenomen Lucius; Caes. 44.1; App. *BC* 2.76). He was placed in charge of Asia Minor (*Bell. Alex.* 34.1), but was defeated at Nicopolis by Pharnaces II of Pontus (*Bell. Alex.* 34.1–40.5; 65.3; 69.1; 74.3; Cic. *Deiot.* 14, and 24; Liv. *Per.* 112; Suet. *Iul.* 36, with the implication that he was a Legate; Plut. *Caes.* 50.1; App. *BC* 2.91; *Mith.* 120; Dio 42.46.1–2, and 47.1).

**C. FANNIUS** (9) Pr. 54

See 49, Promagistrates. Cicero implies that he died this year (Cic. *Att.* 11.6.6), but see 43, Envoys, and 42, Legates.

**M. FAVONIUS** (1) Pr. 49

Probably a Propraetor (Dio 41.43.2–3). Shared in the operations of Metellus Scipio in Macedonia and Greece (Caes. *BC* 3.36, and 57). Criticized Pompey violently before Pharsalus, and aided him in his flight (Vell. 2.53.1; Plut. *Pomp.* 67.3; 73.6–7; Caes. 41.2; *Comp. Pomp. and Ages.* 4.3).

**L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS** Pat. (80) Pr. 49

Probably Propraetor (Dio 41.43.2–3). Pompey placed him in command of Oricum (Caes. *BC* 3.11.3–4), and he held command of the section of Pompey's force that broke through Caesar's siege works at Dyrrachium (Lucan 6.285–313, and *Schol. Bern.* p. 199 Usener; Oros. 6.15.19–21; cf. Caes. *BC* 3.64–72).

? **SEX. PEDUCAEUS** (6)

Caesarian governor of Sardinia (App. *BC* 2.48, title not preserved).

? **A. PLAUTIUS (PLOTIUS)** (8) Pr. 51

Possibly governor of Bithynia and Pontus in 49–48 (Cic. *Fam.* 13.29.4).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (Dio 41.43.5), but in fact accepted as commander in chief (see 49, Promagistrates). On his campaign in Epirus, his defeat at Pharsalus, and his death in Egypt, see the sources quoted above on Iulius Caesar, and D.-G. 3.432-472; 4.540f. Acclaimed Imperator, *Caes. BC* 3.71.3; Dio 41.52.1.

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*20) Pr. 54

Probably continued to hold the imperium (see 49, Promagistrates; *Plut. Cat. Min.* 54; *Caes.* 41). In charge at Dyrrachium at the time of the battle of Pharsalus, he accepted the command that Cicero refused, and departed intending to join Pompey (*Cic. Div.* 1.68-69; 2.114; *Plut. Cic.* 39.1; *Cat. Min.* 55-56; *App. BC* 2.87; Dio 42.10, and 13), but hearing of his death put in at Cyrene, and with great difficulty made his way to Africa (*Liv. Per.* 112; *Plut. Cat. Min.* 56; *App. BC* 2.87; Dio 42.13.4-5; cf. *Vell.* 2.54; *Lucan* 9.1-949).

P. RUTILIUS LUPUS (27) Pr. 49

Probably a Propraetor (Dio 41.43.2-3). Pompey sent him to Achaea, where he attempted to fortify the Isthmus against the advance of Fufius Calenus (*Caes. BC* 3.56.3).

P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. 54? or 50?

See 49, Promagistrates. Remained in possession of imperium after Pharsalus by grant from Caesar (*Cic. Att.* 11.7.1, Dec. 17, 48), and served with Cn. Domitius Calvinus in Asia Minor (*Bell. Alex.* 34.5).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul and Imperator (see 49, Promagistrates; cf. on his retention of his lictors, *Att.* 11.7.1, Dec. 17, 48). He remained in Pompey's camp at Dyrrachium, and after Pharsalus refused the proffered command (see above, on Cato), and returned to Brundisium (*Cic. Att.* 11.1-7, and 9.1; *Fam.* 9.6.3, and 18.2; cf. 7.3.2-3; 14.6; 9.9.2; 15.15.1; *Deiot.* 29; *Div.* 1.68-69; 2.114; *Phil.* 2.5, and 59-60; *Liv. Per.* 111; *Plut. Cic.* 39.1-2; *Cat. Min.* 55; Dio 42.10; 46.22.5; see D.-G. 6.200-210).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. SEPTIMIUS (9)

Formerly a Tribune of the Soldiers under Pompey, he served in this position in the garrison left in Egypt by Gabinius, and at Egyptian command killed Pompey upon his arrival on the coast of Egypt (*Caes. BC* 3.104; *App. BC* 2.84-85, Sempronius; *Flor.* 2.13.52; Dio 42.3-4, and 38.1; *Zonar.* 10.9; cf. *Lucan* 8.596-636, and *Schol. Bern.* 279 U,

once primipilus under Pompey; *Anth. Lat.*, ed. Riese<sup>2</sup> 845; see 67, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

L. TITIUS<sup>7</sup> (13)

Served under Q. Cassius Longinus in Spain (*Bell. Alex.* 57.1).

Legates, Envoys

A. CLODIUS (5)

Sent by Caesar to Metellus Scipio with peace overtures (Caes. *BC* 3.5.7, and 90.2).

L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (70)

Penetrated secretly into Pompey's camp at Dyrrachium to bring overtures from Caesar to the Proconsul Lentulus Crus, but without result (Cic. *Fam.* 10.32.3; Vell. 2.51.3; cf. Caes. *BC* 3.19.6-7).

C. LUCILIUS HIRBUS (25)

Pompey's Envoy to the Parthian court (Caes. *BC* 3.82.5; see 49, Envoys).

Q. PATISIUS (1)

Sent by Domitius Calvinus to Cilicia to summon reinforcements against the invasion of Pharnaces of Pontus (*Bell. Alex.* 34.5). Münzer (*RE*) suggests that the name Patisius is an error for Patiscus (cf. Cic. *Fam.* 2.11.2; 8.9.3; and the Index, on Patiscus).

M. PLOTIUS (\*7, not in *RE*)

With Cornelius Balbus in a colloquy with Pompeian officers at the Apsus river (Caes. *BC* 3.19.7).

(A.?) POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS?) (\*48)

Caesar sent him in haste to Brundisium to summon reinforcements to Epirus (App. *BC* 2.58-59; see D.-G. 3.440).

A. (TERENTIUS) VARRO (MURENA) (91)

A Pompeian, who was present at the conference on the Apsus river (Caes. *BC* 3.19.4).

M. TIBURTIUS (1)

A Caesarian, who was present at the conference on the Apsus river (Caes. *BC* 2.19.7).

L. VIBULLIUS RUFUS (\*1)

A former Prefect under Pompey, whom Caesar sent as an Envoy to attempt to open negotiations for peace (Caes. *BC* 3.10-11, and 15-18; Plut. *Pomp.* 65.3-4). He was also connected with Milo's abortive revolt in Italy (Caes. *BC* 3.22).

## Legates, Lieutenants

M. ACILIUS CANINUS (or CANINIANUS ?)<sup>8</sup> (15) Pr. 47 ?

A Legate under Caesar, who placed him in charge of the city of Oricum (Caes. *BC* 3.15—16, and 39—40; Dio 42.12.1).

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72 ?

With Pompey at Dyrrachium, he was placed in command of the camp at Pharsalus, whence he fled to Dyrrachium and later to Africa (Caes. *BC* 3.83.2; Plut. *Pomp.* 67.3; App. *BC* 2.76; Dio 42.10.3).

T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1) Pr. 58

A Pompeian Legatus pro praetore in Asia (see 49, Legates). Reports of Caesar's imminent arrival prevented him from robbing the temple of Artemis at Ephesus (Caes. *BC* 3.105.1—2).

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

No title preserved, but probably a Legate (see below, on Fufius Calenus). He brought Caesar much-needed reinforcements from Brundisium (Caes. *BC* 3.24—30, and 34.1, and 40.5; Plut. *Caes.* 39.1; *Ant.* 7; App. *BC* 2.58—59; Dio 41.48), aided in the siege of Dyrrachium (Caes. *BC* 3.46; Plut. *Ant.* 8), and held command of Caesar's left wing at Pharsalus (Caes. *BC* 3.89; Plut. *Caes.* 44.1; *Pomp.* 69.1; *Ant.* 8; App. *BC* 2.76; *Illyr.* 12; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 2.59 and 71), and afterwards brought part of Caesar's army back to Italy (Cic. *Phil.* 5.59 and 61; cf. Dio 42.30.1). See above, Master of Horse.

? C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

Served under Caesar at Pharsalus (Suet. *Iul.* 30.4; Plut. *Pomp.* 72.3; App. *BC* 2.82, στρατηγόν).

? M. CALIDIUS (4) Pr. 57

Caesar placed him in command of Cisalpine Gaul, a position which he held until his death, at Placentia perhaps in 47 (Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 57, p. 154 Helm).

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46 ?

He occupied Aetolia for Caesar (Caes. *BC* 3.34—35, and 56; cf. App. *BC* 2.60, who records that he was severely defeated by Metellus Scipio, but in this passage may mean Domitius Calvinus).

L. CANULEIUS (8)

A Legate under Caesar. Sent to Epirus for grain (Caes. *BC* 3.42.3).

Q. CASSIUS (21) Pr. 44 ?

Legate under Q. Cassius Longinus in Spain (*Bell. Alex.* 52.3; 57.1—4).



C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS (11) Pr. by 58? or 52?

Probably continued as a Legatus pro praetore with Attius Varus in Africa (see 49, and 47, Legates).

? P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

Served under Caesar at Dyrrachium and at Pharsalus, but afterwards returned to Italy, was transferred to the Plebs, and elected to the tribunate (Dolabella in Cic. *Fam.* 9.9; Cic. *Fam.* 14.9; *Att.* 11.7.2; no title preserved).

P. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (386) Cos. Desig. 65

Commander of the camp as Legate under Caesar at Dyrrachium (Caes. *BC* 3.51.1), and commander of the right wing of Caesar's army at Pharsalus (Caes. *BC* 3.89.2, and 99.4; App. *BC* 2.76).

Q. FUFIUS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

Legatus pro praetore (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 761 B; *IG* 7.380; *I. v. Olymp.* 330). He brought troops to Epirus for Caesar (Caes. *BC* 3.14, and 26; App. *BC* 2.58), was sent to occupy Achaea (Caes. *BC* 3.56; Plut. *Caes.* 43.1; *Brut.* 8.2-4; Dio 42.14). Caesar placed him in command in Achaea when he went on to Egypt (Caes. *BC* 3.106.1; *Fouilles de Delphes* 3.1.176f., no. 318, cf. Holleaux *REA* 19 [1917] 94; Auct. *Bell. Alex.* 44.2; Dio 42.13-14; cf. Cic. *Att.* 11.8.2, and 15.2, and 16.2).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61

Probably a Legate. He recruited and trained new levies for Caesar (*Bell. Alex.* 42.4). Caesar sent him after Pharsalus to reinforce Cornificius in Illyricum, but he suffered reverses during the winter of 48-47, and after some months fell ill and died (*Bell. Alex.* 42-43; and with advance in the dating, Plut. *Ant.* 7.1; App. *BC* 2.58-59; *Illyr.* 12, and 25, and 27; Dio 42.11; cf. Cic. *Att.* 11.16.1, June 2, 47; *CIL* 3.3200, and 10158). See 47, Legates.

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Pr. 45

Probably a Legatus pro praetore (*Legatus*, Liv. *Per.* 114, 46 B. C.). Appointed by Caesar to the command of Transalpine Gaul (App. *BC* 2.48).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legate of Pompey (Caes. *BC* 3.13.3-4), and with him until Pharsalus (*BC* 3.19.6-7, and 71.4, and 87.1-7; Plut. *Pomp.* 68.1; Cic. 38.6; App. *BC* 2.62, at Dyrrachium). He fled to Coreyra, then accompanied Cato (see above, Promagistrates) with the intention of joining Pompey, and later reached Africa (Cic. *Div.* 1.68; Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 19.3-4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.7.13; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 57.2; Dio 42.10.3; cf. App. *BC* 2.87, to Spain; Lucan 9.550 and 566).

**L. MINUCIUS BASILUS** (38) Pr. 45

Legate of Caesar (*Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 6.126, p. 194 Usener, also Prefect of the camp). He distinguished himself at Dyrrachium (App. *BC* 2.60; cf. Caes. *BC* 3.64–68; Lucan 6.126), and probably returned to Italy after Pharsalus (Cic. *Att.* 11.5.3).

**L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS** (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate of Caesar. See 49, and 46, Legates.

**M. OCTAVIUS** (33)

Probably a Legate under Pompey (see 49, Legates). He failed to win Saloniae in Illyricum (see 49, Legates), and returned to Dyrrachium, but later, strengthened by refugees from Pharsalus, again attacked Illyricum, and made war on Gabinius (*Bell. Alex.* 42–43; Dio 42.11.4–5; see above, on Gabinius).

**M. PETREIUS** (3) Pr. 64?

He probably continued to serve as a Legate of Pompey (see 49, Legates). He was active in the Peloponnese and fled with Cato after Pharsalus (Dio 42.13.3).

**? M. POMPONIUS** (\*23)

No title preserved. He held command of the half of Caesar's fleet which was based on Messana, and was surprised and burned by C. Cassius and the Syrian squadron of Pompey's fleet (Caes. *BC* 3.101).

**L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO** (20) Cos. 34

Legate of Pompey (see 49, Legates). He attempted to carry on negotiations with Caesar at Oricum (Caes. *BC* 3.15–18). After Bibulus' death, he became the chief officer in Pompey's fleet (Dio 41.48.1), and attempted unsuccessfully to block Mark Antony at Brundisium (Caes. *BC* 3.23–24; Plut. *Ant.* 7; Dio 41.48.1–4).

**L. STAIUS MURCUS** (2) Pr. 45

Legate of Caesar, through whom, along with Acilius, a conference between Caesar and Libo was arranged (Caes. *BC* 3.15–16; on the name, see *ILS* 885).

**Q. TILLIUS CIMBER** (4)

Legate of Caesar, who was sent with Canuleius to requisition provisions in Epirus (Caes. *BC* 3.42.2).

**? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (RUFUS)**<sup>9</sup> Pat. (\*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?

Legate of Caesar, perhaps in 48 (D.–G. 3.700), certainly in 46 (*Bell. Afr.* 28).

**P. VATINIUS** (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

A Legate of Caesar, who attempted to begin a peace parley for him

at the Apsus in Epirus (Caes. *BC* 3.19, and 90.1). He later defended Brundisium from the attacks of Laelius (Caes. *BC* 3.100), and aided Cicero when he returned there (Cic. *Att.* 11.5.4, and 9.2; cf. Auct. *Bell. Alex.* 44.1). See 47, Legates.

? C. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (\*8)

No title preserved. He served under Caesar at Dyrrachium (Caes. *BC* 3.52).

### Prefects

Q. (ATTIUS?) VARUS (Attius 33)

Prefect of cavalry under Domitius Calvinus (Caes. *BC* 3.37.5).

? L. CASSIUS (14)

While trying to escape to Bithynia after Pharsalus with a small squadron of ships, he met Caesar and surrendered (Suet. *Iul.* 63; Dio 42.6.2; cf. App. *BC* 2.88, and 111, who confuses him with C. Cassius Longinus).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

See 49, Prefects. He made successful attacks on Caesar's ships at Messana and Vibo (Caes. *BC* 3.101). After Pharsalus he went to the East to secure Caesar's pardon (Cic. *Fam.* 15.15.2; *Att.* 11.13.2, and 15.2, all in 47; cf. App. *BC* 2.88, and 111, where he is confused with L. Cassius, see above).

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (144)

See 49, Prefects, and 47, Promagistrates.

D. LAELIUS (6)

Praefectus classis (see 49, Prefects). He blockaded Oricum and attacked Brundisium (Caes. *BC* 3.7, and 40.5, and 100). After Pharsalus, Antony granted both to him and to Cicero special right to be in Italy (Cic. *Att.* 11.7.2, cf. 14.1, and 15.1-2).

? Q. LUCRETIVS VESPILLO (36)

Served under Laelius (see above) in Pompey's fleet (Caes. *BC* 3.7.1; cf. App. *BC* 2.54).

MINUCIUS RUFUS (50, cf. 9) Pr. 43?

Served with Lucretius Vespillo at Oricum under Laelius (Caes. *BC* 3.7.1; App. *BC* 2.54).

M. OPIMIUS (9, cf. 2)

Prefect of cavalry under Metellus Scipio, who served against Domitius Calvinus in Macedonia (Caes. *BC* 3.38.4).

**OTACILIUS CRASSUS (9)**

Held command of Lissus for Pompey (Caes. *BC* 3.28—29).

**CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*17)**

Held command of the Egyptian section of Pompey's fleet, and burned some of Caesar's fleet at Oricum and Lissus (Caes. *BC* 3.40; Dio 42.12.1—4). Deserted by his fleet after Pharsalus, he went with Cato and the other Pompeian leaders to Africa (Caes. *BC* 3.111.3; Plut. *Cic.* 39.1—2; *Cat. Min.* 55.3; Dio 42.12.4; cf. App. *BC* 2.87, to Spain). See D.—G. 4.562, no. 24.

**CN. POMPEIUS THEOPHANES (Theophanes 1)**

Praefectus fabrum under Pompey (Plut. *Cic.* 38.4), present at the conference between Vibullius and Libo (Caes. *BC* 3.18.3). On the name, see *SIG*<sup>3</sup> 755.

**L. STABERIUS (2)**

A Pompeian officer in command at Apollonia (Caes. *BC* 3.12; App. *BC* 2.54).

**M. TULLIUS CICERO (30) Cos. Suff. 30**

Prefect of an ala of cavalry in Pompey's army (Cic. *Off.* 2.45).

**C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*81, 363)**

See 49, Prefects. He was with Pompey at Pharsalus (Caes. *BC* 3.92).

**C. VOLUSENUS (\*Volusienus 2)**

Prefect of cavalry under Caesar (Caes. *BC* 3.60.4).

### Pontifices

Before 51—48: **L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58**

See above, Promagistrates.

Successor: see 47, Pontifices.

Ca. 63—48?: **C. FANNIUS (9) Pr. 54 or 50**

See above, Promagistrates.

### Augurs

Before 63—48: **AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57**

See above, Promagistrates.

Successor: see 47, Augurs.

Before 61—48: **CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52**

See above, Promagistrates.

<sup>1</sup> The date is based on a calculation of the time necessary for news of the victory at Pharsalus to reach Rome and news of the action of Servilius in turn

to reach Alexandria. In any case Antony was exercising the office of Master of Horse in December (Cic. *Att.* 11.7.2). Plutarch and Dio state that Caesar's dictatorship was annual, and Plutarch (*Caes.* 51.1) that he returned from the East at the close of his year, i. e. in September 47. As he was termed *Dictator iterum* in 46 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.576) and did not enter upon his third dictatorship until April of that year, Mommsen believed that his dictatorship, like that of Sulla, was of indefinite duration, and not *rei gerendae* but *rei publicae constituendae causa* (CIL 1<sup>2</sup>.1, 41). But some of his coins bear the inscription *Cos. ter* without mention of the dictatorship (Grueber *CRRBM* 1.525f.), hence there was probably an interval between the second and the third dictatorship, and the office itself was probably assumed *rei gerendae* rather than *rei publicae constituendae causa* (see Degraffi 132f., where earlier literature is summarized). This dictatorship is listed under 47 in *Fast. Cap.*

<sup>2</sup> He held an aedileship in 57.

<sup>3</sup> Mommsen (CIL 1<sup>2</sup>.2.604) and Lange (*RA* 2.687; 4.455) assign this bill to the praetorship of Hirtius in 46, perhaps correctly, since no other text implies that Hirtius held the tribunate, but Niccolini (*FTP* 335ff.) uses the passage of Dio to date it in 48, and points out that the presence of Hirtius in Spain in 49 (Cic. *Att.* 10.4.6 and 11), and at Antiocheia in 47 (11.14.3, and 20.1) does not preclude him from being a Tribune of the Plebs in Rome in 48.

<sup>4</sup> Appuleius could possibly be identified with M. Appuleius (*RE* no. 13), Quaestor in 44, or Sex. Appuleius (no. 17), or P. Appuleius (no. 15). Syme bases his identification on the resemblance of these letters of Cicero to those concerning Quintus Gallus (*Fam.* 13.43, and 44) and Marcus Philippus (*Fam.* 13.73, and 74). See 47, Promagistrates.

<sup>5</sup> According to Dio, Iulius was a Quaestor when appointed to the Syrian command in the summer of 47. As no elections (except those for plebeian offices) were held for 47 until the autumn of that year (Dio 42.20.4, and 51.4), he must have been Quaestor in 48 at the latest. D.-G. list him as a Legate (3.701).

<sup>6</sup> The coins, dated to Caesar's second consulship, assure the date, and show that Ἀλβῖνον in the text of Appian should be emended to Ἀλλήνων (*RE*). In *Bell. Afr.* 2 he is termed *praetor*, in 34 *pro consule*, and in Cic. *Fam.* 13.79, *procos.* See 47, and 46, Promagistrates.

<sup>7</sup> In spite of *fuerat* in this text Titius must still have been a Tribune of the Soldiers in this year, since it was the year of the formation of the legion in which he served (*Bell. Alex.* 50.3; 53.4). See *Bell. Afr.* 28.2.

<sup>8</sup> The praenomen is probably Marcus rather than Manius, see Boissevain on Dio 42.12.1. The readings in the Mss of Caesar in the passages cited support this view, perhaps also the inscription on a coin of Panormus (*Bull. Inst. Arch. Rome* 1834, 74, M. ACIL.), if he is the person named. He is probably to be identified with the Marcus Acilius (text reading *Aemilius*) who held command of legions in Greece in 45 (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 16, *FGH* 2A.398, line 20). Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 17) holds that the Proconsul in Sicily was named Manius Acilius, but that the commander of the legions in Greece in 45-44 was Marcus Acilius, the future Consul Suffectus of 33, and identifies him with an unnamed Quaestor pro praetore in Macedonia in this period. The cognomen appears in the Mss of Caesar *BC* 3.39.1, and the combination M. Acilius Caninus in *ILS* 892.

<sup>9</sup> The identification is uncertain, but the Consul of 53 is a more probable one than the young M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, whose age in 48 was 21 years.

47 B.C. A.U.C. 707

## Consuls

Q. FUFIVS Q. f. C. n. CALENVS (10) Pr. 59

P. VATINIUS P. f. (\*2) Pr. 55

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.779, 939; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 498f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 182; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242, with *Iulius* for *Fufius*; Dio 42, Index; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. They were elected after Caesar's return from the East in September (Dio 42.55.4; cf. on Vatinius, Macrob. 2.3.5). See below, Legates.

## Dictator

C. IULIVS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.777, 778, 787; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 132, 498f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Pomp.*, *ibid.* 272; Dio 42, Index. In this year Caesar completed his campaign in Alexandria, recovered and began his reorganization of the East, including Asia Minor, returned to Italy in September, and after a short stay, during which he had to cope with mutinous soldiers, set out for Africa before the end of the year to deal with the Pompeian forces there (*Bell. Alex.* 19–33, and 41, and 65–78; *Bell. Afr.* 1–2; Cic. *Att.* 11.17a, and 18, and 20–25, *passim*; *Fam.* 14.23; Joseph. *AJ* 14.127–156; *BJ* 1.187–201; Suet. *Iul.* 35; Plut. *Caes.* 49–52; Cic. 39; App. *BC* 2.90–95; Dio 42.41–43, and 44–56; Oros. 6.16.1–3). While in Rome he made Antony, Dolabella, and others among his followers pay for their purchases of confiscated Pompeian properties (Cic. *Phil.* 2.71; 13.10–11; Plut. *Ant.* 10.1; App. *BC* 3.11; Dio 42.50.5). To meet the financial emergency, he made property values at the beginning of the war the basis for calculation of payments of debts, remitted interest from the beginning of the war, and released tenants in Rome from payments of rents up to 500 denarii per year, tenants in Italy up to 125 denarii per year (Dio 42.51.1–2; cf. Cic. *Off.* 2.83; Suet. *Iul.* 38.2). For a full citation of the sources, see D.–G. 3.486–511, and 519–522. On the duration of this dictatorship, see 48, note 1.

## Master of Horse

M. ANTONIVS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Continued to be Caesar's Master of Horse in 47 (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.777; Cic. *Phil.* 2.62; Dio 42.32.1; 45.28.1; 46.13.1; see 48, Master of Horse; and 48, note 1). His seizure of Pompeian properties (Cic. *Phil.* 2.62, and 67–68, and 71, and 73; Vell. 2.60.3, and 77.1; Plut. *Ant.*

10.2; 21.2; 32.3; *Caes.* 51.2; App. *BC* 3.14; 5.79; Dio 45.28.3; 46.14.1-2; 48.38.2), his debauchery, and particularly his mismanagement of affairs in Italy, lost him Caesar's favor for a time (*Cic. Phil.* 2.62ff.; *Plut. Ant.* 9-10; *Caes.* 51; App. *BC* 2.92; Dio 42.27-33; 45.28-29; 46.16).

### Praetors

? M. ACILIUS CANINUS (or CANINIANUS) (15)

See 46, Promagistrates.

L. NONIUS ASPRENAS (14) Cos. Suff. 36

See 46, Promagistrates. Probably a praetorius in 46, certainly so before the time of the S. C. de Panamareis (Viereck 41, no. 20).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

? C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

L. TREBELLIVS (4)

Dolabella's popular bills, proposing to abolish debts (*Liv. Per.* 113; *Plut. Ant.* 9.1-2; Dio 42.29.1, and 32.2; cf. *Cic. Att.* 11.23.3; 14.21.4; *Phil.* 6.11; 10.22; 11.14; 13.26), and remit house-rents (Dio 42.32.2) led to dissension with his colleagues Pollio and Trebellius, and finally to the intervention of Antony as Master of Horse (*Liv. Per.* 113; *Plut. Ant.* 8-9, naming Pollio; Dio 42.29-33; 46.16.2; cf. *Cic. Att.* 11.10.2, and 12.4, and 16.1, and 23.3; *Phil.* 2.99; 6.11; 10.22; 11.14; 13.2 and 26; *Auct. Bell. Alex.* 65.1; *Plut. Caes.* 51.1). J. André (*REL* 25 [1947] 137-139) doubts that Pollio held the tribunate.

### Quaestors

CN. IULIVS L. f. (CAESAR?) Pat. ?

Named as a Q(uaestor) on a coin of Corduba. Grant dates it in 47 or 46, and suggests that Iulius served under C. Trebonius or Q. Fabius Maximus (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 4f.; see Mommsen, *RMW* 375, note 28).

? A. POMPEIVS M. f. VIC(TOR) (not in \**RE*)

Q(uaestor ad) A(erarium?), a Pompeian in Africa in 47 or 46 (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 20f.).

C. SEXTILIUS RUFUS (23)

Quaestor in Cyprus (*Cic. Fam.* 13.48).

## Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (see 48, Promagistrates). He returned before the end of the year and celebrated a triumph (Dio 43.1.2; see Degraasi 566).

A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

Proconsul in Sicily (*Bell. Afr.* 2, *praetor*, and 34, *pro consule*; see 48, Promagistrates). He aided Caesar's expedition to Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 2.3).

? ? APPULEIUS (2)

Proquaestor in Asia (Cic. *Fam.* 13.45, and 46; see 48, Quaestors, and note 4), probably before the governorship of Servilius Isauricus (see 46, Promagistrates).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Proconsul and Imperator (see 49, and 48, Promagistrates). He received at Cato's urging chief command of the Pompeian forces in Africa (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 57—58; Dio 42.56—57; cf. Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 1.4, and 4.4; Val. Max. 8.14.5; see 48, Promagistrates).

Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS (70)

Propraetor in Farther Spain (see 49 and 48, Promagistrates). See below, on Trebonius.

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Probably Proquaestor in 47 (see 48, Quaestors), when in Caesar's service at Alexandria (*Bell. Alex.* 25; Suet. *Tib.* 4; Dio 42.40.6).

M. COELIUS VINICIANUS (27) Pr. 48?

Caesar left him in command in Pontus with two legions (*Bell. Alex.* 77.2, *Caelio*, where no title is given; *pro consule*, or perhaps anomalously, *praetor pro consule* in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.781—*ILS* 883, undated with the spelling *Coelio*; see Syme, *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 319, note 5; Broughton *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 38, note 18).

? FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

Proquaestor *pro praetore* (see 49, and 48, Promagistrates), who probably kept his rank in Africa (see 46, Promagistrates).

Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45

Quaestor *pro praetore* in Illyricum (see 48, Promagistrates), where after the death of Gabinius, Vatinius relieved him from the attacks of M. Octavius (*Bell. Alex.* 47; see Legates, on Vatinius).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43, Supb. 3.394) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Probably a Proconsul (see 48, Promagistrates) in Asia Minor, where



Caesar continued him in command, though perhaps only of Asia, after his victory at Zela (App. *Mith.* 120, pursued Pharnaces to Sinope; Dio 42.49.1). He returned to Rome in time to take part in Caesar's African campaign (*Bell. Afr.* 86). See Jardé, *Mélanges Cagnat* 51–58, who places his part in making the treaty between Rome and Cnidus in 47, and opposed, Täubler, *Imp. Rom.* 1.450–452.

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (144)

Probably a Proquaestor under Cato in Africa, as in 46 (*Bell. Afr.* 88.3; see 46, Promagistrates).

? SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (153)

Appointed either as a Legate, or more probably as a Proquaestor pro praetore to the command of the forces in Syria by Caesar about July 47 (*Bell. Alex.* 66.1; Liv. *Per.* 114; Joseph. *AJ* 14.160, and 170, and 178, and 180; *BJ* 1.205, and 211–213; App. *BC* 3.77; 4.58; Dio 47.26.3; see 46, Promagistrates).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (80) Pr. 49

He probably retained his imperium in Africa (see 48, and 46, Promagistrates).

Q. (MARCIVS) PHILIPPVS (83) Pr. 48?

Proconsul in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 13.73, and 74; see Syme, *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 299–332, esp. 306–324, on the date and identification of this governor and his province; and Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1270, note 40).

M. PORCIUS CATO (\*20) Pr. 54

Propraetor with Scipio in Africa (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.574f.; see 49, 48, and 46, Promagistrates), and received special charge of the city of Utica (*Bell. Afr.* 22.1; Liv. *Per.* 113; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 57–58; Dio 42.56–57).

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Proconsul (*Bell. Alex.* 64.2) in Farther Spain, in succession to Q. Cassius Longinus (see above), and remained into 46 with increasing difficulty against mutinous legions, while the Pompeians rallied their supporters (Dio 43.29).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul and Imperator (see 50–48, Promagistrates). Caesar met Cicero at Brundisium upon his return from the East, and pardoned him (Plut. *Cic.* 39.3–4), and even permitted him to retain his insignia of command, his lictors, and his title. Cicero however gave these up when he reached Rome (Cic. *Lig.* 7; *Phil.* 7.6).

? C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (\*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Bithynia in 47 and 46 (*B.M.Cat.*, *Bithynia and Pontus* 110, and 153; Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 510, and 516f., coins of Apameia Myrleia, Nicaea, and Nicomedia). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1270, note 40; and 46, Promagistrates.

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

See 49, 48, and 46, Legates.

P. ATTIVS VARUS (32) Pr. 53?

Gave up his command in Africa to Metellus Scipio (see 48, Promagistrates, on Attius; and above, on Scipio), and became a Legatus pro praetore (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.780—*ILS* 5319).

? M. CALIDIUS (4) Pr. 57

See 48, Legates.

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Caesar pardoned him, and took him into his service as a Legate (*Cic. Fam.* 6.6.10; 15.15; *Att.* 11.13.1, and 15.2; *Dio* 42.13.5; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 83.6; cf. *Cic. Phil.* 2.26, on his plot to kill Caesar in Cilicia).

C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS (11) Pr. by 58? or 52?

Legatus pro praetore under Metellus Scipio in Africa (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.780—*ILS* 5319; cf. *Bell. Afr.* 4).

P. CORNELIVS SULLA Pat. (386) Cos. Desig. 65

Probably a Legate, when his life was endangered by mutinous legions which he was bringing to Sicily for Caesar (*Cic. Att.* 11.21.2, and 22.2).

Q. FUFIVS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

Legatus pro praetore in Greece (see 48, Legates). His command in Greece continued into 47 (*Cic. Att.* 11.16.2, June 3), but he later returned to Rome and became Consul (see above, Consuls).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Died early in 47 at Salona in Illyricum (see 48, Legates).

? Q. GALLIVS (7) Pr. 43

A Legate (or perhaps a Quaestor) under Marcius Philippus in Cilicia in 47–46 (*Cic. Fam.* 13.43, *Quinto Gallo*, and 44, *Gallio, Gallo*; see Syme, *Anatol. Stud. Buckler* 315–317).

? SEX. IULIVS CAESAR Pat. (153)

See above, Promagistrates.

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Pr. 45

Governor, probably a Legatus pro praetore (see Liv. *Per.* 114, 46 B. C.) of Transalpine Gaul (App. *BC* 2.48).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

In Africa with the Pompeian forces, probably as a Legate (see 45, Legates).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate of Caesar in the African campaign (*Bell. Afr.* 4.1; see 46, Legates).

M. OCTAVIUS (33)

Commander of a portion of the Pompeian fleet (see 49, and 48, Legates). When defeated and driven from the Adriatic by Vatinius, he escaped to Africa (*Bell. Alex.* 44—47; cf. *Bell. Afr.* 44.2; and see below, on Vatinius).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

An officer, probably a Legate, under Metellus Scipio in Africa (see 46, Legates). See Eutropius 6.23; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 1.39, p. 14 U.

? CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*17)

No title preserved. Sent on from Africa to rally Pompeian support in Spain, either as a Legatus or as a Promagistrate (Dio 42.56.3—4; cf. Cic. *Att.* 12.2.1; App. *BC* 2.87; Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 22—23; *Bell. Hisp.* 1.1; date uncertain, probably in 47). See D.—G. 4.5.62, no. 24; 3.516, and 566.

C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

No title preserved. Barely escaped death at the hands of Caesar's mutinous legionaries (App. *BC* 2.92; Dio 42.52.2). See 46, Praetors, and note 3.

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45

See 48, and 46, Legates.

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (RUFUS) Pat. (\*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?

Legate of Caesar, who was in danger from mutinous soldiers at Messina (*Bell. Afr.* 28.2; cf. Cic. *Att.* 11.22.2).

P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legate of Caesar, who during the early part of 47 defeated M. Octavius and recovered Illyricum for Caesar's Proquaestor Q. Cornificius (*Bell. Alex.* 44—47; cf. *Bell. Afr.* 10.2; see Promagistrates, on Cornificius, and Legates, on Octavius). See above, Consuls.

### Prefects

#### L. NASIDIUS (3)

Commander of a portion of the Pompeian fleet based on Africa, and active in Sardinia (*Bell. Afr.* 64, and 98; Dio 42.56.3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 11.17A.3).

#### T. TETTIUS (5)

Prefect of Curubis in Africa under Attius Varus and Considius (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.780—*ILS* 5319).

### Praefectus Urbi

#### L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

In an unprecedented procedure, Antony, the Master of Horse, named Lucius Caesar Praefectus Urbi when he left the city to deal with mutinous troops in Campania (Dio 42.30.1–2).

#### C. OCTAVIUS (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

The future Augustus, named Praefectus Urbi while the Consuls celebrated the Latin Festival (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Aug.* 5, *FGrH* 2A.393).

### Pontifices

#### Ca. 60–47: P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Though the Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.9 implies that Lentulus Spinter was killed in Africa, the dramatic date of Cicero's *Brutus* (late in 47) places his death before 46 (*Brut.* 268; cf. *Fam.* 9.18.2; *Phil.* 13.29). He was still alive early in 47 (Cic. *Att.* 11.13.1).

#### 47 B. C. — 14 A. D.: C. OCTAVIUS (THURINUS) (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

Successor to L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Aug.* 4, *FGrH* 2A.392).

#### Ca. 47—?: P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Probably elected in 47, since he is termed Pont(ifex) on coins of Sinope in 46–45 (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 251–253; see 46, and 45, Promagistrates).

### Augurs

#### 47?–42: Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45

Became an Augur, probably in 47 (Dio 42.51.3), certainly by 46 (Cic. *Fam.* 12.17, and 18, *collega*; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.793; and in 43, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.577).

47?—44: C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46—44, Pr. 62

Became an Augur, probably in 47 (Dio 42.51.3), and certainly before he assumed his third dictatorship in April, 46 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.576, Pont. Max., Aug., with symbols of both priesthoods; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 13.68.2).

47—after 42: P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Elected in succession to AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER (Vatinius, in Cic. *Fam.* 5.10A.2; see 48, Augurs).

Ca. 57—47: Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS (70, Supb. 3.236)

Died near the Ebro on his way home from Spain (Dio 42.16.2; see 48, and 47, Promagistrates).

46 B.C. A.U.C. 708

### Consuls

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 45, 44, Pr. 62  
M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 42, Pr. 49

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.940, 941; *AJA* 44 (1940) 358—*Ann. Epig.* 1947, no. 5; *Bull. Com.* 68 (1940) 200, no. 1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 498f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 180, 182f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Cupr.*, *ibid.* 244; *Fast. Pomp.*, *ibid.* 272; *Plut. Caes.* 51.1; *Ant.* 10.1; *Censorin. DN* 20.8; *Dio* 43, Index, 1.1, and 33.1; *Eutrop.* 6.23.1; *Obseq.* 66; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Oros.* 6.16.3; *Cassiod.*; *Zonar.* 10.10; on Lepidus, Cic. *Fam.* 13.26.3; and on Caesar, *Suet. Iul.* 76.2; *IG* 7.1835; and coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.525f., *C. Caesar, Cos. Ter.*; and 2.576, *Dict. iter.*, *Cos. tert.* See below, Dictator.

During this year Caesar crushed the Pompeian forces in Africa (*Bell. Afr.*; *Liv. Per.* 114; *Vell.* 2.55.1—2; *Suet. Iul.* 35.2; *Plut. Caes.* 52—54; *Cat. Min.* 57—73; *App. BC* 2.95—100; *Flor.* 2.13.64—72; *Dio* 43.1—14; *Eutrop.* 6.23; *Oros.* 6.16.3—5; *Zonar.* 10.10), and returned to Rome to celebrate four triumphs, for his victories in each of Gaul, Egypt, Pontus, and Africa (*Liv. Per.* 115; *Vell.* 2.56.1—2; *Plin. NH* 9.171; 14.97; 19.144; *Suet. Iul.* 37, and 49.4, and 54.3; *Aug.* 8.1; *Plut. Caes.* 55; *App.* 2.101—102; *Flor.* 2.13.88—89; *Dio* 43.14.3, and 19.24; *Oros.* 6.16.6; *Zonar.* 10.10; and on Gaul, *Fast. Cupr.*, Degrassi 244).

It is not always possible to distinguish which of Caesar's measures were initiated in 46, and which belong to 45 or 44. In any case many were still incomplete at his death. We may note the following items: 1. his reform of the calendar (*Suet. Iul.* 40; *Censorin. DN* 20.4; *Macrob.* 1.13.12—13; cf. *Plut. Caes.* 59; *Plin. NH* 18.211; *Dio* 43.26); 2. provision that juries should consist only of senators and knights (*Suet. Iul.* 41.2;

Dio 43.25.1; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 1.19); 3. provision that praetorian governors of provinces should serve for only one year, and consular governors for two (Dio 43.25.3; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 1.19; see Sternkopf, *Hermes* 57 [1912] 321–349); 4. abolition of collegia, except those of ancient foundation (Suet. *Iul.* 42.3; cf. on his favors to the Jews, Joseph. *AJ* 14.213ff., esp. 215); 5. persons condemned *de vi* and *de maiestate* were to be interdicted from fire and water (Cic. *Phil.* 1.23); 6. sumptuary laws which limited the expenses of banquets, the use of litters, etc. (Cic. *Fam.* 9.25.5, and 26.4; Suet. *Iul.* 43; Dio 43.25.2; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 46, p. 156 Helm); 7. prizes for large families (Dio 43.25.2); 8. Cleopatra of Egypt was made a friend and ally of Rome (Dio 43.27.3; cf. App. *BC* 2.102). He also advanced large building enterprises, such as the Basilica Iulia and the Iulian Forum (*Res Gest. D. Aug.* 20; Plin. *NH* 36.103; Plut. *Caes.* 29.3; Dio 43.22.2–3, the dedication of the Forum and the Temple of Venus Genetrix), reduced the number of recipients of public grain (Suet. *Iul.* 41.3; cf. Plut. *Caes.* 55.3; App. *BC* 2.102; Dio 43.21.4), and carried on through this year and until his death a huge program of colonization and settlement of veterans, as well as colonization of the poor of the city (Suet. *Iul.* 42.1, settled 80,000 people overseas; Law of Urso, *FIRA* 1.177–198, no. 21, in 45; Carthage, Strabo 17.3.15; Plut. *Caes.* 57.3; App. *Pun.* 136; Dio 43.50.3; Corinth, Diod. 32.27.1–3; Strabo 8.6.23; Plin. *NH* 4.4; Mela 2.48; Plut. *Caes.* 57.3; App. *Pun.* 136; Dio 43.50.3–4; Narbo and Arelate, see Legates, on Ti. Claudius Nero; on allotments to soldiers, see Cic. *Fam.* 9.17.2, and 18.4; at Capua, Suet. *Iul.* 81.1; and on his colonial commissioners, see 45, Legates, on Valerius Orca, Prefects, on C. Clovius; 44, Prefects, on L. Plotius Plancus; on his settlements in Africa, see Gsell, *Hist. Anc. Afrique Nord* 8.172–182, and Broughton, *Romanization Afr. Proconsularis* 47ff.; in Asia Minor, Broughton, *ESAR* 4.582; and cf. below, Promagistrates, on P. Sulpicius Rufus; in Spain, Sutherland, *Roman Spain* 115–131). He left Rome in the second intercalary month for his final campaign with the Pompeians in Spain (see 45, Consuls). Lepidus held the election at which Caesar became Consul for the fourth time (Dio 43.33.1).

A full citation of sources in *RE* 10.246–247, and esp. D.–G. 3.546–565. See chiefly Liv. *Per.* 115; Suet. *Iul.* 38–44; Plut. *Caes.* 55, and 58–59; Censorin. *DN* 20.8–12; App. *BC* 2.101–102; Dio 43.20–28; and cf. Cic. *Pro Marco Marcello*; *Fam.* 4.4; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 1, esp. 1.5–8.

### Dictator

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62  
After his success in the African campaign, Caesar was named Dic-

tator, probably late in April, for a period of ten years (Dio 43.14.3), in succession, presumably for the third time for one year and designated for each of the next nine, and *rei gerendae* rather than *rei publicae constituendae causa* (see Degrassi 133; and note *Bell. Hisp.* 2.1, *Caesar dictator tertio, designatus dictator quarto*, and Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.576, *Dict. iter.*, *Cos. tert.*, and 1.357ff., *Dict. ter.*, and the notice of his third dictatorship in *Fast. Cap.* for 45, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.). He also received the *cura morum* (Dio 43.14.4; cf. *Cic. Fam.* 9.15.5, and 26.3; *Att.* 12.35; 13.6.1, and 7.1; *Sall. Ad Caes.* 1.5–8; *Suet. Iul.* 43).

### Master of Horse

? M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) *Cos.* 44, 34, *Cos. Desig.* 31

See 48, and 47, Master of Horse. His term, with that of Caesar's second dictatorship, probably did not extend into 46 (see 48, and 47, on these, and esp. 48, note 1; and cf. Dio 42.21.1).

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS *Pat.* (73) *Cos.* 46, 42, *Pr.* 49

Master of Horse during Caesar's third dictatorship (*Fast. Cap.* for 45, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; and probably *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; Dio 43, Index, and 1.1, and 33.1; cf. *App. BC* 2.107, *Eutrop.* 6.23.1).

### Praetors

? C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) *Cos.* 39

The governor of Africa Vetus in 45 was probably a Praetor in 46 (see 45, Promagistrates; see Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 [1912] 328f., and 388, and *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.83f., no. 352).

? C. CARRINAS (2) *Cos. Suff.* 43

The governor of Farther Spain in 45 was probably a Praetor in 46 (see 45, Promagistrates). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.105, no. 447.

? T. FURFANIUS POSTUMUS (1)

The Proconsul of Sicily in 45 was probably a Praetor in 46 (see 45, Promagistrates).

A. HIRTIUS (2) *Cos.* 43

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.525f., where PR is wrongly interpreted as Praefectus; cf. *Cic. Att.* 12.2.2; and 48, Tribunes of the Plebs. See 45, Promagistrates.

? Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS (52)

Proconsul in Bithynia in 45 (see 45, Promagistrates), and therefore probably held the praetorship by or before 46, more probably before,

since he was a Legate under Piso in Macedonia in 57–54, and was in service under Caesar in Africa in 46 without any mention of his title in our sources (see below, Legates).

C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10)

Termed Praetor Designate by Dio (42.52.2, στρατηγός γάρ...ἀπεδέδεικτο) in his account of Sallust's peril at the hands of Caesar's mutinous soldiers in the autumn of 47, and Praetor in 46 when with Caesar in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 8.3, and 34.3; see Broughton, *TAPhA* 79 [1948] 76–78). See below, Promagistrates.

L. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (\*7) Cos. 33

*Cic. Fam.* 13.14, *qui Romae ius dicit*.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

?? C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44

Niccolini (*FTP* 341–343) asserts the probability that C. Antonius, like his brothers, included the tribunate of the plebs in his career, as, indeed, Cicero expected him to do (*Cic. Fam.* 2.18.2: *tres fratres summo loco natos... quos video deinceps tribunos pl. per triennium fore*, May 50), but there is no direct evidence that he did so.

### Quaestors

GRANIUS PETRO (9)

A Quaestor Designate, probably for 46, who when his ship was captured by Scipio, committed suicide rather than accept mercy (*Plut. Caes.* 16.4).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO GIBBA (89)

Served under Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul (*Cic. Fam.* 13.10).

### Promagistrates

M. ACILIUS CANINUS (CANINIANUS?) (15) Pr. 47

Proconsul in Sicily, succeeding Allienus, until early in 45 (*Cic. Fam.* 13.30–39; cf. a coin of Panormus, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1834, p. 74). See 45, Promagistrates. On the name, see 48, Legates.

A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

Proconsul in Sicily until succeeded by Acilius (*Cic. Fam.* 13.78, and 79; *Auct. Bell. Afr.* 2.3; 26.3; 34.4; 44.1; see 48, and 47, Promagistrates).

? M. APPULEIUS (2)

See 47, Promagistrates.



Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Proconsul and Imperator in command of the Pompeian forces in Africa (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.570–574; Auct. *Bell. Afr.*, *passim*; see 48, and 47, Promagistrates). He was defeated at Thapsus, and committed suicide when attacked while attempting to escape by sea (*Bell. Afr.* 75–86, and 96; Cic. *Fam.* 9.18.2; Liv. *Per.* 114; Vell. 2.54.2; Val. Max. 3.2.13; Senec. *Ep. Mor.* 24.10; 71.10; Suet. *Iul.* 35.2, and 37.1, and 59; Plut. *Caes.* 53; *Cat. Min.* 57–62; Flor. 2.13.65–68; App. *BC* 2.95–100; Dio 43.3–9; Eutrop. 6.23.2; Ampel. 24; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.8; Oros. 6.16.3–4; *Schol. Bob.* 137 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl).

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?

Proconsul under Caesar in Africa, who after the battle of Thapsus besieged the town (*Bell. Afr.* 86.3; 93.3).

? FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

See 49–47, Promagistrates. He was captured, while fleeing to Spain, by Sittius and put to death (*Bell. Afr.* 87.8; 95; Liv. *Per.* 114; Suet. *Iul.* 75; Flor. 2.13.90; Eutrop. 6.23.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.9; Oros. 6.15.5; cf. App. *BC* 2.100). See Legates, on Afranius.

? Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45?

Probably Quaestor pro praetore in Cilicia, to which Caesar added the Syrian command when Sextus Caesar was overcome by a Pompeian leader in revolt, Caecilius Bassus (Cic. *Fam.* 12.17–19; see Ganter, *Philologus* 53 [1894] 134–139; Syme, *Anat. Stud.* Buckler 320, and 324).

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (144)

Proquaestor under Cato at Utica (*Bell. Afr.* 88; 89.4; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 66; Dio 43.12.3). He was pardoned by Caesar, but later put to death, probably without Caesar's consent (Suet. *Iul.* 75.3; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 9.7.1; Dio 43.12.3).

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (153)

Probably Quaestor pro praetore in Syria (see 48, Quaestors, and 47, Promagistrates). Killed in the course of a revolt led by the Pompeian Caecilius Bassus (Liv. *Per.* 114; Joseph. *AJ* 14.160–180 and 268; *BJ* 1.211–213 and 216; App. *BC* 3.77; 4.58; Dio 47.26.3; see above on Cornificius).

? M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

Caesar placed him in command of Cisalpine Gaul (see below, Legates).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (80) Pr. 49

Probably continued in his rank (see 48, Promagistrates). Died with

**Metellus Scipio in Africa** (*Bell. Afr.* 96.1; *Oros.* 6.16.5; cf. *Cic. Att.* 13.19.4; *Brut.* 265–266).

**M. MINATIUS SABINUS** (3)

Proquaestor under Cn. Pompeius Magnus in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.366–367).

**L. NONIUS ASPRENAS** (14) Cos. Suff. 36, Pr. 47?

With Caesar in Africa pro consule, where he received the command of the town of Thapsus (*Bell. Afr.* 80.4).

**CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS** (\*17)

He assumed the title Imperator in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.364–367; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.885; *Bell. Hisp.* 42.6, *fascēs imperiumque sibi arripuit*), where he had arrived by early in 46 (see 47, Legates). He soon occupied Baetica, and rallied a force of thirteen legions (*Cic. Att.* 12.2.1; *Auct. Bell. Hisp.* 7.4; 30.1; *Nic. Dam., Vit. Aug.* 10, *FGrH* 2A.394f.; *Vell.* 2.55.2; *Plut. Caes.* 56.1; *App. BC* 2.87, and 103; *Flor.* 2.13.73–74; *Dio* 43.29–31). See D.–G. 4.562, no. 24.

**M. PORCIUS CATO** (\*20) Pr. 54

Propraetor in Africa with the Pompeians (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.574–575). He had charge of Utica, and committed suicide there after the battle of Thapsus rather than submit to Caesar (*Bell. Afr.* 22, and 36.1, and 88–89, and 93.3; *Liv. Per.* 114; *Plut. Cat. Min.* 58–72; *Caes.* 54; *App. BC* 2.98–99; *Flor.* 2.13.70–72; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 80.4; *Oros.* 6.16.4; *Augustin. CD* 1.23; cf. *Cic. Fam.* 9.18.2; *Tusc.* 1.74; *Off.* 1.112). For a full citation of the sources on the death of Cato, see D.–G. 3.516f., 538–542; 5.195f.

**C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS** (10) Pr. 46

Caesar placed him in command *pro consule* of the province of Africa Nova, which he formed from territory annexed from Juba's kingdom (*Bell. Afr.* 97.1; *App. BC* 2.100; *Dio* 43.9.2; cf. *Ps.-Cic. Inv. in Sall.* 19; see above, Praetors; and 45, Promagistrates).

**P. SERVILIUS ISLAURICUS** (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54

Propraetor, and then Proconsul, in Asia (*Cic. Fam.* 13.66–72, pre-scripts, *Propr.* in no. 67). As governor he engaged actively in restoring buildings and in the recovery of the province after the war (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.783–786; *ILS* 40, and 8879; *MDAI* [A] 32 [1917] 254; 34 [1919] 339f.; *JDAI* Erg.-heft 2.53; *JOEAI* 18 [1915], Beibl. 282; *I. v. Magnesia* 142; L. Robert, *Hellenica* 6 [1948] 38–42, and cf. Broughton, *AJPh* 65 [1944] 109; Münzer, *APF* 356, note 2, nos. 8 and 9, and on his family, nos. 12–14). See also Joseph. *AJ* 14.244–246, and perhaps 213ff., but the name is supplied in these passages by conjecture.

## P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Imperator in Illyricum, where his success was celebrated with a supplicatio (Cic. *Fam.* 13.77; see 47, Promagistrates, on Cornificius, and 45, on Vatinius). He was probably sent to Bithynia and Pontus in succession to Vibius Pansa (coins of Amisus and Sinope in Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 11–13, and 251f.). See 45, Promagistrates.

## ? SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

Governor of Achaëa, title not preserved, but probably as a Proconsul, since he was a consular. Like Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul, he governed by Caesar's appointment; and remained until the summer of 45 (Cic. *Fam.* 4.3, and 4; 6.6.10; cf. 6.1.6, and 4.5; 13.17–28a; see 45, Promagistrates).

## C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 47, Promagistrates), but was driven out by the Pompeians by the summer of this year (*Bell. Hisp.* 7.4; 12.2; Dio 43.29.3). He returned with Caesar at the end of the year (Cic. *Fam.* 15.20, and 21; on his meeting with Antony at Narbo to sound him out regarding a plot against Caesar, see Cic. *Phil.* 2.34; Plut. *Ant.* 13). See 45, Promagistrates, on Fabius, Pedius, and Carrinas in Spain.

## C. VIBIUS PANSÆ CAETRONIANUS (\*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Bithynia and Pontus (coins of Apameia Myrleia, Nicaea, and Nicomedia, Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 510, 516–517; *B.M.Cat.*, *Bithynia* 110, 153). He returned before the end of the year (Cic. *Lig.* 1 and 7). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 2.1270, note 40.

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

## C. AVIENUS (1)

He served in Caesar's tenth legion, and was dismissed in disgrace (*Bell. Afr.* 54.1–4).

## A. FONTEIUS (5)

Served in Caesar's army in Africa, and was dismissed in disgrace (*Bell. Afr.* 54.4).

## ? (A.) MARCIUS CRISPUS (52) Pr. 47 or 46

Served under Caesar in Africa, perhaps as a Tribune (*Bell. Afr.* 77.2, *tribunum* L<sup>1</sup> *tribus* DTV), and attacked the town of Thebana. See above, Praetors, and 45, Promagistrates.

## L. ? TITIUS (13)

– TITIUS (see 13)

Tribunes in Caesar's tenth legion, who were captured and put to death by Metellus Scipio (*Bell. Afr.* 28).

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

An officer, probably a Legate (see 49–47, Legates) in the Pompeian army in Africa; captured and slain by Sittius as he attempted to escape to Spain (*Bell. Afr.* 69.1; 95; *Cic. Fam.* 9.18.2; *Liv. Per.* 114; *Suet. Iul.* 75.3; *Plut. Caes.* 53.1; *Flor.* 2.13.90; *App. BC* 2.97; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 78.9; *Oros.* 6.16.5).

M. AQUINUS (or AQUINIUS) (Aquinius 2)

An officer, probably a Legate, since he was a senator, in the Pompeian forces in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 57; 89.5).

? C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

He served under Caesar in Africa (*Cic. Att.* 12.2.1; *Plut. Caes.* 52.6).

P. ATTIVS VARUS (32) Pr. 53?

Legatus pro praetore under Metellus Scipio in Africa (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.780—*ILS* 5319; and cf. in 45, *Flor.* 2.13.75). He commanded a portion of the Pompeian fleet in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 44; 62–64; 90.1), and fled to Spain (*Dio* 43.30–31; *Oros.* 6.16.6; cf. *Auct. Bell. Hisp.* 27).

CN. CALPURNIUS PISO (FRUGI) (95) Cos. Suff. 23, Pr. —

He held command of the Moorish cavalry under Metellus Scipio in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 3.1; 18.1; cf. *Tac. Ann.* 2.43; and *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.57, no. 286).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Legate under Caesar (*Cic. Fam.* 6.6.10; *App. BC* 2.111, who confuses him with L. Cassius, and 146; *Dio* 42.13.5; see 47, Legates).

? TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Legate or Prefect (his title is not preserved), he settled veterans in colonies in Gaul, among them Arelate and Narbo (*Suet. Tib.* 4.1). See *CIL* 12, pp. 83, and 521.

C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS (11) Pr. 58? or ca. 52

Legatus pro praetore under Metellus Scipio in Africa (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.780—*ILS* 5319). He held command of the garrison at Hadrumetum (*Bell. Afr.* 3–5; 33; 43), besieged Achulla (43), and garrisoned Thysdrus (76, and 86), and was finally killed by his own troops (93).

C. DIDIUS (2)

Legate under Caesar (see in 45, *Flor.* 2.13.75), who gave him command of a fleet against the Pompeians in Spain (*Dio* 43.14.2; cf. 45, Legates).

? CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

No title preserved, though he is listed a Legate in D.-G. 3.701. He served under Caesar in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 86.3; 93.1; cf. Cic. *Deiot.* 25).

M. EPPIUS (2)

Legate under Metellus Scipio in Africa (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.573f.; cf. Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 89.5).

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45

A Legate under Caesar, who was sent in advance to Spain (*Bell. Hisp.* 2.2; 12.2; Dio 43.31.1; see below, on Q. Pedius).

? C. (HOSTILIUS) SASERNA (22)

Caesar placed him in charge of Leptis (*Bell. Afr.* 9.1; 10.1; 29.3; 57.1-4). Possibly a Prefect, though listed in D.-G. 3.701 as a Legate. On the name, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.512f.

? P. (HOSTILIUS) SASERNA (24)

Caesar placed him in charge of Ruspina (*Bell. Afr.* 10.1; see above, on C. Saserna).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

Probably a Legatus pro praetore (see above, Promagistrates). He governed Cisalpine Gaul through 46, and until the spring of 45 (Cic. *Fam.* 6.6.10; 13.10-14; *Brut.* 171; *Att.* 12.27.3, March 23, 45; Plut. *Brut.* 61.6-7; App. *BC* 2.111; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.5, *proconsul*; cf. Cic. *Orat.* 34; Suet. *Rhet.* 6; Plut. *Comp. Dio and Brut.* 5).

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Pr. 45

Legate of Caesar in Transalpine Gaul, where he crushed a rising among the Bellovaci (Liv. *Per.* 114; App. *BC* 2.111; cf. 48, and 47, Legates).

? T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Probably ranked as a Legate in the Pompeian forces, where *dignitas* counted for much, but in virtue of his military experience one of the most prominent of the commanders in the field in Africa (*Bell. Afr.*, *passim*; Val. Max. 8.14.5; App. *BC* 2.95; Dio 43.2). After the defeat at Thapsus, he escaped to Spain (Dio 43.30.4; Oros. 6.16.6; cf. App. *BC* 2.87).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS IUNIANUS (75)

Legatus pro praetore under Metellus Scipio and Cato in Africa (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.571f.; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 70.3).

? C. MESSIUS (2)

Probably a Legate in Africa under Caesar, for whom he defended Achulla (*Bell. Afr.* 33; 43).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

A Legate under Caesar in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 4—5; cf. *Cic. Fam.* 13.29).

? M. OCTAVIUS (33)

Probably a Legatus pro praetore, like Attius Varus (see above), along with whom he commanded a portion of the Pompeian fleet in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 44). See also *Plut. Cat. Min.* 65.4—5.

SP. ? OPIIUS (5, cf. 22) Pr. 44?

A Legate of Caesar in Africa, who received charge of the town of Zeta (*Bell. Afr.* 68.4). On Q. Oppius (*RE*, no. 21; D.-G. 3.701), see 45, Praetors.

Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

A Legate of Caesar, who was sent in advance to Spain, along with Q. Fabius Maximus (*Bell. Hisp.* 2.2; 12.2; Dio 43.31.3; cf. 43.42.1, and *Act. Tr.* for 45).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legate (App. *BC* 2.95) in the Pompeian forces in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 18—20; 24; cf. App. *BC* 2.95; Dio 43.2). After the battle of Thapsus he died in a death pact with King Iuba (*Bell. Afr.* 91; 94; 97; *Liv. Per.* 114; *Senec. Rhet. Suas.* 7.3, and 14; *Senec. Provid.* 2.10; App. *BC* 2.100, and 101; *Flor.* 2.13.69; Dio 43.8.4; *Eutrop.* 6.23.2; *Oros.* 6.16.4; *Schol. Bern.* on *Lucan*, p. 331 *Usener*; *Schol. Gron.* 291 *Stangl*).

M. PUBLICIUS (\*20)

Legatus pro praetore under Cn. Pompey in Spain (*Grueber, CRRBM* 2.364f.).

? C. RABIRIUS (CURTIUS) POSTUMUS (6) Pr. 48 or 47?

Served under Caesar in Africa, and was sent back to Sicily for reinforcements and supplies (*Bell. Afr.* 8.1; 26.3; cf. 44). See *Dessau, Hermes* 46 (1911) 613—620, and 47 (1912) 320.

SER SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

Governor of Achaëa, possibly as a Legatus pro praetore (see above, on Brutus), but more probably as a Proconsul (see above, *Promagistrates*).

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45

Probably continued as a Legate under Caesar (see 48, and 47, Legates). He served in the campaign in Africa (*Cic. Att.* 12.2.1).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA RUFUS (\*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?

See 47, Legates. He served under Caesar in Africa, and after the battle of Thapsus was sent to occupy Utica (*Bell. Afr.* 86; 88; cf. 28).

? C. VERGILIUS (Virgilius \*2) Pr. 62

An officer in the Pompeian forces in Africa, who had command of the garrison in Thapsus (*Bell. Afr.* 28.2; 44.1; 79; 86; 93.3).

### Prefects

Q. AQUILA (8)

An officer in Caesar's fleet which blockaded Hadrumetum (*Bell. Afr.* 62—63; 67.1).

L. CISPIUS (LAEVUS?) (3, cf. 6)

An officer in Caesar's fleet, who blockaded Thapsus (*Bell. Afr.* 62; 67.1).

? P. CORNELIUS (45)

An evocatus, who was placed in command of Sarsura by Metellus Scipio (*Bell. Afr.* 76.1).

? C. DECIMIUS (2)

He held command for the Pompeians in Cercina; apparently a landowner in the island (*Bell. Afr.* 34.2).

L. LIVINEIUS REGULUS (3)

Caesar left him in command at Hadrumetum (*Bell. Afr.* 89.3) after the battle of Thapsus.

C. MINUCIUS REGINUS (47)

The Pompeian commander of the town of Zeta (*Bell. Afr.* 68.4).

PACIDEIUS (1)

There were two officers of this name in the Pompeian forces in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 13.1), both apparently Prefects of Cavalry (*Bell. Afr.* 13.1; 78.4).

RUBRIUS (13)

Officer (Legate or Prefect) under Cato at Utica (*Plut. Cat. Min.* 62.2; 63.1).

### Pontifices

ca. 63—46: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos.  
52, Pr. 55

See above, Promagistrates.

Successor: TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Elected in Scipio's place (*Suet. Tib.* 4.1; cf. *Vell.* 2.75.1).

## Augurs

FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

See above, Promagistrates; and 57, and 50 Augurs.

## Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

?—46: M. PORCIUS CATO (\*20) Pr. 54

Plut. *Cat. Min.* 4.1, probably before 70; see above, Promagistrates.

## Flamen Quirinalis

Ca. 59–46: SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (152, 153)

See above, Promagistrates. Caesar's relative, the commander in Syria, should probably be identified with the Flamen who is listed in 57 (L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 [1942] 397; for the opposing view, see Münzer, *RE*).

## Luperci

46–43: Q. TULLIUS CICERO (32)

Cic. *Att.* 12.5.1.

45 B.C. A.U.C. 709

## Consuls

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46, 44, Pr. 62

Consul, without a colleague, until he abdicated about October 1 (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; Suet. *Iul.* 76; 80.3; Dio 43, Index; 43.33.1, on his election, and 46.2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Caesare IIII solo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., with Fabius Maximus; on the date of abdication, see Suet. *Iul.* 76.2; 80.3; Dio 43.46.2).

## Consules Suffecti

Q. FABIVS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMVS Pat. (108) Pr. 48?

He entered upon office about October 1, celebrated a triumph *ex Hispania* on October 13, and died suddenly on December 31 (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 180, 182; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; Suet. *Iul.* 76.2; 80.3; Dio 43.46.2; Cassiod.; on his triumph, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 567; Quintil. *Inst. Or.*



6.3.61; Dio 43.42.1-2, on the illegality of his triumph; see below, Legates; on his death, Suet. *Iul.* 76.2; Plin. *NH* 7.181; Plut. *Caes.* 58.1; Dio 43.46.2).

C. TREBONIUS C. f. - n. (6) Pr. 48

He entered office with Fabius Maximus (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; Dio 43.46.2; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 11.5; Vell. 2.69.1; Suet. *Iul.* 76.2; and see above, on Caesar, for the date).

C. CANINIUS C. f. C. n. REBILUS (9) Pr. 48?

Hastily elected on the last day of the year in succession to Fabius Maximus (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; *Fast. Pinc.*, *ibid.* 278; Cic. *Fam.* 7.30.1; Plin. *NH* 7.181; Tac. *Hist.* 3.37; Suet. *Iul.* 76.2; Nero 15.2; Plut. *Caes.* 58.1; Dio 43.46.2-4; Macrobi. 2.2.13, and 3.6; 7.3.10).

### Dictator

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Caesar's third dictatorship continued until April, 45, and was immediately followed by his fourth, which in turn continued until he became Dictator for life at some time between January 26 and February 15, 44 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.537-539, *Dict. ter.*, in the term of the Prefect Plancus, and 542-544, *Dict. quar.*; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; *Bell. Hisp.* 2, *dictator tertio designatus dictator quarto*; cf. *IGRP* 4.33b; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.788; Tac. *Hist.* 3.37; Dio 43, Index, and 14.4, Dictator for two successive years; and on the duration of the fourth dictatorship, see 44, Dictator, and esp. Degrassi 133f.). His Spanish campaign ended in a final victory at Munda over the Pompeian forces (*Bell. Hisp.*), and he was saluted as Imperator at Ategua (*Bell. Hisp.* 19.6; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 13.15, prescript, and cf. 16), a title which the Senate later decreed should be permanent (Dio 43.44.2; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.544f.). He celebrated a triumph for his victory in early October (Liv. *Per.* 116; Vell. 2.56.2; Suet. *Iul.* 37.1; Plin. *NH* 14.97; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.61; Plut. *Caes.* 56.4; Flor. 2.13.88-89; Dio 43.42.1).

He granted pardons very freely to his foes (Vell. 2.56.3; Plut. *Caes.* 57.2-3; Suet. *Iul.* 75.1; App. *BC* 2.107; Dio 43.49.1, and 50.1-2). Various measures, some of which may have been promulgated in 46, involved a large increase in the membership of the Senate (Cic. *Fam.* 6.18.1; *Phil.* 11.12; 13.27; Suet. *Iul.* 76.3; 80.2; Dio 43.47.3), additions to the numbers of the regular annual magistrates, fourteen Praetors

in 45 and sixteen in 44, increase of the Aediles to six, through the creation of the Aediles Cerialis, and the election of forty Quaestors in 45 (Dio 43.47.2, and 49.1, and 51.3-4). He created new patrician families (Suet. *Iul.* 41.1), and extended the pomerium (Dio 43.50.1). He provided that citizens between the ages of twenty and forty must not remain outside of Italy more than three successive years (Suet. *Iul.* 42.1), and no son of a senator unless he served on an administrative staff (*ibid.*). He revived customs dues in Italy (Suet. *Iul.* 43.1), and provided that grazers must employ freemen up to at least one-third of their herdsmen (Suet. *Iul.* 42.2).

Special honors upon his return from Spain included the right to wear the triumphal garb and the laurel wreath on all occasions, to enter the city on horse from the Latin Festival, the title Imperator for life and for his heirs, and the title of Liberator, a golden chair, and statues on the Rostra adorned with the corona civica and the corona obsidionalis, as well as statues in the temples (see esp. Dio 43.43-45; for a full citation of sources, see D.-G. 3.593-598). On the year 45, see D.-G. 3.570-604.

#### Master of Horse

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49.

Continued to be Caesar's Master of Horse during the third and the fourth dictatorships (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; Dio 43.48.1; cf. Cic. *Att.* 13.42.3, and 47a.1). He managed affairs in Rome in Caesar's absence, with the aid of Prefects (Dio 43.48.1).

None of the curule magistrates of this year, except Caesar as Sole Consul, were elected until after Caesar returned from Spain (Dio 43.47-48).

#### Praetors

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40

An ex-Praetor when in command of Farther Spain in 44 (Vell. 2.73.2; see 46, Legates). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 325, and 336.

Q. CORNIFICIUS (8)

Probably Praetor in 45 (see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.793), since he became Proconsul in Africa Vetus in 44 (see 44, Promagistrates; and Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 [1912] 329, and 337f.).

Q. HORTENSIUS (8)

Probably Praetor in 45, since he became Proconsul in Macedonia in 44 and 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 10.26; Dio 47.21.4-6; see 44, Promagistrates).

## D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5)

Probably a Praetor in 45, since he became Proconsul of Cisalpine Gaul in 44 (see 49–46, Legates, and 44, Promagistrates).

## L. MINUCIUS BASILUS (38)

A Praetor of 45, to whom Caesar refused a province, but gave money instead (Dio 43.47.5).

## L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42

Prefect of the city (see below), and probably Praetor, since he was a Legate in 46, and became Proconsul of Transalpine Gaul in 44 (see 46, Legates, and 44, Promagistrates).

## A. POMPEIUS BITHYNICUS (\*11)

Probably Praetor in 45, since he governed Sicily probably in 44, and certainly in 43 (see 44, and 43, Promagistrates).

## T. SEXTIUS (13)

Probably a Praetor in 45 since he governed Africa Nova in 44 (see 44, Promagistrates).

## L. STAIUS MURCUS (2)

Probably Praetor in 45, since he became Proconsul of Syria in 44, (see 44, Promagistrates).

## L. TILLIUS CIMBER (5)

Probably Praetor in 45, since he became Proconsul of Bithynia and Pontus in 44 (see 44, Promagistrates).

## Aediles of the Plebs

## L. AELIUS LAMIA (75) Pr. 42?

He received letters from Caesar urging him to rush preparations for the Ludi Romani (Cic. *Att.* 13.45.1; *Fam.* 11.17.1, cf. 16.3). An Aedile of the Plebs, because the curule magistrates, with the exception of Caesar himself as Consul without a colleague, were not elected until Caesar's return from Spain (Dio 43.47–48).

## Tribunes of the Plebs

CAECILIUS (or POMPONIUS?) (not in *RE* or \**RE*)

He introduced bills for Caesar's program to beautify the plan of the city (Cic. *Att.* 13.20.1, and 33a.4, and 35.1, *gentilis tuus*; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 44; Dio 43.49). His office is not named, but he was almost certainly a Tribune since no Praetors were elected until Caesar's return from Spain early in September. See Niccolini, *FTP* 344.

**L. PONTIUS AQUILA** (\*12)

A Tribune who refused to rise as a mark of respect to Caesar at his triumph (Suet. *Iul.* 78.2; cf. on his name, Cic. *Att.* 1.1.3; 7.2.2; and on the confiscation of his land, Cic. *Att.* 14.21.3; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 50.2; Macro. 2.2.5).

? P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (\*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Gell. 15.4.3. As the Tribunes of 44 are known, 45 is the latest year for his tribunate.

## Quaestors

M. APPULEIUS (13, cf. 14) Cos. 20?

See 44, Promagistrates; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.185, no. 959. Cf. *Greek Inscr. British Museum* 3.547.

## Promagistrates

M. ACILIUS CANINUS (or CANINIANUS) (15) Pr. 47

Proconsul in Sicily (see 46, Promagistrates) who during 45 succeeded Ser. Sulpicius Rufus in Achaea (Cic. *Fam.* 7.30.3, and 31.1; 13.50, accepting the emendation of *Aucto* to *Acilio*; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Aug.* 16, *FGrH* 2A.398). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 330, and 336; and on the name, see 48, Legates, and note 8.

C. ANTISTHIUS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30

Probably a Quaestor pro praetore by appointment from Caesar in Syria (Dio 47.27.2-4; cf. Plut. *Caes.* 5.3; Vell. 2.43.4, and 52.3), and besieged Caecilius Bassus there until the Parthians came to his relief (Cic. *Att.* 14.9.3; Dio 47.27.2-4). He probably received salutation as Imperator (Brutus in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.11.2). See 44, Promagistrates; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.146, no. 770; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 331f.

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

Governor (title not preserved) of Africa Vetus, and predecessor of Q. Cornificius (Cic. *Phil.* 3.26; cf. on his Legates, *Fam.* 12.30.7). Returned to Rome before March 15, 44 (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 26.2, *FGrH* 2A.410). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.83f., no. 352; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 328, and 337f.

C. CARRINAS (2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 46?

Caesar sent him to Farther Spain after Munda (title not preserved) to continue the war against Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 4.83-84). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.105, no. 447, a Legate?; D.-G. 3.701.

CURIUS (2 and 8)

Proconsul in some unnamed province by 45 B. C. (Cic. *Fam.* 13.49).

Q. FABIVS MAXIVS Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45

See above, Consuls, and below, Legates.

T. FURFANIUS POSTVMS (1) Pr. 46?

Proconsul in Sicily (Cic. *Fam.* 6.9, and 8.3).

A. HIRTIUS (2) Cos. 43, Pr. 46

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Transalpine Gaul, including Narbonensis (Cic. *Att.* 14.9.3, dated April 17, 44). See also Cic. *Att.* 12.40.1, and 41.4, and 44.1, and 45.2, and 47.3; 13.21.1, and 37.2; Suet. *Aug.* 68.

Q. MARCIUS CRISPVS (52) Pr. 46

Proconsul in Bithynia and Pontus, whence he led three legions to Syria in 44 (App. *BC* 3.77; 4.58; and on his title, Cic. *Phil.* 11.30; *Fam.* 12.11.1).

M. MINATIUS SABINVS (3)

Proquaestor under Cn. Pompeius Magnus in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.366f.).

Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

He celebrated a triumph *pro consule ex Hispania* on December 13, but according to Dio, illegally, since he had only been one of Caesar's Legates (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 567; Plin. *NH* 35.21; Dio 43.31.1, and 42.1). See below, Legates.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNVS (\*17)

Imperator of the Pompeian forces in Spain (see 46, Promagistrates), who was defeated at Munda and killed in the flight (*Bell. Hisp.*, *passim*; Liv. *Per.* 115; Vell. 2.55.2-4; Suet. *Iul.* 35.2; 36; Plut. *Caes.* 56; App. *BC* 2.103-105; Flor. 2.13.76-87; Dio 43.29-40; Eutrop. 6.24; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.8; Oros. 6.16.6-9; Zonar. 10.10; cf. Cic. *Att.* 12.37a; *Fast. Caer.*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 212; *Fast. Farn.*, *ibid.* p. 250; Strabo 3.2.2, and 4.9; Val. Max. 9.2.4; Plin. *NH* 3.12; 36.134; Lucan 1.40; Polyæn. 8.23.16).

C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPVS (10) Pr. 46

Proconsul in Africa Nova (see 46, Promagistrates). He repaired his fortunes, it is charged, by extensive peculation, and upon his return (before March 44) escaped trial and possible conviction only through Caesar's intervention (Ps.-Cic. *Inv. in Sallust.* 19; Dio 43.9.2-3, cf. 47.4). Sternkopf (*Hermes* 47 [1912] 329) holds that in virtue of Caesar's law limiting praetorian governors to only one year Sallust received a successor in 45.

P. SERVILIUS ISAVRICVS (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54

Proconsul in Asia (see 46, Promagistrates). Continued until succeeded

by Trebonius in 44 (cf. Dio 43.25.2; and see Syme, *Anatol. Stud. Buckler* 307f.; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 [1912] 330).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Proconsul in Bithynia and Pontus, until succeeded by Q. Marcius Crispus (see 46, Promagistrates). On his founding of Sinope, see Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 12, note 2.

SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

See 46, Promagistrates. He returned to Rome by autumn (Cic. *Deiot.* 32).

P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Proconsul in Illyricum with three legions, who was assigned the task of recovering the greater part of the province (Cic. *Fam.* 5.9—11, the latest dated in October, 45; App. *Illyr.* 13; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 10.13; Dio 47.21.6). He was acclaimed Imperator, and a supplicatio was decreed for his successes (Cic. *Fam.* 5.10b, and 11; cf. *Phil.* 10.13). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 329.

C. VIBIUS Pansa CAETRONIANUS (\*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Cisalpine Gaul, in succession to Marcus Brutus (Cic. *Att.* 12.27.3; *Fam.* 15.17.3; cf. *Att.* 12.14.4, and 19.3; *Fam.* 15.19.3). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 328.

L. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (\*7) Pr. 46

Probably governor of Cilicia. His failure to help Antistius in Syria allowed Caecilius Bassus to be relieved by the Parthians (Cic. *Att.* 14.9.3, April 18, 44, with reports which had reached Balbus from Antistius). See Syme, *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 321–324; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 331–333.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. MARCIUS (32)

A former Pompeian Tribune who came over to Caesar's side (*Bell. Hisp.* 11.2).

### Legates, Lieutenants

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

Served with Caesar in Spain (Cic. *Att.* 12.38.2, and 39.1; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 55.4). See above, Praetors.

P. ATTIVS VARUS (32) Pr. 53?

Probably still Legatus pro praetore in Spain (Flor. 2.13.75). He was defeated at sea by Didius (Flor.; Dio 43.31.3), and fell in the fighting

on land (*Bell. Hisp.* 27.2; 31.9; *Cic. Phil.* 13.30; *Vell.* 2.55.4; *App. BC* 2.105; *Oros.* 6.16.6–8).

AURELIUS (2)

An officer, probably a Legate, under Hirtius in Transalpine Gaul, who was victorious over some German tribesmen (*Cic. Att.* 14.9.3).

BAEBIUS (5)

An officer, probably a Legate, under Vatinius in Illyricum (*App. Illyr.* 13; see 44, Legates).

? CAESENNIUS LENTO (6)

An officer under Caesar in Spain, the slayer of Cn. Pompeius (*Flor.* 2.13.86, *Caesonius*; *Dio* 43.40.2; *Oros.* 6.16.9 *Caesonius*, and confusion of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey; cf. *Cic. Phil.* 12.23).

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?

A Legate under Caesar in Spain (*Bell. Hisp.* 35.1; cf. *Cic. Att.* 12.37.4). See above, Consuls.

P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

He served, probably as a Legate, under Caesar in Spain (*Cic. Phil.* 2.75; cf. *Att.* 12.38.2; *Fam.* 9.10, and 11, and 13).

C. DIDIUS (2)

Legate in command of Caesar's fleet in Spain (*Flor.* 2.13.75). He was victorious over Attius Varus (see above), and was the one who sent Cn. Pompey's head to Caesar (*Bell. Hisp.* 37.2; *Plut. Caes.* 56.3; *Flor.* 2.13.75; *App. BC* 2.105; *Dio* 43.40.2), but fell in battle with the Lusitanians (*Bell. Hisp.* 40; cf. *Dio* 43.40.2).

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45

A Legate under Caesar in Spain (see 46, Legates; *Bell. Hisp.* 2.2; 12.2; 41.1; *Dio* 43.42.1). See above, Consuls.

HORATIUS (3)

A Legate under C. Calvisius Sabinus in Africa (*Cic. Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

See 46, Legates. He continued to govern Cisalpine Gaul until spring, 45 (*Cic. Att.* 12.27.3), when Pansa succeeded him.

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

He met his death as one of the Pompeian leaders at Munda in Spain, but no title is preserved (*Bell. Hisp.* 18.9; 31.9; *Vell.* 2.55.4; *Flor.* 2.13.83; *App. BC* 2.105; *Dio* 43.38.2; *Oros.* 6.16.6–9).

## LATINUS (2)

Legate under C. Calvisius Sabinus in Africa (Cic. *Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26). According to Cicero *two* Legates remained in Africa. Perhaps Latinus should be indentified with the Venuleius mentioned below.

## Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

A Legate under Caesar in Spain (*Bell. Hisp.* 2.2; 12.2; Dio 43.42.1; see 46, Legates, and above, Promagistrates).

## M. PETRUCIDIUS (2)

Legatus pro praetore, probably under Cn. Pompeius the younger in Spain (*CIL* 12.2.2298).

## SEX. POMPEIUS (\*18)

The title of his command with his brother is not preserved. He had charge of Corduba (*Bell. Hisp.* 3, and 4), escaped after the defeat at Munda, and maintained himself as a freebooter among the Lacetani (*Bell. Hisp.* 32; Cic. *Att.* 12. 37A; Liv. *Per.* 115; Strabo 3.2.2, and 4.10; Plut. *Caes.* 56.3; Flor. 2.13.37, and 18.1; App. *BC* 2.105; 4.83; 5.143; Dio 43.39.1; 45.10.1-3; Eutrop. 6.23; Oros. 6.16.8-9; Zonar. 10.10). See D.-G. 4.564f., no. 25.

## SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

Governor of Achaëa (see 46, Promagistrates) until the summer of 45 (Cic. *Fam.* 6.1.6, and 4.5; 4.5-6, and 12; cf. *Deiot.* 32, in Rome in the autumn).

## M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (RUFUS) Pat. (\*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?

See 47, and 46, Legates. He served under Caesar in Spain (Cic. *Fam.* 6.18.2; *Att.* 13.9.2).

## Q. VALERIUS ORCA (\*78) Pr. 57

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar, in charge of assignment of land in Etruria to Caesar's soldiers (Cic. *Fam.* 13.5).

## VENULEIUS (\*4)

A Legate under C. Calvisius Sabinus in Africa (Cic. *Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26; see above, on Horatius and Latinus).

## Prefects

P. CAUCILIUS (not in *RE*)

A former Pompeian camp Prefect, in command of the town of Carteia in the spring of 45 (*Bell. Hisp.* 32.7).



CLODIUS ARQUITTIUS (not in *RE*)

Served under Caesar in Spain, probably as a Prefect of Cavalry (*Bell. Hisp.* 10.1, Arguetius; 23.8).

L. MUNATIUS FLACCUS (19)

The Pompeian commander in Ategua in Spain (*Bell. Hisp.* 19.4; Val. Max. 9.2.4; Dio 43.33.4—34.5; Frontin. *Str.* 3.14.1).

L. NONIUS ASPRENAS (14) Cos. Suff. 36, Pr. 47?

Served as a commander of cavalry under Caesar in Spain, perhaps a Legate (*Bell. Hisp.* 10.2). See 46, Promagistrates.

L. VIBIUS PACIAECUS (L. Iunius Paciaecus \*4.530, no. 7)

Prefect of forces sent to the relief of Ulia (*Bell. Hisp.* 3.4; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 6.18.2; *Att.* 12.2.1).

### Prefects of the City

When Caesar departed for his Spanish campaign he left the government of affairs in the hands of a group of Prefects (πολιανόμοι, Dio 43.48) and the Master of Horse. Their insignia included the lictors, dress, and curule chair, like those of the Master of Horse. Two of them took charge of finances, since no Quaestors had been elected, and others performed the duties of the Curule Aediles. They were not replaced by elected magistrates until after Caesar's return from Spain. Of these Prefects we know the name of the following:

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.537f., dated to Caesar's third consulship.

### Prefects

C. CLOVIUS (CLUVIUS) (4)

The term Praef(ectus) on his coins, once interpreted as Praefectus Urbi (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.539; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.286, nos. 1203, 1204) means rather that he was one of the many officers engaged under Caesar in assigning lands to his veterans (note Cic. *Fam.* 13.7, *negotium datum esse a Caesare, non iudicium*; and Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 7–11, who places him conjecturally in Cisalpine Gaul at Mediolanum). See above, Legates, on Q. Valerius Orca, and below, on M. Rutilius; 46, Legates, on Ti. Claudius Nero; and 44, Legates, on L. Plotius Plancus.

? M. RUTILIUS (5)

Had charge of assignment of land to Caesar's soldiers (Cic. *Fam.* 13.8). His title is not preserved (see above, on C. Cluvius).

## Special Commission

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr.—

Caesar assigned him the task of assembling a library in Rome (Suet. *Iul.* 44.2; Isid. *Orig.* 6.5).

## Pontifices

Ca. 45–43: C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44

Probably elected a Pontifex under Caesar (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.470, 43 B. C.).

Ca. 45–after 20: CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Probably elected a Pontifex under Caesar (Val. Max. 8.11.2, and Suet. *Iul.* 81.4; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.373; *CIL* 6.1301—*ILS* 42).

## Augurs

?—before 44: C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (214) Pr. 80

See 50, list of Augurs. He died before Cicero wrote the *De Divinatione* (2.75).

? M. APPULEIUS (13)

Cicero's effort to secure excuses attested by oath to explain his absence from a banquet in which Appuleius was involved suggests that it might have been an augural one for a new member of the college (see Cic. *Att.* 12.13.2, and 14.1, and 15.1).

Ca. 45–43: A. HIRTIUS (2) Cos. 43, Pr. 46

Ca. 45–43: C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (\*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

Both Hirtius and Pansa are attested for 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 7.12, Hirtius; *Fam.* 12.25a.6). In the *Pro Ligario*, which was delivered in the autumn of 46, Cicero mentions Pansa (1 and 7), but does not term him a colleague.

## Septemviri Epulones

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Probably a member of this college of priests by 45 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.537f., the symbols of the priesthood on coins of that year; cf. *ILS* 886). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.390, no. 534; De Laet no. 251.

## 44 B.C. A.U.C. 710

## Consuls

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46, 45, Pr. 62  
*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 181, 182f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f., 275; Joseph. *AJ* 14.211; Censorin. *DN* 22.16; Dio 43, Index, and 49.1; 44, Index; Obseq. 67; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*, but with the number τὸ δ'; Cassiod.; Zonar. 10.11; and on coins, *Dic. Quar.*, *Cos. Quinc.*, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.540. See below, Dictator, Pontifex, Augur.

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 34, Cos. Desig. 31

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 181, 182f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f., 275; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.795, 942, 968; Plin. *NH* 2.99; Joseph. *AJ* 14.217 and 221; Suet. *Iul.* 82.4; Censorin. *DN* 22.16; Obseq. 67—68; Flor. 2.14.7; Dio 43, Index, and 49.1; 44, Index; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.* (all three with the form Antonino); Cassiod.; Zonar. 10.11.

As Caesar's colleague Antony carried at least two of the many measures in his honor, one to change the name of the month Quintilis to Iulius (Macrobian. 1.12.34; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 45, p. 157 Helm; Suet. *Iul.* 76.1; Censorin. *DN* 22.16; App. *BC* 2.106; Flor. 2.13.91; Dio 44.5.2), and one to dedicate the fifth day of the Ludi Romani to Caesar (Cic. *Phil.* 2.110). He opposed Caesar's intention of naming Dolabella Consul Suffectus upon departing for his eastern campaign (Cic. *Phil.* 1.31; 2.79 and 82—83 and 88 and 99; 3.9; 5.9; Plut. *Ant.* 11.2—3; *Caes.* 62.5; Dio 43.51.8). At the celebration of the Lupercalia he offered Caesar a crown (Cic. *Phil.* 2.84—87; 3.12; 13.17 and 31 and 41; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 9.3.61; Plut. *Ant.* 12; *Caes.* 61; App. *BC* 2.109; Dio 44.11; 45.30; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 21, *FGrH* 2A.405, who names Licinius as the one who made the offer first). On the Ides of March Trebonius drew him away from the scene of the assassination (Cic. *Phil.* 13.22; Vell. 2.58; Plut. *Brut.* 17.1, and 18; *Ant.* 13; *Caes.* 66.3; App. *BC* 2.117; Dio 44.19.1—3). He fled, but later, with the backing of Lepidus and his troops (see Master of Horse, and Promagistrates), recovered himself, secured possession of Caesar's papers and his treasury, and used a period of accommodation with the Liberators and the help of Caesar's veterans to become master of the situation in Rome. Brutus and Cassius were driven out of the capital and received commands (see below, Praetors), and other Liberators succeeded to commands which had been assigned to them by Caesar (see Promagistrates), while Antony himself gained command of Macedonia (and Dolabella of Syria) in April (Cic. *Att.* 14.9.3, and 14.4; Dio 45.15.2; 47.29.1; cf. App. *BC*

3.8, and 12, and 24, and 27; 4.57; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 30; see Holmes, *Architect* 188–190) and of Caesar's army there, and then early in June secured by plebiscite the Gallic provinces instead, while both he and Dolabella were confirmed in their commands for five years (Cic. *Phil.* 1.19 and 25; 2.6 and 109; 5.7–8; 8.28; *Att.* 15.11.4; Liv. *Per.* 117; Vell. 2.60.5; App. *BC* 3.27–30; Dio 45.9, and 20, and 22, and 25).

Within this period after the Ides of March several other pieces of legislation were carried: a Lex Antonia to confirm Caesar's acts (Cic. *Phil.* 1.16–24; 2.100; 5.8 and 10; 6.3; 10.17; 13.31; *Fam.* 12.4.6; *Att.* 14.9.2, and 12.1; App. *BC* 2.135; 3.5, and 22; Dio 44.53.2; 45.23), and another abolishing the dictatorship (Cic. *Phil.* 1.3; 2.91; Liv. *Per.* 116; App. *BC* 3.25; Dio 44.51.2), and with his colleague Dolabella one making fresh assignments of land to veterans (Cic. *Phil.* 5.10; cf. 2.100 and 112; *Att.* 14.7.2; App. *BC* 3.57). A Lex Antonia added a third panel to the juries, one of centurions without census rating (Cic. *Phil.* 1.19–20; 5.8; 13.3 and 5), while another permitted appeal by persons condemned in the *quaestiones perpetuae de vi* and *de maiestate* (Cic. *Phil.* 1.21; cf. 13.5; Dio 46.36.2). In addition there was a large amount of legislation for which Antony claimed the authority of Caesar's *acta*, one to recall exiles (Cic. *Phil.* 2.98; 5.11; Dio 45.25.2; 46.15.2), one to grant full Roman citizenship to all of Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 14.12.1; *Phil.* 1.24; 2.92; 3.30; 5.12; 7.15), one to restore Deiotarus of Galatia to his full rights as King in Galatia (Cic. *Phil.* 2.93–94; *Att.* 14.12.1, and 19.2), and one to relieve the island of Crete of *vectigalia*, and make it no longer a province after Brutus' governorship (Cic. *Phil.* 2.97; Dio 45.32.4; 46.23.3).

Meantime, rising support for Caesar's heir, the young Octavian, and the growth of opposition to Antony among the moderate Caesarians led by Hirtius and Pansa caused him increasing difficulty, which was augmented when two of his legions on their way from Macedonia to attack Decimus Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul deserted to Octavian. Toward the end of the year he entered Cisalpine Gaul to enforce his claim to that province against the Proconsul Decimus Brutus, who insisted that he was remaining as the legitimate governor.

On Antony's acts from March 15 until the end of the year the chief texts are found in Cic. *Att.* 14–16; *Fam.* 6.16–17; 7.19–22; 9.14; 10–12 *passim*; *Phil.* 1–14 *passim*; Liv. *Per.* 116–118; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 17–18, and 21–31, *FGrH* 2A.399f., and 405–420; Vell. 2.58–61; Plut. *Caes.* 67; *Ant.* 14–16; *Brut.* 18–26; Suet. *Iul.* 82–84; *Aug.* 10; App. *BC* 2.117–3.49; Dio 44.20–45.16; Oros. 6.18.1; Zonar. 10.12–14. See D.-G. 1.57–166; *RE* cols. 2598–2602; T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 1–37.

### Consul Suffectus

P. CORNELIUS P. f. - n. DOLABELLA (141)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.795, 942, 968; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraasi 58f., 134, 500f.; *Fast. Amit.*, *ibid.* 170f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 182f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f.; *Plin. NH* 2.99; *Joseph. AJ* 14.217 and 221; *Flor.* 2.14.7; *Obseq.* 68.

Caesar chose Dolabella with the intention that when he should depart for the Parthian war Dolabella should become Consul in his place (*Cic. Phil.* 2.79-80; *Vell.* 2.58.3; *Plut. Ant.* 11.2; *App. BC* 2.122; *Dio* 43.51.8), but Antony opposed the election (*Cic. Phil.* 1.31; 2.79 and 82-83 and 88 and 99; 3.9; 5.9; *Plut. Ant.* 11.2-3; *Caes.* 62.5). Dolabella however used the occasion of Caesar's assassination to secure the consent of both the Liberators and Antony to his succession (*Cic. Phil.* 1.5 and 31; 3.9; 5.9; *Nic. Dam. Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.413; *Vell.* 2.58.3, and 60.4; *App. BC* 2.122; *Dio* 44.22.1, and 51.2; *Jerome Chr. ad ann.* 44, p. 157 Helm; *Zonar.* 10.12). He probably joined Antony in carrying in April a law for the settlement of veterans (*Cic. Phil.* 5.10-11). In the same month during Antony's absence from Rome he suppressed a worship of Caesar and destroyed a pillar that had been erected where the body had been burned (*Cic. Att.* 14.20.2 and 4, and 15.1, and 16.2, and 19.4; *Fam.* 9.14.7; cf. *Phil.* 1.5 and 30; 2.107; *Dio* 44.51.2; *Lactant. Inst. Div.* 1.15). In the reallocation of consular provinces in April he received Syria (*Cic. Att.* 14.9.3, and 14.4; *App. BC* 3.7-8, and 12, and 24, and 27; 4.57; *Dio* 45.15.2; 47.29.1; cf. *Cic. Phil.* 11.4 and 28; see above, on Antony; and below, Legates, on Cicero). Soon after presiding over the meeting of the Senate on September 2 (*Cic. Phil.* 1.27) he prepared to depart for his province, and though still at Formiae on October 25 (*Cic. Att.* 15.13.5) returned no more to Rome. He was still Consul when he passed through Macedonia and took with him one legion from Caesar's former army there, and perhaps reached Asia by the end of the year (*Cic. Att.* 16.15.1; *Phil.* 11.4 and 16 and 27, delivered by early in March at the latest; *App. BC* 3.24-26, and 57; *Gell.* 3.9.4; *Dio* 45.15.2; 47.29.1; cf. *Cic. Phil.* 10.13; 11.27; *Ad Brut.* 1.11.1; *Plut. Brut.* 25.1; *Dio* 47.21.3; and on the date, *Joseph. AJ* 14.225). See 43, Promagistrates.

### Dictator

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Caesar was still Dictator for the fourth time at the beginning of the year, but he became Dictator Perpetuus at some time after January 26, when he celebrated an *ovatio* as Dictator IIII, and February 15 (*Fast.*

*Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f.; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f., 275; *Act. Tr.*, *ibid.* 86f., 567, January 26; Joseph. *AJ* 14.211, with the titles, αὐτοκράτωρ δικτάτωρ τὸ τέταρτον . . . δικτάτωρ ἀποδεδειγμένος διὰ βίου; Dio 43, Index, with the numeral τὸ ἐ; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.540, *Dic. Quar.*, *Cos. Quinc.*, and 542. Dictator Perpetuus: *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f., supplied; *Fast. Amit.*, *ibid.* 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; Cic. *Phil.* 2.87, before the Lupercalia; Liv. *Per.* 116; Joseph. *AJ* 14.211; App. *BC* 2.106; Dio 44.8.4; Zonar. 10.11; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.545–551).

The excessive honors, including deification (see esp. Cic. *Phil.* 2.110; 13.41; Dio 44.6.4), which were paid to Caesar in the last months of his life included a prefectship of public morals for life (Suet. *Iul.* 76.1; Dio 44.5.3; Zonar. 10.12), provision that magistrates should swear to uphold the validity of his acts (App. *BC* 2.106), an oath, taken by all the senators, to protect his person (Suet. *Iul.* 84.2; 86.1; App. *BC* 2.124, and 145), the title Parens Patriae (Cic. *Phil.* 13.23; Dio 44.4.4; see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.549, 552), the naming of the month of July in his honor (see above, on Antony), provision that his son should be Pontifex Maximus (Liv. *Per.* 116; App. *BC* 2.106; Dio 44.5.3), the right to a gilded chair and triumphal robe and a laurel crown on public occasions (Cic. *Div.* 1.119; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Aug.* 21, *FGrH* 2A.405; Val. Max. 1.6.13; Plin. *NH* 11.186; Suet. *Iul.* 76.1; Plut. *Caes.* 61.3; *Ant.* 12.1; App. *BC* 2.106; Flor. 2.13.91; Dio 44.4.2, and 6.1, and 11.2, and 17.3, and 49.4; 45.6.5), a temple to his Clemency (Dio 44.6.4; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.549). He was actually deified with Antony as his Flamen (see above). He was murdered by the conspirators on the Ides of March, just before his intended departure for a campaign against the Parthians. On his honors, see esp. L. R. Taylor, *Divinity of the Roman Emperor* 58–77; on his acts in 44, D.–G. 3.604–656; *RE*, cols. 250–257; T. Rice Holmes, *Roman Republic* 3.330–344, and 567.

### Master of Horse

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Lepidus held this office during both Caesar's fourth dictatorship and his dictatorship for life (see 45, Master of Horse; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f.; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 21, *FGrH* 2A.405; Plin. *NH* 7.147; Suet. *Iul.* 82.4; Dio 43, Index; 44, Index; 43.39.1; 44.5.2). He protested against Antony's offer of a crown to Caesar at the Lupercalia (Cic. *Phil.* 5.38; 13.17). In office at the time of Caesar's death, he effectively turned the situation in Antony's favor during the next few days (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 27,

*FGrH* 2A.411f.; *Plut. Caes.* 67; *App. BC* 2.118, and 126; *Dio* 44.19, and 22; *Zonar.* 10.12), and was rewarded by being hurriedly made Pontifex Maximus (see below, Pontifices, and Promagistrates).

### Masters of Horse Designate

C. OCTAVIUS C. f. C. n. (Iulius, no. 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f., to take office when Lepidus should depart to his province, Degrassi 134; cf. *Plin. NH* 7.147; *App. BC* 3.30; *Dio* 43.51.7.

CN. DOMITIUS M. f. M. n. CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f.: *in insequentem ann[um]*. *Non iniit*; cf. *Dio* 43.51.7.

Caesar had appointed both these men, but his death prevented them from assuming office.

### Praetors

T. ANNIUS CIMBER (37)

He could have shared in Antony's hasty assignment of praetorian provinces in the Senate meeting on November 28 (*Cic. Phil.* 3.26), and is termed a *praetorius* in *Phil.* 13.26 (delivered March 20, 43). See also *Cic. Phil.* 11.14; *Vergil Catalept.* 2; *Suet. Aug.* 86.

C. ANTONIUS (20)

*Plut. Ant.* 15.3; *App. BC* 3.14; *Dio* 45.9.2; *Zonar.* 10.13. Appian mistakenly terms him Praetor Urbanus (see below, M. Iunius Brutus), but when Brutus withdrew from Rome he assumed the duties of the Praetor Urbanus, including the celebration of the Ludi Apollinares (*App. BC* 3.23; cf. *Cic. Att.* 15.12.1; 16.1.1, and 4.1, and 5.1; *Phil.* 1.36; 2.31; 10.7–8; *Plut. Brut.* 21.2–3; *Dio* 47.20.2). In the Senate meeting on November 28 he was assigned the province of Macedonia, and departed soon afterwards from Italy (*Cic. Phil.* 3.26, cf. 38; 7.3 and 16; 10.9; *Plut. Brut.* 25.2; *Dio* 47.21.4–7).

M. (CALPURNIUS or PUPIUS) PISO (not in *RE*)

He is named among those who were eligible for a praetorian province in the assignment made in the Senate meeting on November 28 (*Cic. Phil.* 3.25). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 386–388.

Q. CASSIUS (21)

Assigned to Spain in the allotment of provinces in the Senate meeting on November 28 (*Cic. Phil.* 3.26).

## C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. Peregrinus

Cic. *Fam.* 11.2, and 3, prescripts, and 3.3; Vell. 2.58.1; Plut. *Caes.* 57.3; *Brut.* 14.4; App. *BC* 2.112; 4.57; Dio 44.14.2, cf. 47.20.2; Zonar. 10.11. Caesar preferred Brutus to him for the office of Praetor Urbanus (Plut. *Brut.* 7.1–3; *Caes.* 62.2; App. *BC* 4.57), and Cassius therefore probably received the one next in dignity. He was the moving spirit in the conspiracy against Caesar though Brutus became the leader (Plut. *Brut.* 8–12, and 18–19; App. *BC* 2.113, and 115; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 24, *FGrH* 2A.408f.; Dio 44.14.2; Eutrop. 6.25; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 83; Oros. 6.17.2; see in general D.–G. 3.624ff., esp. 633–635). Although he shared in the amnesty accorded to the Liberators, the revulsion of feeling in Rome and the rise of Antony compelled both him and Brutus to withdraw from the city early in April (App. *BC* 2.148; 3.2; 4.57; Dio 47.20; cf. Cic. *Att.* 14.5.1, and 7.1; Plut. *Brut.* 21; *Cic.* 42.3; *Ant.* 15.1; cf. *Caes.* 68). He remained for some months in Latium and Campania collecting a fleet, ostensibly in connection with his appointment to charge of the grain collection by the Senate on June 5 (Cic. *Att.* 14.4.1, and 10.1; 15.4.2, and esp. 9.1, Sicily, and 11.1–2, and 12.1, and 20.2; 16.2.4, and 3.6; *Fam.* 12.2, away in September). Later in the summer he was assigned the province of Cyrene, perhaps about August 1 (Plut. *Brut.* 19.3; App. *BC* 3.8, Cyrenaica and Crete; cf. *Phil.* 2.31 and 97, on the date; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414, Illyricum; Dio 47.21.1, Bithynia; see T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 196f.). He joined Brutus in issuing an edict in sharp criticism of Antony (Cic. *Fam.* 12.3; cf. *Att.* 16.7.1 and 7; Vell. 2.62.3), and about the end of September departed for the East, and proceeded, not to the province assigned him, but by way of Asia (Cic. *Fam.* 12.14.6; Dio 47.26.1–2) to Syria (Cic. *Phil.* 11.27–28; Vell. 2.62.2; Dio 47.20–21; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, and 31, *FGrH* 2A.413f., 419f.).

## C. CESTIUS (3, cf. 7)

He refused to accept allotment of a province at the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.26).

## L. CORNELIUS CINNA Pat. (107)

Though probably not one of the conspirators (despite Plut. *Caes.* 68.3; see Dio 44.50.4; Zonar. 10.12), this brother of Caesar's first wife joined the conspirators and took off the insignia of his praetorship since they were the gift of a tyrant (Val. Max. 9.9.1; Suet. *Iul.* 85; Plut. *Brut.* 18.6–7; 20.5–6; App. *BC* 2.121), but when he resumed them for the Senate meeting of March 17 he required the protection of Lepidus (App. *BC* 2.126, cf. 137). He became such an object of hatred to the crowd at Caesar's funeral that they killed a Tribune named



Cinna by mistake for him (see Tribunes of the Plebs). He sponsored the recall of Caesetius and Marullus (see Tribunes of the Plebs; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 22, *FGrH* 2A.406) after Caesar's death, and in the Senate meeting on November 28 refused to share in the allotment of provinces (Cic. *Phil.* 3.25).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (CRUSCELLIO?) Pat. (197, cf. 219)

Perhaps a Praetor in 44, since he is listed among those who considered the allotment of provinces in the Senate meeting on November 28 as null and void (Cic. *Phil.* 3.25).

M. CUSINIUS (1)

He was allotted Sicily in the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.26).

? M. GALLIUS (5)

Praetor in 44 or some previous year, since he served under Antony at Mutina in 43 as a praetorius (Cic. *Phil.* 13.26; cf. App. *BC* 3.95).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. Urbanus

Cic. *Fam.* 7.21; *Phil.* 10.7; *Att.* 15.12.1, and 18.2; 16.1.1, and 2.3, and 4.1; Vell. 2.58.1; Plut. *Caes.* 57.3; 62.2; *Brut.* 7; 14.4–5; App. *BC* 2.112; 4.57; Dio 44.12.3, and 15.4; 47.20.2 confused with Cassius; Zonar. 10.11; see above, on Cassius, and cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.5. He became the leader of the conspirators against Caesar (see above, on Cassius), shared in the amnesty of March 18 and the agreements then ratified with Antony, but was compelled by the feeling of the populace and the rise of Antony's power to leave Rome in early April (Cic. *Att.* 14.5.1, and 7.1; *Phil.* 10.7–8; Plut. *Brut.* 18–20; *Caes.* 67–68; Cic. 42; *Ant.* 14–15; App. *BC* 2.148; 3.2; Dio 47.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.6). He remained for some months in Italy, first in Latium and later in Campania, leaving to C. Antonius his duties as Praetor Urbanus (see above, on C. Antonius), and collected a fleet, as he had been assigned to the curatorship of the grain supply in Asia by the Senate on June 5 (Cic. *Att.* 14.4.1, and 5.1, and 10.1; 15.4.2, and 9.1 Asia, and 11.1–2, and 12.1, and 20.2; 16.2.4, and 3.6; *Fam.* 11.1; see below. Special Commissions). He was later, perhaps on August 1, assigned the province of Crete *pro consule* (Cic. *Phil.* 2.97; 11.27; cf. Plut. *Brut.* 19.3; App. *BC* 3.8, and 12, and 16, and 35; 4.57; and Flor. 2.17.4, both authors with the mistaken assertion that Caesar had assigned Syria to Cassius and Macedonia to Brutus; Dio 45.32.4; 46.23.3; 47.21.1). He left Italy in late August (Cic. *Att.* 16.7, at Velia on August 17; *Phil.* 1.8–10; 10.8; *Ad Brut.* 1.10.4, and 15.5), proceeded to Athens and moved on Macedonia toward the end of the year, probably upon

hearing of the provincial allotments on November 28, having first found many recruits among the young Romans studying at Athens, and secured considerable financial aid from M. Appuleius the returning Quaestor of Asia (Cic. *Phil.* 10.9, and 23-24, and 26; 11.27; 13.32; *Ad Brut.* 1.7.2; 2.3.6; Vell. 2.62.3; Plut. *Brut.* 24-25; Cic. 45.1; Suet. *Vit. Horat.*, and Horat. *Sat.* 1.6.48; *Epp.* 2.2.46-50; App. *BC* 3.24, and 63; 4.75; Dio 47.21.2-5; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414), and C. Antistius Vetus of Syria (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.3.5; 1.11.2; Vell. 2.62.3; cf. Dio 47.27.2).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77) Cos. Suff. 38

He too is listed among those who might have been allotted a province and refused to recognize the validity of the allotment of provinces carried through in the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.25).

P. — NASO (not in *RE*)

Cic. *Phil.* 3.25. See above, on L. Marcius Philippus. His nomen may be Octavius, Otacilius, or Voconius.

SP. OPPIUS (22)

Cic. *Phil.* 3.25. See above, on Marcius and Naso.

C. TURRANIUS (4)

Cic. *Phil.* 3.25. See above, on Marcius, Naso, and Oppius.

M. VEHLIUS<sup>1</sup> (\*1)

Like Piso (see above) he was allotted a province in the Senate meeting on November 28, and submitted to the Senate's later annulment of the action (Cic. *Phil.* 3.25).

### Aediles, Curule

L. TREBELLIVS (FIDES) (4, cf. 5)

A. TERENTIUS VARRO MURENA (91, cf. 92)

Named as colleagues in an inscription found at Rome (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2514-*ILS* 6075) and dated probably in or before 44.

### Aediles

Q. CAELIVS (14)

His place in Cicero's list of Antony's supposed Senate in his camp at Mutina suggests that he held the aedileship in or very soon before 44 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.26).

— CRITONIUS (1)

Aedile of the Plebs who gave the Ludi Cereales in April and forbade

the display of Caesar's gilded throne and garland (App. *BC* 3.28; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 16.2; Cic. *Att.* 15.3.2; on the honor, see Dio 44.6.3; on the occasion and date, see L. R. Taylor, *Divinity of the Roman Emperor* 87, note 15). He may have been one of the two newly constituted Aediles Plebis Ceriales (Dio 43.51.3).

#### L. VARIUS COTYLA (\*5)

An *aedilicius* in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 8.24; 13.26), and probably Aedile in 44, since he held the office at a time when Antony (Consul in 44) had authority to make public slaves beat him in a banquet (Cic. *Phil.* 8.24). He defended Antony in the Senate meeting on December 20 (Cic. *Phil.* 5.5 and 7). See Legates, Envoys, and Lieutenants.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

The extraordinary number of Tribunes of the Plebs in this year may be explained by the expulsion of Caesetius and Marullus from power and the election of others in their place. Decidius and Hostilius are the two most probable candidates for their places.

#### L. ANTONIUS (23) Cos. 41

Plut. *Ant.* 15.3; Dio 45.9.1; Zonar. 10.14; cf. Cic. *Att.* 14.20.2 and 5; 15.2.2, and 5.3, and 12.2; *Phil.* 5.7 and 20; 6.15; 7.17; 13.37. Before Caesar's death he carried a bill to give Caesar the right to name half the magistrates excepting the Consuls without regard for popular election (Cic. *Phil.* 7.16; Suet. *Iul.* 41.2; Dio 43.51.3; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 20.3, *FGrH* 2A. 404. See Special Commissions.

#### L. CAESETIUS FLAVUS (4)

He and his colleague C. Epidius Marullus (see below) removed a diadem from Caesar's statue and were imprisoned. They also prosecuted persons who had saluted Caesar as king when he returned to Rome from the Latin festival. They were deprived of their tribunician power (not the office) under a bill of C. Helvius Cinna (see below), while other Tribunes were elected in their place (Cic. *Phil.* 13.31; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 20.5-9, *FGrH* 2A.404f.; Liv. *Per.* 116; Vell. 2.68.4-5; Val. Max. 5.7.2; Suet. *Iul.* 79-80; Plut. *Caes.* 61.4-5; *Ant.* 12.4; Dio 44.9-10; 46.49.2; App. *BC* 2.108, and 122, and 138; Obseq. 70; Zonar. 10.11). They were restored soon afterwards, probably after Caesar's death (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 22, *FGrH* 2A.406; App. *BC* 2.122; see Praetors, on Cinna).

#### TI. CANNUTIUS (3)

He made bitter attacks upon Antony before the people on October 2, and when after Antony's departure to his army in southern Italy

Octavian marched on Rome Cannutius met him and presented him to the people. Antony later barred him from the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Fam.* 12.3.2, and 23.3; *Phil.* 3.23; Vell. 2.64.3; App. *BC* 3.41; Dio 45.6.3, and 12.4; 48.14.4; cf. Cic. *Att.* 16.15.3).

#### D. CARFULENUS (1)

He was excluded, like Ti. Cannutius, from the meeting of the Senate on November 28, presumably because he also was a Tribune of the Plebs and Antony wished to prevent a veto (Cic. *Phil.* 3.23; cf. *Att.* 15.4.1).

#### L. CASSIUS LONGINUS (65)

He was excluded, like Cannutius and Carfulenus, from the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.23; see above). Niccolini (*FTP* 347; cf. Mommsen, *RF* 1.75) attributes to him rather than to his brother, the Praetor of this year, the passage of a bill to enable Caesar to add new families to the patriciate (Suet. *Iul.* 41.1; Tac. *Ann.* 11.25; Dio 43.47.3).

#### L. DECIDIUS SAXA (4)

One of Caesar's appointees to the office (Cic. *Phil.* 11.12; 13.27; cf. Dio 43.51.6; see below, Special Commissions, and 43, Legates). Hostilius and Decidius were termed *tribunicii* when in Antony's camp in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.27). Against Niccolini (*FTP* 356) I am inclined to date their tribunates in 44.

#### C. EPIDIUS MARULLUS (3)

See above, on L. Caesetius Flavus, whose actions and punishment he shared.

#### C. HELVIUS CINNA (11, cf. 12)

He proposed the measure which deprived Caesetius and Marullus of their tribunician powers (see above; Liv. *Per.* 116; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 20.9, *FGrH* 2A.405; 22.1, *ibid.* 406; App. *BC* 2.108; Dio 44.10.3; 46.49.2; Obseq. 70), and it was said had already drawn up a bill at Caesar's wish empowering Caesar to marry such and so many wives as he wished (Suet. *Iul.* 52.3; Dio 44.7.3). He was killed by the crowd after Caesar's funeral by mistake for the Praetor Cinna (Val. Max. 9.9.1; Suet. *Iul.* 85; Plut. *Caes.* 68.2; *Brut.* 20.5-6; App. *BC* 2.147; Dio 44.50.4, and 52.2; 45.6.3; 46.49.2; 47.11.3; Obseq. 70; Zonar. 10.12). On his identification with the poet Cinna, see Plut. *Brut.* 20.5; Schwabe, *Philologus* 47 (1889) 169f., and against it, Deutsch, *CJ* 20 (1925) 326ff.

#### (C. or P. or L. HOSTILIUS) SASERNA (22-24)

A *tribunicius* in Antony's camp at Mutina in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.28, *alter Saserna*, mentioned in Cicero's list before the Quaestors along

with Decidius Saxa; cf. Cic. *Att.* 15.2.3. On the nomen, see the coins of L. Hostilius Saserna, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.512-514).

(NONIUS) ASPRENAS (13)

He attempted while Tribune, by falsely announcing unfavorable omens, to prevent the passage of a bill to grant Dolabella the province of Syria (App. *BC* 3.7; on the nomen, see *RE*, nos. 14, and 15).

C. (SERVILIUS) CASCA (52, cf. 53)

Tribune in 44 (Dio 44.52.2), and one of the conspirators along with his brother P. Casca Longus (Cic. *Phil.* 2.27; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 82.1, *alter e Cascis*; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 24, *FGrH* 2A.408f.; Plut. *Caes.* 66.5; *Brut.* 17.3; cf. App. *BC* 2.113, who names Gaius only, and Eutrop. 6.25, who mentions only one Casca; see Münzer, *RE*), but according to Dio (44.52), he escaped the fate of Cinna (see above) by announcing that the name Casca was all that he had in common with the conspirator.

[(L.) FLAMINIUS (CHILO ?) (7)

Perhaps the Flaminius whose candidacy for a vacancy in the college (caused by the death of Cinna ?) was being supported by Octavian when Antony refused to allow the election to continue (App. *BC* 3.31; but note the senator Cillo who perished in the proscriptions, *BC* 4.27). According to Dio (45.6.3) and Plutarch (*Ant.* 16.2), Octavian was himself the candidate.]

### Quaestors

Q. CORNELIUS (52) Q. Urbanus

Named in a decree of the Senate quoted by Josephus (*AJ* 14.219).

L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (70)

See 43, Promagistrates. Since he was serving under Pollio in Farther Spain in the spring of 43 it is probable that he went to the province with him as Quaestor in 44. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.310, no. 1331.

— (CORNELIUS) CINNA (104)

Served under Dolabella, and at the end of the year lost to Brutus in Thessaly the cavalry he was bringing to his commander in Asia (Cic. *Phil.* 10.13, quaestor, cf. 11.27; Plut. *Brut.* 25.1, Κίοννα).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (239)

Served in Asia under Trebonius (see 43, Promagistrates). Cf. Cic. *Att.* 14.11.2, dated April 21, 43.

L. EGNATULEIUS (2)

Quaestor under the Consul Antony. He brought the Fourth Legion

from Macedonia to Italy and in November led it over to Octavian (Cic. *Phil.* 3.7 and 39, with title; 4.6; 5.52; 14.31; App. *BC* 3.45). The Senate commended his action on December 20, and in January 43 Cicero proposed to reward him with the right of candidacy for office three years before the legal time (Cic. *Phil.* 3.39; 5.52).

Q. RUTILIUS (11)

Quaestor Urbanus, named in a decree of the Senate quoted by Josephus (*AJ* 14.219).

L. SESTIUS (2) Cos. Suff. 23

Probably Quaestor this year (see 43, and 42, Promagistrates), he prepared a fleet for Brutus and Cassius (Cic. *Att.* 16.4.4, cf. 2.4; but see *PIR* 3.230, no. 436, where these notices are referred to his father).

D. TURULLIUS (1)

One of Caesar's murderers (Dio 51.8.2), who went to Bithynia with Anniius Cimber, and held command of the fleet which Cimber prepared in 44 and sent against Dolabella in 43 (Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.3, *quaestor*; cf. on his praenomen, Dio, *Publius*, and coins of 31 B. C., Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.531, D.).

### Promagistrates

M. ACILIUS CANINUS (or CANINIANUS) (15) Pr. 47?

See 45, Promagistrates. He held command in Greece from some time in 45 until after Caesar's death (Cic. *Fam.* 7.30.3, and 31.1; Nic. *Dam. Vit. Caes.* 16, *FGrH* 2A.398; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 13.50; and on his name, see 48, Legates). Note however Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 13-18.

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

See above, Master of Horse. Proconsul of Narbonese Gaul and Nearer Spain by Caesar's appointment (Vell. 2.63.1; App. *BC* 2.107; 3.46; Dio 43.51.8; 45.10.6; cf. the prescripts to Cic. *Fam.* 10.34, and 35), where he departed in the spring of 44. In the course of the summer he brought about some agreement with Sextus Pompey for which the Senate decreed him a supplicatio on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.23-24; 5.39; Dio 45.10.6; cf. Cic. *Att.* 16.4.2; App. *BC* 3.4, where measures of different dates affecting Sextus Pompey are summarized; 3.57; 4.94; see Hadas, *Sextus Pompey* 61-64). He was acclaimed Imperator a second time (Cic. *Phil.* 5.40 and 41, cf. 3.23; *Fam.* 10.34, and 35, prescripts; Plut. *Ant.* 18.3). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.59, no. 367, a scanty summary; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 335, 340.

## C. ANTISTIVS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30, Pr. bef. 34

Quaestor pro praetore in Syria (see 45, Promagistrates). He returned from Syria when succeeded by Staius Murcus (see below) and on his way, probably late in 44, handed over to Brutus the tribute he was bringing with him, and entered his service (Brutus in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.11.1-2; 2.3.5; Plut. *Brut.* 25.1, for Appuleius; cf. Vell. 2.62.3). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.146, no. 770.

## M. APPULEIVS (13, cf. 14) Cos. 20

The retiring Proquaestor of Asia who late in 44 delivered his forces and his public funds over to Marcus Brutus at Carystus in Euboea (Cic. *Phil.* 10.24; 13.32; Brutus in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.7.2; App. *BC* 3.63; 4.75; cf. Vell. 2.62.3; Plut. *Brut.* 25.1, names Antistius; Dio 47.21.3). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.185, no. 959.

## C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45?

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Farther Spain in succession to Carrinas. He struggled unsuccessfully against the remnants of the Pompeian forces under Sextus Pompey until the agreement arranged by Lepidus ended the hostilities (Cic. *Att.* 14.5.1; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Aug.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414; App. *BC* 4.84, cf. 3.46; Dio 45.10; cf. Vell. 2.73.2, who terms Pollio *praetorius* and attributes a *clarissimum bellum* to him). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 336.

## C. CALVISIVS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

Governor of Africa Vetus, perhaps into 44 (see 45, Promagistrates; Cic. *Phil.* 3.26), but was in Rome on March 15 and defended Caesar against his murderers (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 26.2, *FGrH* 2A.410). Antony had Africa reassigned to him in the Senate meeting on November 28 but Cornificius remained in possession of the province (Cic. *Fam.* 12.25; *Phil.* 3.26; see below, on Cornificius). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.83f., no. 352.

## C. CASSIVS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

At some time in the summer of 44, perhaps August 1, he was appointed governor of Cyrenaica (Cic. *Phil.* 2.31 and 97; Plut. *Brut.* 19.3; App. *BC* 3.8; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414, Illyricum; Dio 47.21.1, Bithynia), probably, like Brutus in Crete, with the title Proconsul (Cic. *Phil.* 2.97). See T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 196; and above, Praetors.

## Q. CORNIFICIVS (8) Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Africa Vetus, probably by Caesar's appointment (see Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 [1912] 337f.; cf. Ganter, *Philologus* 53 [1894] 141f., on Cic. *Fam.* 12.20). At the Senate meeting on November 28, Calvisius (see above) was allotted his province, but this action was

annulled on December 20 and Cornificius was instructed to remain until relieved by the Senate (Cic. *Phil.* 3.26; *Fam.* 12.22A, cf. 25.2; App. *BC* 4.53; and in general, *Fam.* 12.20—23; see 43, Promagistrates).

**Q. HORTENSIVS (8) Pr. 45?**

Proconsul in Macedonia (Cic. *Phil.* 10.26, delivered in 43). C. Antonius (see above) came to Macedonia to succeed him at the end of the year, or at the latest in January 43, whereupon he rallied to the support of Brutus (Cic. *Phil.* 10.11 and 13 and 24 and 26; Plut. *Brut.* 25.2; Dio 47.21.4—5).

**M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44**

See above, Praetors. Like Cassius (see above) he was assigned an eastern province, in his case Crete, as Proconsul, to justify his absence from Rome (Cic. *Phil.* 2.97; 11.27; Plut. *Brut.* 19.3; App. *BC* 3.8, 12, 16, 35; 4.57; Dio 47.21.1, cf. 45.32.4; 46.23.3; cf. 2.17.4). See T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 196; and above, Praetors.

**D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Cos. Desig. 42, Pr. 45**

Proconsul of Cisalpine Gaul by appointment of Caesar (Vell. 2.60.5, *decretam Galliam*; Suet. *Aug.* 10.2, *provincia a Caesare data et per senatum confirmata*; App. *BC* 2.124; 3.2, and 6, and 16, and 73; Dio 44.14.4; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 11.1). His part in the conspiracy against Caesar was noted especially because of Caesar's former favors and because he was named among the second heirs in Caesar's will (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 19—26, *passim*, *FGrH* 2A.402—411; Liv. *Per.* 116; Vell. 2.56.4, and 58.1; Suet. *Iul.* 80—81; Plut. *Caes.* 64—66; *Brut.* 17; App. *BC* 2.113, and 122, and 124, and 146; Dio 44.14.3—4, and 18.1—2; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 2.26 and 30; 3.8; 4.7; 6.9; 7.11; 10.15). Mistrusting Antony's attitude he departed to his province in early April, took command of the legions there and recruited fresh troops in order to hold it against Antony who secured a legal claim through a law passed on June 1 (Cic. *Fam.* 11.1; *Att.* 14.13.2, cf. *Fam.* 12.1.1; *Att.* 15.4.1, and 5.3 and 10; *Phil.* 3.8; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414; Vell. 2.60.5; App. *BC* 2.148; 3.27). He made war on some Alpine tribes in order to condition his army and was acclaimed Imperator (Cic. *Fam.* 11.4, and 5.1; cf. Plin. *NH* 3.37 and 47; Suet. *Aug.* 21.1; on the acclamation Imperator, Cic. *Fam.* 11.4—8, 11—13, 18—19, 21, and 24, *prescripts*; *Phil.* 3.37 and 38; 4.9; 5.24 and 27 and 36; 6.2; 7.15; 8.33; 13.21). When Antony attempted to take over the province he resisted, claiming senatorial support which was forthcoming formally only after December 20, and prepared to stand siege in Mutina (Cic. *Fam.* 11.5—7; *Phil.* 3—6, *passim*; 7.11 and 24—25; 10.23; 12.9; Liv. *Per.* 117; Flor. 2.15.3; App. *BC* 3.49, and 51; Dio 45.14; Oros. 6.18.3).



## Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS (52) Pr. 46?

Proconsul of Bithynia and Pontus (see 45, Promagistrates). He brought three legions to Syria to aid L. Staius Murcus against Caecilius Bassus, and by or before 43 had received acclamation as Imperator (Cic. *Phil.* 11.30, *pro consule*; *Fam.* 12.11.1, *imperator*; 12.12.3; Vell. 2.69.2; App. *BC* 3.77; 4.58; Dio 47.27.5). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 339.

## L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Proconsul of Transalpine Gaul (excepting Narbonensis) by Caesar's appointment (Cic. *Phil.* 3.38; cf. *Act. Tr.* for 43, Degrassi 86f., 567). He was still in Rome on the Ides of March and supported the declaration of amnesty for the Liberators (Plut. *Brut.* 19.1). He soon departed for his province (cf. Cic. *Att.* 15.29.1, dated July 6; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414), and there added new levies to the three legions with which, while watching developments in Italy (Cic. *Fam.* 10.1—5), he made an expedition into Raetia and was acclaimed Imperator (Cic. *Phil.* 3.38, cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 567; *CIL* 6.1316—*ILS* 41; 10.6087—*ILS* 886; Vell. 2.67.4).

## A. POMPEIUS BITHYNICUS (\*11) Pr. 45?

Governor of Sicily, probably Propraetor, and probably in accordance with Caesar's arrangements, during this year and until he was put to death by Sextus Pompey in 42 (Cic. *Fam.* 6.16, and 17; 16.23.1; Liv. *Per.* 123, *praetor*; see 42, Promagistrates). See Lübker no. 8; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 328, and above, Praetors, on M. Cusinius.

## SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (\*18) Cos. Desig. 34

He maintained himself in Spain, defeated Asinius Pollio and received the acclamation as Imperator (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.370–373). He also captured Carteia, and built up his forces in the interior (Cic. *Att.* 15.20.3; App. *BC* 4.84; Dio 45.10; cf. Vell. 2.73.2; and on his legions, Cic. *Att.* 16.4.2). See above, on M. Aemilius Lepidus, regarding some agreement which was made with him officially before November 28.

## ? C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

See 45, Promagistrates. He may have returned from Africa Nova late in 45 or at the latest early in 44.

## P. SERVILIUS ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54

Proconsul in Asia (see 46, and 45, Promagistrates), whence he returned when succeeded by Trebonius. He arrived in Rome by or before September 44 (Cic. *Fam.* 12.2.1; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.413, Πόπλιος, and Schwartz, *Hermes* 33 [1898] 184).

## T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. 45?

Governor of Africa Nova, probably in succession to Sallust, since it seems reasonable to suppose that he was appointed by Caesar (App. *BC* 4.53, where I take the first *Καίσαρι* to refer to Iulius Caesar; Dio 48.21.1; see 43, Promagistrates). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 329.

## L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45?

He received command of Syria as Proconsul (Cic. *Phil.* 11.30), but was still in Rome on the Ides of March and associated himself with the Liberators (App. *BC* 2.119). He left immediately for Syria to deal with Caecilius Bassus, but suffered a reverse and summoned aid from Marcius Crispus in Bithynia. Together they hemmed Bassus in at Apameia and won late in 44 or early in 43 acclamations as Imperatores (Cic. *Fam.* 12.11.1, and 12.3; Vell. 2.69.2; App. *BC* 3.77; 4.58; Dio 47.27.5; see above, on Marcius Crispus). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 332.

## L. TILLIUS CIMBER (5) Pr. 45?

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Bithynia and Pontus, appointed before Caesar's death (App. *BC* 3.2; cf. Plut. *Brut.* 19.2). An active member of the conspiracy, he initiated proceedings on the Ides of March by asking for pardon for his brother (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 24, *FGrH* 2A.408f.; Suet. *Iul.* 82.1; Plut. *Caes.* 66.3-4; *Brut.* 17.2-4; App. *BC* 2.113, and 117; Dio 47.31.1; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 2.27; Senec. *Ep. Mor.* 83.12; *Ira* 3.30.4-5; Dio 44.19.4). He immediately departed to Bithynia, succeeding Marcius Crispus, and prepared a fleet (Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.3) as well as money and troops at Brutus' request (App. *BC* 3.6; see 43, Promagistrates). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 331.

## C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Named to be Proconsul of Asia by Caesar before his death (App. *BC* 3.2; cf. Plut. *Brut.* 19.2). An active member of the conspiracy against Caesar, though his part at the end was to draw Antony aside (Cic. *Phil.* 2.27 and 30 and 34; 13.22; *Fam.* 10.28.1; Vell. 2.56.3, and 69.1; Liv. *Per.* 116; Plut. *Caes.* 66.2, Brutus Albinus; *Brut.* 17.1; *Ant.* 13.4; App. *BC* 2.113, and 117; 3.19; Dio 44.14.3-4, and 19.1 and 3). He promptly departed to his province of Asia and there raised money and troops at the request of Brutus and Cassius (Cic. *Att.* 14.10.1; *Fam.* 12.16; App. *BC* 3.2, and 6), and later aided Cassius on his way to Syria (Dio 47.21.3, and 26.1; cf. Lentulus in Cic. *Fam.* 12.14.5). On his treatment of Theopompus of Cnidus, see Cic. *Phil.* 13.33. See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 330, 335.

## P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Proconsul in Illyricum (see 45, and 42, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *Fam.*

5.10), where he remained until late in 44 or early in 43. He resisted the attempt of C. Antonius (see above) to tamper with his troops at Dyrrachium, but later was forced to yield his forces and territory to Brutus (Cic. *Phil.* 10.11 and 13; Liv. *Per.* 118; Vell. 2.69.3-4; Plut. *Brut.* 25-26; App. *BC* 4.75; *Illyr.* 13; Dio 47.21.6-7; see 43, Promagistrates). See Lübker no. 2; Sterinkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 329.

C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (\*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

See 45, Promagistrates. He returned from Cisalpine Gaul at some time before April 21 when he appeared in Campania (Cic. *Att.* 14.11.2, and 19.2). See Lübker no. 2.

L. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (\*7) Cos. 33, Pr. 46

See 45, Promagistrates. Staius Murcus probably superseded him in Syria (see above; cf. Syme, *Anatolian Stud.* Buckler 321-324). See *PIR* 3.474, no. 625.

### Legates, Lieutenants

? BAEBIUS (5)

An officer, probably a Legate, under Vatinius in Illyricum (App. *Illyr.* 13).

M. EPIIUS (2)

Legate under Sextus Pompey in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.372f.; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 22).

C. FURNIUS (3) Pr. 42?

Probably a Legate under Munatius Plancus in Gaul in 44 (Cic. *Fam.* 10.1.4; see 43, Legates), and a frequent Envoy and messenger to Rome (Cic. *Fam.* 10.3, and 4.1). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.232, no. 590.

M. OCTAVIUS MARSUS (71)

A Legate under Dolabella (see 43, Legates).

PONTIUS AQUILA (\*12)

A Legate under Decimus Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul (see 43, Legates).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Cicero accepted appointment early in June as a Legate of Dolabella with the intention of going to Greece, started in July, but early in August news from Rome led him to return from Leucopetra in southern Italy (Cic. *Att.* 15.11.4; cf. 14.13.4, and 22.2; 15.8.1, and 19.2, and 29.1; Plut. *Cic.* 43.1-3; on his return, see Cic. *Att.* 16.7; *Phil.* 1.6-10; 2.76; Plut. *Cic.* 43.3).

### Prefects

? CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Aided Brutus and Cassius to prepare a fleet in the summer of 44 (Cic. *Att.* 16.4.4), and late in the year or early in 43 induced part of Dolabella's cavalry in Macedonia to desert to Brutus (Cic. *Phil.* 10.13). See also Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3, and 7.2, and 14.1. See 42, Legates.

### Prefects to assign land to veterans

L. PLOTIUS PLANCUS (Munatius 26) Pr. 43

C. ATEIUS CAPITO (7)

C. CUPIENNIUS (2)

Prefects (or perhaps Legates) whom Caesar appointed in 45 or 44 to assign land to veterans, Plancus at least in the territory of Buthrotum in Epirus. Cicero wrote urging them, and especially Plancus, to whom the other two may have been subordinate, to spare the lands of the Buthrotians in accordance with an edict of the Consuls based on Caesar's *acta* (Cic. *Att.* 16.16A, B, and E, to Plancus, C, and F, to Capito, and D, to Cupiennius; cf. *Att.* 14.12.1, and 17.2, and 20.3; 15.2.2, and 15.1, and 20.3, and 29.3; 16.2.1, and 4.3; see Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 9-11). Münzer (*RE*) considers them a Triumvirate.

### Special Commissions

1. M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

By decree of the Senate Antony and his colleague Dolabella were empowered to review, with the assistance of a commission, measures in Caesar's papers which he had planned but not published, but a law promulgated by Antony early in May and carried on June 2 nullified this measure by naming the two Consuls only as the commission (Cic. *Att.* 16.16C.11, and 16F.18; *Phil.* 2.100; 5.10; Dio 44.53.4; 45.23.7).

2. L. ANTONIUS (23) Cos. 41

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

- CAESENNIUS LENTO (6)

P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

- — NUCULA (1)

[?? C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44]

? L. DECIDIUS SAXA (4)

? — — CAFO (not in *RE*)

Antony and Dolabella carried about mid-June a bill to establish a commission of seven (Cic. *Att.* 15.19.2; *Phil.* 5.21; 8.26; 12.23) with L.

Antonius as chairman to divide all available public land among veteran soldiers and needy citizens (Cic. *Phil.* 5.7; Dio 45.9.1; cf. Cic. *Att.* 15.12.2, and 15.1, and 17.1, and 19.2; 16.3.1; *Phil.* 5.20; 7.17; 13.37; on Antony and Dolabella, see *Phil.* 5.33; 11.13; on L. Antonius, *Phil.* 5.20; 6.13; 7.16–17; 11.13; 12.20; 13.37; on Lento and Nucula, *Phil.* 2.99; 6.14; 8.26; 11.13; 12.20 and 23; 13.2 and 26 and 37; on C. Antonius, *Att.* 15.19.2, which is against including him. Saxa and Cafo had received lands in Campania, and Saxa was a skilled surveyor who expected to use his art, Cic. *Phil.* 8.9 and 26; 10.22; 11.12 and 37; 12.20; and on Saxa also *Phil.* 2.99; 11.13; 13.2 and 27; 14.10; on both, see Syme, *JRS* 27 [1937] 127–137; and D.–G. 1.83, note 4). The law was declared invalid on January 4, 43, by decree of the Senate on the ground that it was carried by force (Cic. *Phil.* 5.7 and 21; 6.14; 11.13).

### Pontifices

73–44: C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62, Pont. Max. 63

See above, Consuls, and Dictator.

Successor, as Pontifex Maximus: M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Lepidus was hurriedly made Pontifex Maximus with Antony's support soon after Caesar's death (Cic. *Phil.* 5.40–41; 13.7 and 15; cf. 12.12; *Att.* 16.5.4, and 11.8; Liv. *Per.* 117; Vell. 2.63.1, *furto creatus*; App. *BC* 2.132; Dio 44.53.6, cf. 5.3).

Bef. 76–44: P. SERVILIUS VATTIA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

He died early in the summer before his son's return from Asia (Cic. *Phil.* 2.12; *Fam.* 16.23.2; Dio 45.16.1–2; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 44, p. 157 Helm; Suidas 1.1.580B).

### Augurs

47?–44: C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

See above, Consul and Dictator.

### Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

L. AURELIUS COTTA (102) Cos. 65, Pr. 70

It was reported that he was ready to announce that according to the Sibylline books the Parthians could be defeated only by a king (Suet. *Iul.* 79.3; cf. Cic. *Div.* 2.110; Plut. *Caes.* 64.2; App. *BC* 2.110; Dio 44.15.3).



## Flamen Divi Iulii

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

According to Cicero, Antony was named a Flamen of the deified Caesar in Caesar's lifetime (*Phil.* 2.110; 13.41 and 47; Dio 44.6.4; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 76.1; App. *BC* 2.106).

## Luperci

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Antony was a member of the newly established college of the Luperci Iuliani. It was probably as such that he took part in the Lupercalia on February 15 (Dio 45.30; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 2.87; Suet. *Iul.* 76.1, and 79.2; Plut. *Ant.* 12; Dio 44.6.2, and 11; see above, Consuls, on the incident of the offer of the crown to Caesar).

? LICINIUS (10)

According to Nicolaus of Damascus (*Vit. Caes.* 21, *FGrH* 2A.405), it was a Licinius who first offered the crown to Caesar at the Lupercalia. If this variant story is correct he was probably a Lupercus.

43 B.C.      A.U.C. 711

## Consuls

C. VIBIUS C. f. C. n. PANSA CAETRONIANUS (\*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

A. HIRTIUS A. f. — n. (2) Pr. 46

*CIL* 5.5832—*ILS* 2338; *CIL* 8.22640, 1; 10.8093—*ILS* 5539; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraasi 58f., 134, 502f.; *Fast. Amit.*, *ibid.* 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274f.; *Kal. Praenest.*, Jan. 7, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 231; Varro *De Gent. Pop. Rom.* fr. 9 Peter; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 22, *FGrH* 2A.406; Suet. *Tib.* 5; Tac. *Dial.* 17; Plut. *Aem.* 38.1; App. *BC* 3.50; Dio 45.17.1; 46, Index, with Καπρωνιανός as Pansa's cognomen; 47, Index; Obseq. 69; Eutrop. 7.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Oros. 6.18.3; Cassiod.; Solin. 1.32, p. 9 M; on Pansa, *CIL* 6.37077, C. Vibio C. f. Pasae Caetronian. Cos.; and on Hirtius, *Bull. Com.* 66 (1938) 269, cf. Van Buren, *AJA* 44 (1940) 377; *Ann. Epig.* 1940, no. 41; 1941, no. 102; 1945, no. 140.

After much debate in January the Senate charged both Consuls with the task of raising levies and of preparing for military operations against Antony in order to relieve Decimus Brutus at Mutina (Cic. *Phil.* 5.1 and 31–34; 6.1; 7.2 and 13 and 23–24; 8.4; 10.21; 11.24; 13.5 and 23; 14.5; *Fam.* 11.8.2; 12.5.2; *Ad Brut.* 2.4.4; App. *BC* 3.50, and

65; Dio 45.17.1; 46.29). In that month Hirtius began a slow advance toward Cisalpine Gaul, uniting with and in general taking superior command over the forces of Octavian, yet still attempting to leave some opening for a settlement with Antony (Cic. *Phil.* 5.32 and 53; 7.11–12; 8.5–6; 10.16 and 21; 13.22ff., esp. 46–48; 14.4; Cic. *Ad Caes. Iun.* fr. 13 Tyrrell and Purser; *Ad Brut.* 2.1.1; *Fam.* 12.4.1, and 5.2; *Ad Brut.* 1.10.2; Plut. *Cic.* 45.3; *Ant.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.65, cf. 76; Dio 46.33–36, esp. 35.5–6; see Promagistrates, on Caesar, and on Decimus Brutus).

Meantime Pansa was active in raising levies, and continued in charge of business in Rome. Upon the abrogation of much of the Antonian legislation (Cic. *Phil.* 5.10; 10.17, and on the Lex Antonia Agraria, see *Phil.* 6.14; 11.13), Pansa carried fresh measures to confirm the veteran colonies (Cic. *Phil.* 13.31), and probably also measures to confirm Caesar's acts and to abolish the office of Dictator (*Phil.* 5.10; 10.17). He presided over the various debates regarding Antony's status, the legitimizing of the command of Brutus in Macedonia, the recognition of Sextus Pompey, and the command against Dolabella in Asia and Syria (in the latter case his own expectation of a province brought him into conflict with Cicero's proposal of a *maius imperium* for Cassius) (Cic. *Phil.* 5.53; 7.1 and 5–9; 12.2 and 15 and 18; *Fam.* 12.7.1, and 25.1; *Ad Brut.* 1.10; 2.4, and 5.2; Dio 46.36.2; see Promagistrates, on M. Brutus, Cassius, Sex. Pompey, Dolabella, and M. Antonius).

Pansa left Rome about March 19, intending to join Hirtius in Cisalpine Gaul, but Antony's attempt to surprise him led first to a defeat for Pansa's army of recruits, and then to a serious reverse at Forum Gallorum for Antony himself at the hands of Hirtius and Octavian (Cic. *Fam.* 10.30, and 33.3–4; *Ad Brut.* 1.3a; *Phil.* 14.26–27 and 36–37; Liv. *Per.* 119; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.39; Suet. *Aug.* 10.3; Plut. *Cic.* 45.3; *Ant.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.66–70; Dio 46.37.4–7; Oros. 6.18.3–4; Zonar. 10.14; cf. Flor. 2.15; and on the date of the battle, *Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108; Ovid *Fast.* 4.625–628). All three commanders were acclaimed Imperatores, and in Rome the Senate voted a supplicatio, and a memorial to the fallen (Cic. *Phil.* 14.6 and 11–12 and 22–29 and 36–38; Ovid *Fast.* 4.675–676; Dio 46.38.1–2; cf. *Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108, on Caesar). In a second battle at Mutina on April 21 Hirtius and Octavian again defeated Antony, who raised the siege of Mutina and retreated hastily to the west, but Hirtius fell in the battle, and Pansa died shortly afterwards (April 23) of wounds received at Forum Gallorum (Cic. *Fam.* 10.17.2, and 33.4; 11.9.1, and 10.2, and 13.1; 12.25a; *Ad Brut.* 1.2.2, and 3a, and 4.1; *Ad Caes. Iun.* fr. 22 Tyrrell and Purser; Liv. *Per.* 119; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1; Ovid *Trist.* 4.10.6; Tibull. 3.5.18; Vell. 2.61.4;

Suet. *Aug.* 11, and cf. on the suspicions against Octavian, Brutus in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.6.2, and Tac. *Ann.* 1.10, and Dio 46.39.1; Tac. *Dial.* 17; Plut. *Cic.* 45.3; *Ant.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.71—76; Dio 46.33.5, and 38.5—7, and 39.1; Eutrop. 7.1; Oros. 6.18.5; Zonar. 10.14—15). The two Consuls received public burial in Rome in the Campus Martius (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.15.8; Liv. *Per.* 119; Val. Max. 5.2.10; Vell. 2.62.4; cf. *CIL* 6.37077; *Bull. Com.* 66 [1938] 269).

### Consules Suffecti

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (132) Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2

*Fast. Cap.* (C. Iulius C. f. [C. n. Caesar, qui] postea Imp. [Caesar Divi f. appel.] est, Abd.), Degrassi 58f., 134, 502f.; *Fast. Amit.* (C. Iulius Divi f. Ca[esar]), *ibid.* 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282f.; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1; cf. Dio 46.47.5, on his name; see below, Promagistrates.

The development of the situation after the death of the two Consuls led Octavian in August to send a deputation of soldiers to demand election to the consulship for him and later to march on Rome at the head of his army. On August 19 he was elected to the consulship with Q. Pedius as his colleague through two persons who were themselves irregularly elected to act instead of Consuls (δύο τινῶν ἀντὶ ὑπάρχοντων πρὸς τὰς ἀρχαιτεσίας αἰρεθέντων, Dio 46.45.3) for the purpose (Liv. *Per.* 119; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1; Vell. 2.65.2, and 69.5, dated September 23; Suet. *Aug.* 26.1, and 31.2, and 95; Plut. *Cic.* 45.4—46.1; *Brut.* 27.1—2; Tac. *Ann.* 1.9; App. *BC* 3.82, and 86—94; Dio 46.41—46; 55.6.7; 56.30.5; Obseq. 69; Macrob. 1.12.35; cf. *Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108). The adoption of Octavian as Caesar's son was immediately confirmed by a curiate law (App. *BC* 3.94; Dio 46.47.5) and the previous declaration of Dolabella (already dead in Syria, see below, Promagistrates) as a public enemy was repealed (App. *BC* 3.95). At his suggestion his colleague carried a law to set up courts for the trials of Caesar's murderers (see below, on Pedius). He then moved back to Cisalpine Gaul to meet the forces of Antony and Lepidus, and in November came to the agreement with these that established all three as *Triumviri rei publicae constituendae* (see below; Suet. *Aug.* 96.1; Plut. *Cic.* 46.2—4; *Ant.* 19—20; App. *BC* 3.96; 4.2—3; Flor. 2.16.6; Dio 46.50, and 54—56), and under the terms of the agreement abdicated his consulship by or before November 27 (App. *BC* 4.2, cf. 6—7; Dio 47.15.2; cf. *Fast. Colot.*, Degrassi 273f., 275).

Q. PEDIUS M. f. (1) Pr. 48

*Fast. Amit.* (Q. P[——]), Degrassi 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242;



*Fast. Colot.* (Q. Pedius Q. f.), *ibid.* 274f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282f.; cf. *Act. Tr.* for 45, *ibid.* 86f. with the filiation M. f., and discussion on p. 134. Octavian chose him to be his colleague (Vell. 2.65.2, and 69.5; Plin. *NH* 35.21; Tac. *Dial.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.94; Dio 46.46.1; Zonar. 10.15). He carried the law providing for the prosecution of Caesar's murderers (*Res Gest. D. Aug.* 2; Liv. *Per.* 120; Vell. 2.69.5, *lege Pedia*; Suet. *Nero* 3.1; *Galba* 3.2; App. *BC* 3.95; 4.27; Dio 46.48, and 49.5; 47.22.4), and in Octavian's absence one rescinding the declarations of Antony and Lepidus as public enemies (App. *BC* 3.96; Dio 46.52.3-4). An old man, he died shortly before the arrival of the Triumvirs in Rome from the weariness and excitement that attended the first executions in the proscriptions (App. *BC* 4.6; Dio 47.15.2).

C. CARRINAS C. f. - n. (2) Pr. 46

P. VENTIDIUS P. f. BASSUS (\*2) Pr. 43

*Fast. Amer.*, Degraffi 242 (P. Ventidius); *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274f. (C. Carrinas C. f., P. Ventidius P. f.); *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282f. They came into office for the final portion of the year. Ventidius, a Praetor of this year (see below), abdicated his praetorship and became Octavian's successor (Vell. 2.65.3; App. *BC* 4.2; Dio 47.15.2; and cf. Gell. 15.4; Dio 43.51.5; Vergil, *Catalepton* 10).

### Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31-23, 5, 2

These three commanders (see below, Promagistrates, on Antony and Lepidus, and above, Consuls, on Octavian) met in the autumn at the river Lavino near Bononia and determined to seize power, under the title of Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae, with consular imperium for five years, to hold powers of appointment of the city magistrates, and to divide the provinces of the West among them, the whole of Gaul except the Narbonese province to Antony, Narbonese Gaul and Nearer Spain to Lepidus, and to Octavian, Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa (*Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1, and 7; App. *BC* 4.2-3; Dio 46.54-56; cf. Suet. *Aug.* 27.1; 96.1; Plut. *Cic.* 46.2; *Ant.* 18-20; Flor. 2.16.6), while Lepidus as Consul the following year would remain in Rome and Antony and Octavian carry on the war with Brutus and Cassius. They also listed eighteen cities and their lands for division among the soldiers (App. *BC* 4.3, cf. 86; cf. *ILS* 886), and initiated an extensive proscription in order to rid themselves of personal enemies and to

secure funds for their soldiers (Liv. *Per.* 120; Vell. 2.66.1; Suet. *Aug.* 27.1; App. *BC* 4.3, and 5; Dio 46.56; 47.6.5; on the details, see also Vell. 2.66—67; Val. Max. 6.5.7, and 7.2; Senec. *Benef.* 3.25; Plut. *Cic.* 46—49; *Ant.* 19—21; App. *BC* 4.3—51; Flor. 2.16; Dio 47.3—15; Oros. 6.18.9—12; cf. *ILS* 8393—*CIL* 6.1527, and see the new fragment, *AJA* 54 [1950] 223—226). On November 27 a bill was carried by the Tribune Titius establishing them as Triumviri until the end of 38 B. C. (*Fast. Colot.*, Degrassi 273—275, 502; Liv. *Per.* 120; App. *BC* 4.7; Dio 47.2.1—2; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.395f.). See below, Promagistrates.

### Praetors

#### L. AELIUS LAMIA (75)

A candidate in 44 (Cic. *Fam.* 11.16.2, and 17.1), later referred to as a *praetorius* (Plin. *NH* 7.173).

#### M'. AQUILLIUS CRASSUS (16)

Sent by the Senate to raise levies in Picenum to resist Octavian, he was captured by the latter and released unharmed, but later he was proscribed (App. *BC* 3.93—94).

#### M. CAECILIUS CORNUTUS (45) Pr. Urbanus

Pr. Urbanus and chief executive in place of the Consuls when they left the city and perished at Mutina (Cic. *Fam.* 10.12.3, and 16.1; *Ad Brut.* 2.5.3; *Phil.* 14.37; Val. Max. 5.2.10). He committed suicide when Octavian seized Rome (App. *BC* 3.92).

#### ? L. CESTIUS (4)

He and C. Norbanus (see below) are termed Pr(aetores?) on gold coins issued in 44 or 43 (pr(aefecti), Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.552f.) by decree of the Senate. As the list of Praetors for 44 is so completely known, I place them in 43. See Bahrfeldt, *Röm. Geldmünzprägung* 41f., and Groag, *RE* 17.1.1271, on Norbanus.

#### Q. GALLIUS (7)

Perhaps Praetor Peregrinus (τὴν πολιτικὴν στρατηγίαν ἔρχων, App. *BC* 3.95; and see above, on Cornutus). He asked Octavian for command of Africa, but plotted against him and was stripped of his praetorship and condemned to death (Suet. *Aug.* 27.4, with a quotation from the *Memoirs* of Augustus; App. *BC* 3.95). See 44, Praetors, on M. Gallius, and cf. Cic. *Phil.* 13.26.

#### L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (48) Cos. 39

A supporter of Antony, whom he joined at Mutina (Cic. *Phil.* 11.11, *se verbo praetorem esse urbanum dicebat re certe noluit*, and 36; 12.20; 13.2 and 6). Like others who joined Antony he was declared a public

enemy by the Senate (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.3a, and 5.1; Liv. *Per.* 119; App. *BC* 3.63; Dio 46.39.3). He returned to Rome and in the period of the proscriptions secured Cicero's house on the Palatine (Vell. 2.14.3).

MINUCIUS (9, cf. 50)

He was holding the Comitia in the Forum (ἀρχαιρεσιάζων, App. *BC* 4.17) when he learned that he had been proscribed, and could not succeed in concealing himself.

C. NORBANUS FLACCUS (9a, 17.1.1270f.) Cos. 38

See above, on L. Cestius.

L. PLOTIUS PLANCUS (Munatius 26)

A Praetor Designate in 44, probably by appointment from Caesar (Cic. *Att.* 16.16A, B, and E, prescripts). He acted as a link between his brother in Transalpine Gaul (see Promagistrates) and the government in Rome, and used his influence, while serving in command of his brother's cavalry, to keep him loyal (Cic. *Fam.* 10.17.2, and 21a, and 22.1). At the end of the year he was proscribed and put to death (App. *BC* 4.12; Dio 54.2.1; cf. Vell. 2.67.3; Val. Max. 6.8.5; Plin. *NH* 13.25, with Solin. 46.3; Horace, *Sat.* 2.2.50, and Porphy. *ad loc.*).

? P. RUPILIUS REX (10)

Hor. *Sat.* 1.7. Termed Praetor in this year by Porphyrio and Acro on Hor. *Sat.* 1.7.1.

P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (\*2) Cos. Suff. 43

Though Praetor in office (Cic. *Phil.* 13.26; 14.21; Gell. 15.4; Dio 47.15.2), he recruited three legions for Antony in Picenum (Cic. *Phil.* 12.23; App. *BC* 3.66, and 72). He joined Antony with these in his retreat on the Ligurian coast at Vada (Cic. *Fam.* 10.17.1, and 18.3, *mulio*, and 33.4, and 34.1; 11.9, and 10.3, and 13.3; App. *BC* 3.72, and 80), and was declared a public enemy (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.1; Gell. 15.4). Upon the establishment of the Triumvirate he resigned the praetorship and received the consulship (see above, Consuls).

### Aediles

— VOLUSIUS (\*4)

Aedile in office when proscribed, he escaped in the disguise of a priest of Isis (App. *BC* 4.47).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

P. APPULEIUS (15)

Closely associated with Cicero and the anti-Caesarian group in the Senate (Cic. *Phil.* 6.1; 14.16; *Ad Brut.* 1.7.2; App. *BC* 3.93).

## L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

The accuser of Brutus in the trials instituted under the Lex Pedia (see above, Consuls; Plut. *Brut.* 27.3–5; cf. Vell. 2.69.5).

## – SALVIUS (6)

In the debate in the Senate early in January he prevented action on Cicero's proposal to treat Antony as a public enemy by adjourning the Senate (App. *BC* 3.50–51, and 52; 4.17; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 6.2; 7.14; Dio 46.29.2). The first victim in the proscriptions (Vell. 2.64.4; App. *BC* 4.17).

## M. SERVILIUS (21)

Along with other Tribunes he called the Senate meeting on December 20, 44, in order to provide for protection for the meeting on January 1, 43, and thus roused Cicero to take a lead in opposing Antony (Cic. *Phil.* 4.16). Early in March he gave Cicero the platform in a public meeting to discuss his proposal to give Cassius the supreme command in the East against Dolabella (Cic. *Fam.* 12.7.1; cf. *Ad Brut.* 2.5.3).

## P. SERVILIUS CASCA LONGUS (53)

The entrance of this Liberator upon his tribunate without protest from Octavian satisfied Cicero that he could safely sponsor Octavian before the Senate (Cic. *Att.* 16.15.3; *Phil.* 13.30–31). On July 25 he took part in a consultation between Cicero and Brutus' mother Servilia (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.18.1; cf. 1.17.1). He escaped from Rome when Octavian marched on the city, and was duly removed from office by a measure carried by P. Titius (Dio 46.49.1; cf. Obseq. 70, where Titius is mistakenly termed Praetor and placed in 42). He became an admiral under Brutus (see 42, Legates).

## M. TERENTIUS VARRO GIBBA (89)

Dio 47.11.3; cf. on the name, Ascon. 55 C; and on his death at Philippi, Vell. 2.71.2.

## P. TITIUS (20)

On May 9 he vetoed, at the request of Servilius Isauricus, honors proposed for Munatius Plancus in Gaul (Cic. *Fam.* 10.12.3–4; cf. 10.21.3). In August when Octavian was elected Consul he carried a bill to expel his colleague Servilius Casca from office (see above), and on November 27 he carried the law which established the Second Triumvirate (App. *BC* 4.7; Dio 47.2.1–2; cf. *Fast. Colot.*, Degraasi 273–275, 502). See above, *Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae*.

? M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3, see \*1.272f.) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Niccolini (*FTP* 355) conjectures that he, like Cornificius the accuser of Brutus, prosecuted Cassius under the Pedian law as a Tribune (Plut.

*Brut.* 27.3–5; cf. *Vell.* 2.69.5). He might have been elected to the place of Servilius Casca.

### Quaestors

C. CASSIUS (PARMENSIS) (80)

One of Caesar's murderers, who was termed Quaestor and held command of a fleet which engaged that of Dolabella off southern Asia Minor on June 13 (*Cic. Fam.* 12.13, with the praenomen in the pre-script; cf. *App. BC* 5.2, on his cognomen). The names of his superior in command and his province are not preserved.

– EXTITIUS (1)

Brother (half-brother?) of T. Annius Cimber, and present as Quaestor in Antony's camp at Mutina (*Cic. Phil.* 13.28).

– (MANLIUS) TORQUATUS Pat. (72)

Quaestor of the Consul Pansa, whose camp he prepared in good time at Forum Gallorum (*App. BC* 3.69). Pansa at his death transferred his troops to Manlius and he to Decimus Brutus (*App. BC* 3.76). He arrested the physician Glyco on suspicion of having poisoned Pansa (*Cic. Ad Brut.* 1.6.2; cf. *Suet. Aug.* 11.1; *Tac. Ann.* 1.10).

### Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Proconsul in Narbonese Gaul and Nearer Spain (see 44, Promagistrates). The Senate attempted to conciliate him by decreeing him honors, such as an equestrian statue and a triumph (*Cic. Phil.* 5.41; 13.7–9; *Dio* 46.29.6). His plea and that of Plancus for a peaceful settlement of the dispute with Antony was refused in March (*Cic. Phil.* 13.7–9 and 49–50; *Fam.* 10.6; 10.27). Antony claimed to be in communication with him all the while (*Phil.* 13.43) and upon his retreat from Mutina was received by Lepidus, with whom he united his forces (*Cic. Fam.* 10.21, and 23, and 24, and 34, and 34A, and 35; *Liv. Per.* 119; *Vell.* 2.63.1–2; *Plut. Ant.* 18; *App. BC* 3.83–84; *Dio* 46.42.1). The Senate declared him a public enemy and rescinded his honors, while Marcus Brutus protested this action in an attempt to save his property for his children (*Cic. Fam.* 12.10.1; *Ad Brut.* 1.12.1–2, and 15.9, and 18.6; *Vell.* 2.64.4; *App. BC* 3.96; *Dio* 46.51.4). With Antony he secured the support of Pollio and Plancus, and the death of Decimus Brutus (see below, on these), and returned to Cisalpine Gaul to meet Octavian and establish the Second Triumvirate (see below, on Antony and Octavian; and above, on Triumviri R. P. C.). Lepidus celebrated a

triumph *ex Hispania* on December 31 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 566; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; Vell. 2.67.4; App. *BC* 4.31). He continued the construction of Julius Caesar's *Saepta* (Dio 53.23.2).

P. AEMILIUS P. f. LEPIDUS Pat. (not in *RE*)

Won Crete for Brutus and Cassius late in 44 or early in 43 (App. *BC* 5.2, Lepidus), and is named as *Proquaestor* on his coins (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 35f., formerly read as P. Licinius, *B.M.Cat.*, *Cyrenaica* 11, no. 2, perhaps *Proq. pr.*).

C. ANTISTIVS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30

See 44, *Promagistrates*. He remained for some time with Brutus, who wished him to remain in service with him, and called him *Imperator* (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.11.2). See below, *Legates*; and *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.146, no. 770.

C. ANTONIVS (20) Pr. 44

*Proconsul* in Macedonia (see 44, *Praetors*), an appointment which was rescinded by the Senate late in 44 (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.5.3–4; *Phil.* 3.37–39; 5.3; 7.3; 10.10; 11.28; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.470; cf. Dio 46.29.4). He attempted to add the forces of Vatinius to his single legion (see 44, *Promagistrates*, on Vatinius), but Brutus promptly besieged him in Apollonia and compelled him to surrender by the middle of March (Cic. *Phil.* 10. 11–13, and *passim*; 11.26; 13.30; Plut. *Brut.* 25–26; App. *BC* 3.79; 4.75; Dio 47.21.4–7). Brutus held him in honorable custody, even allowing him to retain his lictors and insignia, but placed him under close guard when he attempted to foment a mutiny (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.5.3–4; 1.2.3, and 3a; Plut. *Brut.* 26; App. *BC* 3.79; Dio 47.22–24). News of the formation of the Second Triumvirate and the proscriptions led Brutus, probably early in 42, to order his execution (Liv. *Per.* 121, cf. 124; Senec. *Cons. ad Polyb.* 16; Plut. *Brut.* 28.1–2; *Ant.* 22.4; App. *BC* 3.79; Dio 47.25.1; cf. Vell. 2.71.2).

M. ANTONIVS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

*Proconsul*, on the basis of a law carried early in June, 44, of Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul, probably like Dolabella in Syria for a term of five years (Cic. *Att.* 14.4.4; *Phil.* 1.8 and 19; 2.108–109; 3.37–38; 5.5 and 7–9, with the emendation of *sexennium* to *quinquennium*; 7.2; 9.27; Liv. *Per.* 117; App. *BC* 3.30, and 37, and 49, and 63; Dio 45.25.1; 46.23.4). At the beginning of the year he was already besieging Decimus Brutus in Mutina (see below) and was acclaimed *Imperator* (Cic. *Phil.* 13.22), but in April was defeated by the Consuls and Octavian in battles at Forum Gallorum and Mutina (see above, *Consuls*, on Hirtius and Pansa; Cic. *Phil.* 5–14, *passim*, esp. 5, 6, 8, 9, and 12; *Epp. passim*, from January 1 to May 1 [ed. Tyrrell and Purser, nos. 816–849], esp. *Fam.* 12.4.1, and 5.2; 10.30; *Ad Brut.* 2.5.2; 1.3.4; *Fam.*

10.33; 11.9; Liv. *Per.* 118—119; Vell. 2.61.3—4; Suet. *Aug.* 10.3—4, and 11; Plut. *Cic.* 45.3—4; *Ant.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.49—76; Dio 45.17—46.39; Eutrop. 7.1; Oros. 6.18.3—5; Zonar. 10.14), and soon afterwards was declared a public enemy (*Cic. Ad Brut.* 1.3a; Liv. *Per.* 119; Vell. 2.64.4; App. *BC* 3.63; Dio 46.39.3). In his flight westward he was joined by the forces of the Praetor Ventidius (see above), and united with Lepidus (see above), and later with Pollio and Plancus (see below), then, after compassing the destruction of Decimus Brutus, he returned to Cisalpine Gaul to meet Octavian and negotiate the establishment of the Second Triumvirate (*Cic., Epp.* from May 1 to July 28 *passim* [ed. Tyrrell and Purser nos. 850—916], esp. *Fam.* 11.10.3—4, and 13.1—3; 10.34, and 35; 10.21, and 23; 12.10.3; *Ad Brut.* 1.15.10; *Fam.* 10.24.6; Liv. *Per.* 119; Vell. 2.62—66; Suet. *Aug.* 12; Plut. *Cic.* 45.3—46.3; *Ant.* 17.2—19.1; App. *BC* 3.80—88, and 96—98; 4.2; Dio 46.39—56; Eutrop. 7.1; Oros. 6.18.7—9; see above, Triumviri R. P. C.). See D.—G. 1.166—270.

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45?

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Farther Spain (see 44, Promagistrates). Pollio professed loyalty to the government in Rome but was weakened by the intrigues of agents of Antony and Lepidus in his forces and the departure of his Quaestor with the treasury (see below, Promagistrates, on Cornelius Balbus) (*Cic. Fam.* 10.31—33). Later he marched into Gaul with two legions but there joined Antony and reconciled Plancus with him and Lepidus (App. *BC* 3.81, and 97; cf. Vell. 2.63.3—4; see above, on Antony and Lepidus).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Proconsul in Syria (prescripts of *Cic. Fam.* 12.11, and 12, May 7; Liv. *Per.* 121; Vell. 2.62.3; App. *BC* 3.63; Dio 46.40.3—4; 47.28.5, and 29.6). His command was not legitimized until late in April, despite Cicero's proposal early in March that he be given *maius imperium* and general command against Dolabella (*Phil.* 11.30—31; 13.30; *Fam.* 12.7.1). In fact he had entered the province early in 43 and by March 7 had obtained command of the former forces of Caecilius Bassus, Marcius Crispus, Staius Murcus, and A. Allienus (*Cic. Fam.* 12.11, and 12; *Ad Brut.* 2.3.3; *Phil.* 11.32; Vell. 2.69.2; Joseph. *AJ* 14.271—272 and 320; *BJ* 1.219; App. *BC* 3.78; 4.59; Dio 47.26, and 28). He besieged Dolabella in Laodiceia until the latter committed suicide (*Cic. Fam.* 12.13.4, and 14.4, and 15.7; Liv. *Per.* 121; Strabo 16.2.9; Vell. 2.69.2; App. *BC* 4.60—62; Dio 47.30.3—6), and punished both Laodiceia and Tarsus for supporting him (Strabo 16.2.9; App. *BC* 4.62, and 64; 5.7; Dio 47.30.7—31.5; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 14.289; *BJ* 1.231). He made

levies of troops and money in Syria and Palestine and planned to proceed to the occupation of Egypt, but late in the year Brutus summoned him to Smyrna to co-ordinate their plans (Plut. *Brut.* 28.2—30.1; App. *BC* 4.63—65; Dio 47.32; cf. Liv. *Per.* 122; Joseph. *AJ* 14.271—280; *BJ* 1.219—235).

#### L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (70)

He was probably a Proquaestor under Pollio in Farther Spain when in the spring of 43 he embarrassed him by outrages upon citizens of Gades and by absconding with his treasury (Cic. *Fam.* 10.32, *quaestor*; cf. Strabo 3.5.3). See 44, Quaestors; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.310, no. 1331.

#### P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

Proconsul in Syria (see 44, Consuls). Entering Asia late in 44 or early in 43, he rewarded Trebonius for arranging to feed and supply his army by capturing Smyrna by surprise and putting him to death (Cic. *Phil.* 11.5 and 7—9; 12.21 and 25; 13.22; 14.8; *Fam.* 12.12.1, and 14.5, and 15.4; *Ad Brut.* 2.3.1 and 5; Liv. *Per.* 119; Vell. 2.69.1; App. *BC* 3.26, and 61, and 64; 4.58; Dio 47.29.1—3, and 30.6; Oros. 6.18.6; Zonar. 10.18; see below, on Trebonius). He was declared a public enemy and his property was confiscated (Cic. *Phil.* 11.9 and 15—16 and 29; 13.23 and 36—39; *Fam.* 12.15.2; Liv. *Per.* 119, and 121; App. *BC* 3.61, and 64; 4.58; Dio 47.28.5, and 29.4; Oros. 6.18.6). By oppressive levies and exactions he raised an army of two legions and a fleet, but lost part of his cavalry and much of his fleet to Lentulus Spinther (Cic. *Phil.* 11.6 and 16 and 25; *Fam.* 12.12.1, and 13, and 14, and 15; *Ad Brut.* 121; cf. Strabo 14.1.37; App. *BC* 4.60; Joseph. *AJ* 14.225, with the title *imperator*, dated January 24; inscription of Tabai, L. Robert, *Étud. Anat.* 325, *Imperator*; and letters 1, 7, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, in the Greek Letters of Brutus, Hercher, *Epistol. Gr.* 178—189). Reaching Syria, he was soon hemmed in by Cassius at Laodiceia and committed suicide, probably late in July (Cic. *Fam.* 12.12.5, and 13.4, and 14.4, and 15.7; Liv. *Per.* 121; Strabo 16.2.9; Vell. 2.69.2; Senec. *Rhet. Suas.* 1.7; Gell. 3.9.4; App. *BC* 4.60, and 62; 5.4; Dio 47.30; Oros. 6.18.13; Zonar. 10.18; and on the date, App. *BC* 3.95; Joseph. *AJ* 14.289; *BJ* 1.231).

#### P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (239)

Proquaestor pro praetore (Cic. *Fam.* 12.15, *prescript*) in Asia. Quaestor under Trebonius, he was expelled by Dolabella, and returned to re-occupy the province and attack a portion of Dolabella's fleet with one of his own (Cic. *Fam.* 12.14, and 15). He continued to serve under Brutus and Cassius in Asia (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.481—483, without titles; see 42, Legates).



## Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Africa (see 44, Promagistrates). In March the Senate prorogued his command and transferred one of the legions of T. Sextius in Africa Nova to him (Cic. *Fam.* 12.25.1; App. *BC* 3.85; cf. on the legions, Cic. *Fam.* 10.24.4; 11.26). The Triumvirs proscribed him and assigned his province to T. Sextius, while he gave protection to refugees and aided Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 4.36, and 53; Dio 48.17.6; see Ganter, *Philologus* 53 [1894] 142–145).

## Q. HORTENSIUS (8) Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Macedonia (Cic. *Phil.* 10.26; see 44, Promagistrates). When C. Antonius attempted to succeed him in Macedonia he rallied to Brutus, and the Senate prolonged his command under the general command of Brutus (Cic. *Phil.* 10.11 and 13 and 24 and 26; Plut. *Brut.* 25.2; Dio 47.21.4; cf. *I. de Délos* 4.1622—*ILS* 9460). Late in 43 or early in 42 he executed C. Antonius at Brutus' command (see above, on C. Antonius). According to Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 33–35), he was the founder, under Brutus, of a colony at Thessalonica.

## C. IULIUS CAESAR (OCTAVIANUS) Pat. (132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

His private command and army were legitimized early in January by a grant with Cicero's sponsorship of *imperium pro praetore*, while the veterans he had diverted from Antony were to be rewarded at the public cost, and he was permitted to be a candidate for office ten years before the legal date and to possess a consular place (Cic. *Phil.* 5.45–46 and 53; 13.22; 14.6; *Ad Brut.* 1.15.7; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1; Liv. *Per.* 118; Vell. 2.61.3; Suet. *Aug.* 10.3; Plut. *Cic.* 45.3; *Ant.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.50–51, and 64, and 88; Dio 46.29). He assumed the fasces on January 7 at Spolegium (*Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108; 112; Plin. *NH* 11.190). He co-operated with the Consuls Hirtius and Pansa, shared in the battles of Forum Gallorum and Mutina, and was saluted as Imperator along with them (Cic. *Phil.* 14.11 and 25 and 28 and 37; *Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108; Ovid *Fast.* 4.675; Dio 46.38.1; see above, Consuls).

After the death of the Consuls he refused to co-operate with Decimus Brutus and kept the legions of Hirtius with him, though commanded by the Senate to give them over (Cic. *Fam.* 10.24.3; 11.14.2, and 19.1, and 20.4; App. *BC* 3.76, and 97), and was alienated from the Senate when Brutus and Cassius were given great commands (see these), and Decimus Brutus was decreed a triumph, while his *ovatio*, proposed by Cicero, was refused (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.15.9, and 4.4; Liv. *Per.* 119; Vell. 2.62.4–5; App. *BC* 3.74, and 80, and 82, and 89; Dio 46.40.1 and 3). Moreover, his soldiers resented both that he was not appointed to the

board to reward them and that a senatorial commission attempted, disregarding him, to deal directly with them (Cic. *Fam.* 11.20.1-3, and 21.2; Vell. 2.62.5; Plut. *Cic.* 45; App. *BC* 3.74, and 86, and 89; Dio 46.40.4-41.4, cf. Liv. *Per.* 119). For over three months after the relief of Mutina he remained inactive, probably encouraging agitation for his consulship (Cic. *Fam.* 10.24.4-5; *Ad Brut.* 1.4A.4, and 10.3; Plut. *Cic.* 45-46; *Comp. Dem. and Cic.* 4; App. *BC* 3.82, and 92; Dio 46.41.5, and 42-43), and preparing both for a restoration of relations with Antony and Lepidus (App. *BC* 3.80; Dio 46.41-42, and 51.2), and his own advance on Rome to obtain the consulship (Liv. *Per.* 119; Suet. *Aug.* 26.1; Plut. *Brut.* 27.2; App. *BC* 3.88-92; Dio 46.43-44; Eutrop. 7.2; Obseq. 69; Zonar. 10.15; see above, Consuls).

In general, see Cic. *Epp.* from January 1-July 28, *passim* (ed. Tyrrell and Purser nos. 816-916), esp. *Fam.* 12.5; 10.30, and 33; 11.10, and 13, and 20; *Ad Brut.* 1.15-18; *Phil.* 5-14, *passim*; Liv. *Per.* 119-120; Vell. 2.61-65; Suet. *Aug.* 26; Plut. *Cic.* 45-46; *Ant.* 17-19; *Brut.* 27; App. *BC* 3.50-76, and 80-94; Dio 46.29-45; Zonar. 10.15-18; and for discussions, *RE*, cols. 286-291; Gardthausen, *Augustus* 1.91-125; 2.31-48.

#### M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

Upon receipt in Rome of news of Brutus' capture of Macedonia and Illyricum and his siege of C. Antonius (see above) his command was legitimized by the Senate as Proconsul in Macedonia, Achaëa and Illyricum on Cicero's motion and over the protests of Fufius Calenus (Cic. *Phil.* 10, *passim*, esp. 25-26; 13.30; *Ad Brut.* 2.4.4, and 5.2; App. *BC* 3.79; 4.58; Dio 46.40.3; 47.22; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 12.4.2). Later he probably received a *maius imperium* extending into Asia too, since he operated there (see below), and Hortensius in Macedonia was subject to his command (Vell. 2.62.2; App. *BC* 3.63-64; Plut. *Brut.* 27; see above, on Hortensius, and C. Antonius). He kept C. Antonius for a time in honorable captivity (see above) while protesting violently against honors for Octavian (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.4A.3, and 12, and 15.6-8, and 16, and 17), and after Mutina against the confiscation of Lepidus' property (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.13, and 12, and 15.10-13, and 18.6). In the spring he moved eastward intending to campaign against Dolabella, and disregarded appeals to return to aid the situation in Italy (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.2A.1, and 2.1-2, and 5.1-2, and 6.3; and on the appeals, 1.9.3, and 10.1, and 14.2, and 15.12, and 18). Brutus continued to gather supplies and troops in the East, was saluted as Imperator for victories in Thrace, and at the end of the year moved back to Asia to meet Cassius at Smyrna (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.15.12, and 18; Liv. *Per.* 122; Plut.

*Brut.* 28; App. *BC* 4.75; Dio 47.22—25; and note coins, Grueber, *CRBMB* 2.471—473, *Procos.*, and 475—477, *Imp.*).

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Cos. Desig. 42, Pr. 45

Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (see 44, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 11.11, and 12, and 13, and 18—19, and 21, and 24, all with the prescript *Imp. Cos. Desig.*; *Phil.* 5.24 and 35). Antony besieged him in Mutina until he was relieved in April by the battles of Forum Gallorum and Mutina (see above, Consuls, on Hirtius, and Pansa; Promagistrates, on Octavian, and Antony). He was then honored with the decree of a triumph (Liv. *Per.* 119; Vell. 2.62.4; Dio 46.40) and a supplicatio of fifty days (Cic. *Fam.* 11.18.3; App. *BC* 3.74; Dio 46.39.3). After the death of Hirtius and Pansa he was placed in command of the consular armies, but Hirtius' troops remained with Octavian, who refused to co-operate with him and kept one of Pansa's legions also (Liv. *Per.* 119—120; App. *BC* 3.76, and 80, cf. 73, and 74; Dio 46.40, and 50.1; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 11.10.4, and 13, and 14, and 20.4; see above, on Octavian). Meantime Brutus pursued Antony with what haste he could, but the latter outdistanced him, diverted his forces, and succeeded in uniting with Lepidus (Cic. *Fam.* 11.11—24, *passim*, esp. 11.13; see above, on Antony). Brutus could only join Plancus in Gaul, and when the latter went over to Antony and Lepidus he attempted by circling northward to escape to Brutus in Macedonia but was arrested by a Celtic chieftain and killed at Antony's behest (Liv. *Per.* 119—120; Vell. 2.63—64; 87.2; Plut. *Brut.* 28.1; App. *BC* 3.96—4.1; Dio 46.53; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 11.13A; Strabo 4.6.7; Val. Max. 4.7.6; 9.13.3; Senec. *Ep. Mor.* 82.12; App. *Illyr.* 19; Oros. 6.18.7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 85.2).

P. LICINIUS (not in *RE*)

Proquaestor in Cyrenaica under Brutus and Cassius (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 35f.; cf. *B.M.Cat.*, *Cyrenaica* 113, 2).

Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS (52) Pr. 46?

Proconsul (see 44, Promagistrates) in command of three legions in Syria which he yielded to the command of Cassius (Cic. *Phil.* 11.30, *pro consule*; *Fam.* 12.11.1, *imperatore*, and 12.3; *Ad Brut.* 2.3.3; Vell. 2.69.2, *imperator*; App. *BC* 3.78; 4.59; Dio 47.27—28), and retired from service (Dio 47.28.4).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (see 44, Promagistrates; *Imp. Cos. Desig.* in the prescripts to Cic. *Fam.* 10.8, and 24; cf. *Phil.* 5.5). In constant communication with Cicero, to whom he made frequent professions of loyalty, though he joined with Lepidus in March in advocating a peaceful settlement of the dispute with Antony (Cic. *Fam.* 10.6—

24, *passim*, esp. 10.6), he also remained in communication with Antony (Cic. *Phil.* 13.44, Antony's claim; and cf. for an estimate of him, *Fam.* 10.3.3, and 11.9.2). He was urged by decree of the Senate to bring aid to Italy, and crossed the Rhone on April 26, and upon hearing of the battles at Mutina remained in touch with Lepidus, at whose invitation he moved southward across the Isara on May 18, but retreated when the latter united his forces with those of Antony (Cic. *Fam.* 10.9—23, esp. 10.11.2, and 15.18, and 21, and 23). Decimus Brutus joined him on June 7 (see above), but in the course of the summer he was reconciled by Pollio to Antony and Lepidus, surrendered his legions to them and his command to Antony (see Legates, on Varius Cotyla), while Brutus took to flight (Cic. *Fam.* 10.23, and 24; Liv. *Per.* 120; Vell. 2.63.3; Plut. *Ant.* 18.4; App. *BC* 3.97; Dio 46.53.1—2; see above, on D. Brutus and Asinius Pollio). Late in 44 or early in 43 he founded the colonies of Lugdunum and Rauraca (*CIL* 10.6087—*ILS* 886; Senec. *Apoc.* 6; *Epp. Mor.* 91.14; Suet. *Rel.*, ed. Roth, p. 289 in Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 25, p. 164 Helm; Dio 46.50.4—6). He celebrated a triumph *ex Raetis* on December 29 (*Act. Tr.*, Degraasi 86f., 567; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; *CIL* 10.6087—*ILS* 886; cf. Vell. 2.67.4, *ex Gallia*). He later rebuilt the temple of Saturn (*CIL* 6.1316—*ILS* 41; 10.6087—*ILS* 886; Suet. *Aug.* 29.5).

— PATISCUS (1)

Proquaestor, when with Lentulus Spinther and others he attacked the fleet of Dolabella off the coast of southern Asia Minor and northern Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 12.15.2, and 13.4).

A. POMPEIUS BITHYNICUS (\*11) Pr. 45?

Governor, probably Proprætor, of Sicily (see 44, and 42, Promagistrates).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (\*18) Cos. Desig. 34

He proceeded to Massilia with his army and fleet, probably spending much of this inactive year in building and preparation (Cic. *Phil.* 13.13; App. *BC* 4.84; Dio 45.10.6; 48.17.1). There a delegation from the Senate came to ask his assistance against Antony at Mutina, while Cicero proposed honors for him and offered to nominate him for his father's place among the Augurs (Cic. *Phil.* 13.12—13 and 50). By April he had been appointed Praefectus Classis et Orae Maritimæ, probably with an *imperium pro consule* (Vell. 2.73.1—2; App. *BC* 4.84—85, cf. 3.4; Dio 46.40.3; 47.12.2; 48.17.1; on his title, see also Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.560f.; see Hadas, *Sextus Pompey*, 63—67). In August Octavian included him in the condemnation of Caesar's murderers (Dio 46.48.4; 47.12.2; 48.17.2), and at the end of the year he was placed

on the list of the proscribed (App. *BC* 4.96; Dio 47.12.2; 48.17.3; Oros. 6.18.19; Zonar. 10.16), and began his campaign to occupy Sicily (see 42, Promagistrates). See D.-G. 4.567-568, no. 25.

L. SESTIUS (QUIRINUS) (3) Cos. Suff. 23

Proquaestor under Marcus Brutus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.472-473; cf. Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.5.4), who was proscribed at the end of the year (App. *BC* 4.51, Πούπλιος ὁ ταμίης Βρούτου; Dio 53.32.4). See *PIR* 3.230, no. 436; De Laet no. 347; and on the name, cf. *CIL* 15.445.

T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. 45?

Governor of Africa Nova (see 44, and 42, Promagistrates), one of whose legions was transferred to Cornificius in Africa Vetus in March while two were recalled to Rome (Cic. *Fam.* 12.25.1-2; App. *BC* 3.85; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 10.24.4; 11.26; see above, on Cornificius). The Triumvirs assigned him Cornificius' province (App. *BC* 4.53; Dio 48.21.1-2; see Ganter, *Philologus* 53 [1894] 142-145).

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Syria (see 49, Promagistrates) and Imperator (Cic. *Phil.* 11.30, *pro consule*; *Fam.* 12.11.1, and 12.3 *imperatorum*; Vell. 2.69.2). Like Marcius Crispus (see above) he yielded his army of three legions to Cassius, but continued in service with him as Proconsul and Imperator (Cic. *Fam.* 12.11, and 12; *Ad Brut.* 2.3.3; *Phil.* 11.30; Vell. 2.69.2; Joseph. *AJ* 14.272 and 279-280, Cassius left him for a time in charge of Syria; *BJ* 1.219 and 224; App. *BC* 3.78; 4.59; Dio 47.28). His fleet aided in overthrowing Dolabella (Dio 47.30.4).

L. TILLIUS CIMBER (5) Pr. 45?

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Bithynia and Pontus (see 44, Promagistrates). He sent a fleet against Dolabella (see Quaestors, on Turullius; Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.3), and himself led an army against him in Asia Minor (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.6.3; Dio 47.31.1-2).

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Proconsul in Asia (see 44, Promagistrates). He attempted to expedite Dolabella's passage through Asia by providing supplies while refusing to open cities to him, but Dolabella captured Smyrna by surprise, and put Trebonius to death, about the middle of January, and, according to Cicero, after torturing him (Cic. *Phil.* 11.5-9; App. *BC* 3.26; Dio 47.29; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 11, *passim*; 12.21 and 25; 13.22 and 36-39; 14.8; *Ad Brut.* 2.3.1 and 5; *Fam.* 12.12.1, and 14.5, and 15.4; Liv. *Per.* 119; Strabo 14.1.37; Vell. 2.69.1; App. *BC* 3.61; 4.58; Dio 47.30.6; Oros. 6.18.6; on the date, see Joseph. *AJ* 14.225, a letter of Dolabella, Imperator, to Ephesus, dated Lenaeon 1-January 24, and

of Brutus in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.3.1, dated April 1, still expecting word of the reaction in Rome to news of Trebonius' death).

#### D. TURULLIUS (1)

Though termed Quaestor when in command of Tillius Cimber's fleet (see above), he was probably technically a Proquaestor (see Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.3; 44, Quaestors).

#### P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 54

Proconsul in Illyricum (see 44, and 42, Promagistrates). There is no evidence regarding his activities in 43.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

#### C. CATIUS VESTINUS (13)

Served under Antony, and was sent with despatches to Lepidus, but was captured by Plancus (Cic. *Fam.* 10.23.5).

#### Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS (10)

See 42, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

#### C. POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*22)

One of the murderers of Cicero (Plut. *Cic.* 48.1-2, *χιλιάρχος*; though a centurion named Herennius actually killed him; Liv. *Per.* 120, a legionary soldier; Val. Max. 5.3.4).

### Legates, Envoys

#### 1. SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (76) Cos. 56, Pr. 62

In an attempt to arrange peace, the Senate, on the motion of Fufius Calenus, sent these three senior consulars as Envoys to Mark Antony to report the following terms: to cease his attack on Decimus Brutus and withdraw from Cisalpine Gaul (but stay more than 200 miles from Rome), to submit to the authority of the Senate and People, and to permit an interview with Decimus Brutus; if he failed to comply he should face a declaration of war (Cic. *Phil.* 6.4-5; 7.26; 9.1; 13.20; 14.20; *Fam.* 11.8; 12.4.1, and 24, and 26). Antony refused these terms and sent back with them a Legate (see below) bearing counter-proposals (Cic. *Phil.* 7.26; 8.1 and 15-17 and 20-28 and 32; 14.4; *Fam.* 12.4.1; App. *BC* 3.61-63; Dio 46.30). Servius Sulpicius died before reaching Antony and was honored with a public funeral and a statue (Cic. *Phil.* 9, *passim*; 8.22; 13.29; *Fam.* 10.28.3; 12.5.3; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 44, p. 157 Helm; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.43). See D.-G. 1.181-184.

2. L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (81) Cos. 50, Pr. 53

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67) Pr. 53?

C. FANNIUS (9, cf. 16) Pr. 50?

Sent as Envoys from the Senate to Sextus Pompey in Massilia (Cic. *Phil.* 13.13; see Promagistrates, on Sextus Pompey). See 48, Promagistrates.

3. L. VARIUS COTYLA (\*5)

Returned to Rome with the Envoys listed in no. 1 bearing Antony's counter-proposals (Cic. *Phil.* 8.24 and 28 and 33; Zonar. 10.14; on these proposals, see Cic. *Phil.* 8.25-27; App. *BC* 3.62-63; Dio 46.30, cf. 35.3). See Legates, Lieutenants; D.-G. 1.184.

4. L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

P. SERVILIUS ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54

Q. FUFIUS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

These five consulars, selected from all factions, were appointed early in March to serve on a second embassy to Antony, but upon reconsideration Servilius and Cicero withdrew and the embassy was not sent (Cic. *Phil.* 12, *passim*, esp. 1-2 and 18, with the names, and 28; Dio 46.32.2-4; see D.-G. 1.201-205; H. Frisch, *Cicero's Fight for the Republic* 239-247).

- CISPIUS LAEVUS (6)

Legate of L. Munatius Plancus, sent with despatches to Rome (Cic. *Fam.* 10.18.1-2, and 21.3).

- — NERVA (not in *RE*)

Sent with Cispus Laevus to bring despatches from Plancus to Rome (Cic. *Fam.* 10.18.1-2).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Sent by Decimus Brutus to bring despatches to the Senate (Cic. *Fam.* 11.18.1).

- VOLUMNIUS FLACCUS (\*7)

Sent by Decimus Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul with despatches to the Senate (Cic. *Fam.* 11.18.1, cf. 12.1; perhaps the senator L. Volumnius named in Varro *RR* 2.4.11, and Cic. *Fam.* 7.32.1).

LUCIUS — (not in *RE*)

PANSA (Vibius \*10)

According to Appian (*BC* 3.85), the Senate upon learning of the union of Antony and Lepidus sent these two senators secretly to Brutus

in Macedonia to summon him to Italy; but see Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.10.1; Dio 46.51.5.

### Legates, Lieutenants

#### A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

Legate, probably first of Trebonius (Cic. *Phil.* 11.32) and later of Dolabella who sent him to bring four legions from Egypt to Syria. These he was compelled to yield to Cassius upon his arrival in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 12.11.1, and 12.1; *Phil.* 11.30, *legato*; App. *BC* 3.78; 4.59—61).

#### C. ANTISTIVS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30

He returned to Rome from Brutus in Macedonia (see above, Pro-magistrates) in June, but soon went back to Brutus as a Legate (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.11.2, and 12.1). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.146, no. 770.

#### L. ANTONIUS (23) Cos. 41

No title preserved. He brought a legion to Antony at Mutina (Cic. *Phil.* 3.31) and actively aided him there (*Phil.* 10.21; 11.10; 12.14 and 20 and 26; 13.4 and 26 and 37), and held command at Mutina while Antony fought at Forum Gallorum (Dio 46.37.1; Zonar. 10.14; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 14.28 and 37). He is blamed for the mistreatment of Parma (Cic. *Phil.* 14.8—9; cf. *Fam.* 11.13b; 10.33.4). During the retreat he ranged in advance with the cavalry and secured the crossing to Forum Iulii (Cic. *Fam.* 10.15.3, and 33.4, and 34.1).

#### L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27)

No title preserved. Served with Brutus in Macedonia (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.7.1, and 14.1), and was proscribed (App. *BC* 4.38). See 42, Legates.

#### L. (CALPURNIUS) PISO (73a, Supb. 3.230)

Commanded a legion under C. Antonius in Macedonia, but was captured by Cicero's son (Cic. *Phil.* 10.13).

#### (P.) CANIDIUS (CRASSUS) (2) Cos. Suff. 40

Served under Lepidus as an officer of high rank, but no title is preserved (Cic. *Fam.* 10.21.4). An active supporter of Antony.

#### D. CARFULENUS (1)

No title preserved. See 44, Tribunes of the Plebs. He served under Octavian and was sent in command of the praetorian cohort and the Martian legion in order to protect Pansa's approach to Mutina. He probably perished in the battle of Forum Gallorum (App. *BC* 3.66—69, Καρσουλῆτος; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 10.33.4, and 30.4).

#### L. CASSIUS (15)

No title preserved. His uncle, C. Cassius, left him in Syria in com-



mand of one legion when he went to Asia to meet Brutus (App. *BC* 4.63, and cf. in 42, 4.135).

P. DECIUS (10)

No title preserved. One of Antony's officers who was captured by Octavian and released as a hint that accommodation was possible (App. *BC* 3.80, τῶν τινα ἡγεμόνων Ἀντωνίου, cf. Cic. *Phil.* 11.13; 13.27).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Served under Brutus in Macedonia (Cic. *Phil.* 10.13; *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3, and 7.2, and 14.1), but no title is preserved. See 42, Promagistrates.

C. FLAVIUS HEMICILLUS (11)

A Flavius who served under Brutus in 43 (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.6.4, and 17.3) is termed Prefect of engineers (ἐπαρχος τῶν τεχνιτῶν) in 42 in Plutarch (*Brut.* 51.1), and is probably the Flavius Hemic(illus?) who issued coins for Brutus with title Leg(atu)s pro pr(aetore) (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.476).

C. FURNIUS (3) Pr. 42?

A Legate under Munatius Plancus in Transalpine Gaul (Cic. *Fam.* 10.11.3) who was sent on several occasions to bring reports to the Senate and to Cicero (Cic. *Fam.* 10.6.1, and 8.5, with title, and 10.1, and 12.1), and also to Octavian (10.24.7). Cicero urged him not to compete for a praetorship prematurely (Cic. *Fam.* 10.25, and 26). See 44, Legates.

HORATIUS (3)

A Legate, from whom Cornificius removed the insignia, probably one of the Legates who were left in Africa by C. Calvisius Sabinus (Cic. *Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26).

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172) Cos. 25

An officer (στρατιάρχω, Dio 46.38.6) under Lepidus, who sent him to Antony at Mutina, but disavowed responsibility for the help that Silanus gave (Cic. *Fam.* 10.30.1, and 34.2; Dio 46.38.6-7, and 50.3, and 51.1; Zonar. 10.15). See *PIR* 2.246, no. 549; De Laet no. 203.

M. IUVENTIUS LATERENSIS (16) Pr. 51

A Legate under Lepidus (Dio 46.51.3, ὑποστράτηγος), whom he attempted to keep loyal to the Republic, but when his efforts failed he committed suicide (Cic. *Fam.* 10.11.3, and 15.2, and 21.1 and 3, and 23.4; Vell. 2.63.2; App. *BC* 3.84; Dio 46.51.3-4). The Senate decreed him a public burial and a statue (Dio 46.51.4; cf. Cic. *Orat.* fr.14, ed. Müller, 4.3, p. 287).

## LATINUS (2)

A Legate from whom Cornificius in Africa removed his insignia, probably one of those left there by Calvisius Sabinus (Cic. *Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26). See below, on Venuleius.

## MARCUS (LOLLIUS?) (11) Cos. 21?

An officer (στρατηγῶν) under Brutus when proscribed (App. *BC* 4.49; see 42, Legates).

## SEX. MARIUS (27)

A Legate of Dolabella who was collecting a fleet and supplies in Lycia but deserted them upon the arrival of Lentulus and his fleet (Cic. *Fam.* 12.15.5; see above, Promagistrates, on Lentulus Spinther).

## T. MUNATIUS PLANCUS BURSA (32)

No title preserved. Served under Antony in the war about Mutina (Cic. *Phil.* 6.10; 10.22; 12.20; 13.2 and 27). Pontius Aquila drove him away from Pollentia (Cic. *Phil.* 11.14; 13.27; Dio 46.38.3; Zonar. 10.15).

## - (PEDANIUS) COSTA (2)

Legate of Brutus in 43 and 42 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.477).

## C. PEDUCAEUS (1)

No title preserved. Probably killed in the fighting about Mutina (Cic. *Fam.* 10.33.4, in a list of men of rank).

## PONTIUS AQUILA (\*12)

A Legate under Decimus Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul, who drove Antony's Legate Plancus Bursa back from Pollentia (Cic. *Phil.* 11.14; 13.27; Dio 46.38.3; Zonar. 10.15). He perished in the fighting about Mutina, and a statue was decreed in his honor (Cic. *Fam.* 10.33.4; 11.31.1; Dio 46.40.2). See D.-G. 3.639.

## M. PORCIUS CATO (\*22)

No title preserved. An officer under Brutus or Cassius (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3, and 14.1), and probably a Legate when at the court of Cappadocia (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 73-74). See 42, Legates.

## L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15) Pr. 49

No title preserved. Probably killed in the fighting about Mutina (Cic. *Fam.* 10.33.4, in a list of men of rank).

## RUFRENTUS (1)

No title preserved. A high officer in the army of Lepidus in Narbonese Gaul who was also an active supporter of Antony (Cic. *Fam.* 10.21.4).

## M. SATRIUS (1)

A Legate under C. Trebonius in Asia (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.6.3; see 44, Legates).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

A Legate under Hirtius (cf. Cic. *Phil.* 13.33) in command of the Martian legion who fought at Forum Gallorum (Cic. *Fam.* 10.30). He probably went on to serve under Decimus Brutus (see Envoys) and was condemned under the Pedian law as one of Caesar's murderers (Suet. *Galba* 3.2).

C. TITIUS (9)

A Legate of Dolabella who was collecting ships and supplies in Lycia but deserted them at the appearance of the fleet of Lentulus Spinther (Cic. *Fam.* 12.15.5; see Promagistrates, on Lentulus Spinther).

L. TREBELLIVS (FIDES) (4, cf. 5)

An *aedilicius* in Antony's following (Cic. *Phil.* 6.10–11; 10.22; 11.14; 12.20; 13.2 and 26), who was placed in command of cavalry and diverted Decimus Brutus from pursuit by feinting toward Pollentia while Antony fled along the coast (Cic. *Fam.* 11.13.4).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (\*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?

He went off to Brutus in July of 43, and received a leading position at once (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.12.1, and 15.1; see 42, Legates). He was proscribed but his name was quickly removed from the list (App. *BC* 4.38; 5.113; Dio 47.11.4–5; 49.16.1). See 42, Legates; *PIR* 3.363, no. 90; De Laet, no. 395.

L. VARIUS COTYLA (\*5)

When Antony took over Transalpine Gaul from Plancus in late summer or autumn of 43 he placed it under the command of Cotyla with six legions (Plut. *Ant.* 18.4). See D.–G. 1.261.

VENULEIVS (\*4)

A Legate, probably one left in Africa by Calvisius Sabinus, from whom Cornificius removed his insignia (Cic. *Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26, where Cicero speaks of *duos legatos*: should *Fam.* 12.30.7 be punctuated to read Venuleius Latinus, Horatius? See above, on Horatius and Latinus).

## Prefects

C. CLODIUS (8)

No title preserved. Assigned by Brutus to guard C. Antonius (see Promagistrates), he became late in 43 or early in 42 his executioner (Dio 47.24.2 and 4). See 42, Prefects. See above, Promagistrates, on C. Antonius.

**FABIUS (3, cf. 100)**

Governor of Damascus under Cassius (Joseph. *AJ* 14.295 and 297; *BJ* 1.236 and 239; see 42, Prefects). Cf. Cic. *Fam.* 12.15.7, on similar Prefects at Antioch.

**L. (MARCIUS) FIGULUS (64)**

He was collecting a fleet for Dolabella from Rhodes, Lycia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia, and took refuge from Cassius of Parma and other commanders in Corycus (App. *BC* 4.60; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.3, emending the Mss reading *Lucilius*).

**L. (or C.) SEXTILIUS RUFUS (24, cf. 23)**

Commanded one of the fleets which supported Cassius against Dolabella (Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.4, without the praenomen), and is probably to be identified with the L. Rufus who occupied Tarsus for him (Dio 47.31.3).

**(Q. ?) TERENTIUS CULLEO (44)**

No title preserved. Though placed by Lepidus to guard the coast road along the Maritime Alps he admitted Antony's forces (Cic. *Fam.* 10.34.2; App. *BC* 3.83).

**M. TULLIUS CICERO (30) Cos. Suff. 30**

An energetic commander of cavalry under Brutus (Plut. *Cic.* 45.2; *Brut.* 24.2; cf. App. *BC* 4.20), he captured a legion which was under the command of a Legate of C. Antonius, L. Piso (see above), and defeated Antonius himself in the pass of Byllis (Cic. *Phil.* 10.13, cf. 11.26; *Fam.* 12.14.8; Plut. *Brut.* 26.2, στρατηγῶ; cf. Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.4.6, and 5.2 and 6). He brought cavalry from Ambracia through Thessaly to join Brutus at Heraclea (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.4a.4, and 6.1). He was proscribed at the end of the year (App. *BC* 4.19—20). See also Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.

**P. VOLUMNIUS (\*7)**

Praefectus Fabrum under Antony (Nep. *Att.* 12.4).

### Pontifices

**Ca. 45—late 43 or early 42: C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44**

The inscription Pont(ifex) and the emblems of the pontificate on his coins (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.470). See above, Promagistrates.

**P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (\*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43**

He probably became a Pontifex late in 43 (Gell. 15.4.3, before he became Consul).

### Augurs

Ca. 45—43: A. HIRTIUS (2) Cos. 43, Pr. 46

See above, Consuls.

53—43: M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

One of the first victims of the proscriptions (Liv. *Per.* 120, and fr. 50 W; Vell. 2.66—67; Plut. *Cic.* 46—49; *Ant.* 19—20; App. *BC* 4.6; Dio 47.8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 81.6; Oros. 6.18.11, and many more).

Before 49—43?: SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Condemned under the Pedian law as one of Caesar's murderers, and not mentioned after 43 (Suet. *Galba* 3.2). See 50, Augurs.

Ca. 45—43: C. VIBIUS Pansa CAETRONIANUS (\*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

See above, Consuls; Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.7.1.

Postponements of elections (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.4, and 14.1) prevented the appointment of successors until the hasty elections held at the end of the year by the Triumviri (see above, Consuls Suffecti, Praetors, Minucius; Dio 47.15.3—4).

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### Consuls

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, Pr. 49

L. MUNATIUS L. f. L. n. PLANCUS (30) Pr. 45?

*Bull. Com.* 68 (1940) 200. no. 2; *Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f., *Fast. Mag. Vic.*; *ibid.* 282f.; and see also *ibid.* 135 and 504f.; Vell. 2.67.3—4; Plin. *NH* 2.99; Suet. *Tib.* 5; Dio 47, Index, and 16.1; Obseq. 70; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zonar. 10.18; on Lepidus, App. *BC* 4.3; on Plancus, as Cos. Desig., Cic. *Fam.* 10.6.1 and 3; 10.8, prescript, and 20.2; 11.15.1; *Phil.* 3.38; Vell. 2.63.3; Dio 46.53.1; and as Cos., *CIL* 6.1316—*ILS* 41; 10.6087—*ILS* 886; App. *BC* 4.37, and 45. The Consuls carried a law regarding grants of citizenship and immunity (Inscription of Rhosos, *Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiustinian.* ed. Riccobono, et al., 1.308ff., no. 55, line 10); and Plancus, besides saving some of the proscribed (App. *BC* 4.37, and 45), began to distribute land to soldiers at Beneventum (*CIL* 10.6087—*ILS* 886). On Lepidus, see Triumviri R.P.C.

### Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 31–23, 5, 2

See 43, Triumviri R. P. C. They carried through the official deification of Iulius Caesar and confirmed other honors, including the oath taken by all senators to maintain his acts (Dio 47.18–19; cf. *CIL* 9.2628—*ILS* 72; 9.5136—*ILS* 73a; App. *BC* 1.4; 2.148). Their preparations for their campaign against Brutus and Cassius involved further exactions of funds, besides the proscriptions (App. *BC* 4.5, and 31–35; Plut. *Ant.* 21.3–4; Dio 47.16–17). Leaving Lepidus in charge in Rome, and dividing seven of his ten legions between them (Plut. *Ant.* 22; App. *BC* 4.3; Dio 47.20.1), Antony and Octavian, after a diversion against Sextus Pompey, brought their main forces to Macedonia and finally succeeded in crushing the forces of Brutus and Cassius in two battles at Philippi, the first unsuccessful, the second and final one on October 23 (Liv. *Per.* 123–124; Plut. *Ant.* 22; *Brut.* 28–53; App. *BC* 4.82, and 86–138; Dio 47.32.1, and 35–49; Oros. 6.18.13–16; cf. Vell. 2.70–72; Val. Max. 1.4.6, and 7.1; 5.1.11; 6.4.5, and 8.4; 9.9.2; Plin. *NH* 7.148; Joseph. *AJ* 14.294 and 301; *BJ* 1.236 and 242; Frontin. *Str.* 4.2.1; Suet. *Aug.* 13.1–2; 91.1; Flor. 2.17.5–15, and 18.1; Eutrop. 7.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.6; 83.6; Zonar. 10.18–20; on the date of Philippi, *Ann. Epig.* 1922, no. 96). After Philippi the Triumviri redivided their armies, and decided to disband and provide settlements for all the soldiers who had completed their term of service. They also redivided their provinces. Antony kept Transalpine Gaul, to which he added the Narbonese province while attaching the Cisalpine one to Italy, and went on to recapture the East. Octavian retained both Africas, Sardinia and Sicily. Lepidus was to give up Spain, probably to Octavian, and to receive some compensation (it was eventually Africa) if suspicious reports regarding his loyalty should prove unfounded (see 41, Triumviri R. P. C.). Antony was to collect funds in the East while Octavian proceeded with the distribution of land and the settlement of veteran colonies in Italy. (Vell. 2.74.1; Joseph. *AJ* 14.301–323; *BJ* 1.242; Suet. *Aug.* 13.3; Plut. *Ant.* 23–24; App. *BC* 5.1, and 3–7, cf. 1.5; Dio 48.1–3, and 22.2; cf. Eutrop. 7.3.)

### Censors

C. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

P. SULPICIUS P. f. – n. RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

*CIL* 14.2611—*ILS* 6204; *Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273–275; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282f.; and see also *ibid.* 135, 504f. M. Antonius had apparently supported his

uncle's candidacy in 44 (Cic. *Phil.* 2.98). These Censors did not complete the lustrum (*Fast. Colot.*).

### Praetors

? L. AELIUS LAMIA (75)

Plin. *NH* 7.173, *praetorio viro*; a candidate in 43 (Cic. *Fam.* 11.16.3, and 17.1).

? P. ALFENUS VARUS (8) Cos. Suff. 39

? C. COCCEIUS BALBUS (Supb. 7.90, no. 3) Cos. Suff. 39

The latest date legally possible under the Cornelian law, but in this extraordinary period, as the case of Ventidius Bassus in 43 reveals, legal provisions regarding the holding of offices and the intervals between them were frequently disregarded. On Cocceius, see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.288, no. 1212; De Laet no. 118.

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254)

Vell. 2.75.1, a praetorius in 40; Suet. *Tib.* 4, where it is implied that his year of office preceded that of the outbreak of the Perusine war.

C. FURNIUS (3) Cos. Desig. 29

A candidate in 43 (Cic. *Fam.* 10.25, and 26), who would probably go on to the office with Plancus' support. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.232, no. 590.

### Aediles

— VILLIUS ANNALIS (\*9)

Son of an ex-Praetor who was rewarded for betraying his father by election to the aedileship, presumably for 42, but was killed while in office by soldiers (App. *BC* 4.18; cf. Val. Max. 9.11.6). See 58, Praetors; Lübker no. 3.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

L. CLODIUS (9, cf. 18)

Tribune Designate (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.1.1). No evidence is preserved regarding his year of office, but as he had Antony's support it is probable that he held it in this year.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS (7)

Tribune Designate in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.26; cf. *Phil.* 12.20; Obseq. 70; and see Niccolini *FTP* 360).

M. INSTEIUS (3)

Tribune Designate in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.26; cf. *Phil.* 12.20; and for his praenomen, Plut. *Ant.* 65.1).

## RUFRENUS (1)

Probably a Tribune of the Plebs, and author of the Lex Rufrena regarding the placing of statues of the Divus Iulius in the municipia (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.797—*ILS* 73; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.798—*ILS* 73a). See Niccolini, *FTP* 444.

## Quaestors

## ? L. PLAETORIUS CESTIANUS (15)

Perhaps a Quaestor under Brutus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.479).

Promagistrates<sup>1</sup>P. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (not in *RE*)

Proquaestor in Crete, which he held for Brutus (see 43, Promagistrates).

## M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Proconsul in Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul under the arrangement made by the Triumvirs in November 43, and in Transalpine and Narbonese Gaul under the new division after Philippi (see 43, and 42, Triumviri R.P.C.).

## C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Proconsul in Syria. He probably exercised a *maius imperium* elsewhere in the East (see 43, Promagistrates). By agreement with Brutus he brought troops and supplies from Syria and elsewhere in the East, subdued Rhodes, then rejoined Brutus at Sardis, whence they advanced together to Macedonia and Philippi. He killed himself after the first engagement in the belief that he had lost the battle. (*Liv. Per.* 122—124; *Vell.* 2.69—72; *Val. Max.* 1.5.8; 6.8.4; *Joseph. AJ* 14.294 and 301; *BJ* 1.236 and 242; *Plut. Brut.* 28—44; *Ant.* 22; *Caes.* 69.3; *App. BC* 4.63—76, 82, and 87—114; *Flor.* 2.17; *Dio* 47.32—33, 35—46; *Eutrop.* 7.3; *Obseq.* 70; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 82.6; 83.6; *Oros.* 6.18.13—16; *Zonar.* 10.18—19.) He was acclaimed Imperator at the meeting in Sardis (*Plut. Brut.* 34.1; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.481—484).

## C. CASSIUS PARMENSIS (80)

Probably a Proquaestor (see 43, Quaestors). He was left in command of some troops and a fleet in Asia during the Philippi campaign, and after the defeat joined Staius Murcus and Domitius Ahenobarbus (*App. BC* 5.2).

## Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45?

Proconsul of Africa Vetus (see 43, Promagistrates). Cornificius was attacked by T. Sextius, the governor of Africa Nova and the appointee



of the Triumvirs to his province, but defeated him and drove him back to Cirta, receiving acclamation as Imperator, but Sextius reversed the situation and won the province while Cornificius and his Legates either fell in battle or committed suicide (Liv. *Per.* 123; App. *BC* 4.53—56; Dio 48.21; Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 41, p. 159 Helm; on the title *imp.*, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.577; on refugees who fled to him, App. *BC* 4.36; on his aid to Sextus Pompey, Dio 48.17.6).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

See below, Legates. He took the title Imperator and issued gold coins to celebrate his victory in the Adriatic (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.487f.).

Q. FUFIVS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

No title preserved. Antony left him in command of troops in Italy (App. *BC* 5.3, cf. 12). See 41, Promagistrates.

Q. HORTENSIVS (8) Pr. 45?

He continued under Brutus as Proconsul in Macedonia (see 44, and 43, Promagistrates). After his capture at Philippi he was put to death at the tomb of C. Antonius (Liv. *Per.* 124, cf. 121; Vell. 2.71.2; Plut. *Brut.* 28.1—2; *Ant.* 22.4; App. *BC* 3.79; Dio 47.24.2, and 25.1). On Antonius, see 43, Promagistrates.

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

Proconsul in Macedonia, probably with a *maius imperium* there and elsewhere in the East (see 43, Promagistrates). He moved into Asia early in 42, meeting Cassius at Smyrna, and then proceeded to subdue the Lycians, all the while collecting men, money, and supplies. He rejoined Cassius at Sardis (where both were acclaimed Imperatores, Plut. *Brut.* 34.1; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.475—480), and moved to Macedonia to meet the forces of Antony and Octavian at Philippi, and there committed suicide after his defeat in the second battle on October 23 (Liv. *Per.* 122—124; Vell. 2.69—72; Plut. *Brut.* 28—53; *Ant.* 22; *Caes.* 69; App. *BC* 4.65, and 76—81, and 87—114, and 117—135; Flor. 2.17; Dio 47.32—49; Eutrop. 7.3; Oros. 6.18.13—16; Zonar. 10.18—20; cf. Horace *Sat.* 1.7; Val. Max. 5.1.11; 6.4.5; Plin. *NH* 33.39; Joseph. *AJ* 14.301; *BJ* 1.242; Frontin. *Str.* 4.2.1; Obseq. 70; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.6; 83.6; cf. on the decree of Ephesus, Joseph. *AJ* 14.263; and on his collections, see also the Greek letters of Brutus in Hercher, *Epistol. Gr.* 177—191, dated, if genuine, partly in 43 and partly in 42; of these nos. 1, 25 and 69 are quoted in Plut. *Brut.* 2; on the date of Philippi, see *Ann. Epig.* 1922, no. 96).

D. LAELIVS D. f. BALBUS (14, cf. 6)

Quaestor pro praetore under Cornificius in Africa Vetus (*CIL*

8.24016—*ILS* 9367). He resisted Sextius' invasion of Africa Vetus and carried the war to Cirta in Africa Nova, but committed suicide when Sextius was finally victorious (*App. BC* 4.53—56; *Dio* 48.21, where he is named as in some sense co-ordinate with Cornificius, but is probably the Quaestor (ταμίαν) mentioned later in the chapter).

? M. LURIUS (1)

No title preserved. Perhaps governor of Sardinia by 42. See 40, Promagistrates.

L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (48) Cos. 39, Pr. 43

Appointed Proconsul in Macedonia and Achaëa by Antony immediately after his victory at Philippi (*Plut. Ant.* 24.1; cf. *IG* 3.567; and on his title, see *Act. Tr.* for 39, Degrassi 86f., 568). See *PIR* 2.337, no. 164; De Laet no. 239.

A. POMPEIUS BITHYNICUS (\*11) Pr. 45

Propraetor in Sicily (see 44, and 43, Promagistrates). When Sextus Pompey overran Sicily Bithynicus became reconciled with him through the mediation of two proscribed nobles Hirrus and Fannius and accepted him as governor of Sicily jointly with him. Pompey murdered him later in the year. (*App. BC* 4.84, with the reading Ἰπριος for Hirrus; *Dio* 48.17—19; and on the murder, *Liv. Per.* 123, with the title *praetore*.)

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (\*18) Cos. Desig. 34

Prefect of the Fleet and of the Coast (see 43, Promagistrates; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.560f.). He began the occupation of Sicily late in 43, first as an opponent, then as a colleague, of Pompeius Bithynicus (see above), whom he murdered later in the year (*Liv. Per.* 123; *Vell.* 2.72.4—73.3; *App. BC* 4.84—88, and 99, and 117; *Dio* 48.17—19; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 84.2; *Oros.* 6.18.19; *Zonar.* 10.16, and 17, and 21; cf. *Lucan* 6.422). Proscribed himself, he gave refuge and active assistance to many of the proscribed, placing the oak wreath on his coins to celebrate his services, and to fugitives from Philippi (*Vell.* 2.72—73; *Val. Max.* 7.3.9; *App. BC* 4.36—51, and 96; 5.143; *Dio* 47.12—13; 48.19—20; *Zonar.* 10.17, and 21; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.561). Early in the year he defeated Octavian's fleet under Salvidienus Rufus, and compelled Octavian to relieve Vibo and Rhegium from the confiscation of their lands (*Liv. Per.* 123; *App. BC* 4.84—86; *Dio* 47.36.4, cf. 38.1; 48.18—19; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 84.2; *Eutrop.* 7.4). See D.-G. 4.568—570, no. 25.

L. SESTIUS (QUIRINUS) Pat. (3) Cos. Suff. 23

Proquaestor under Brutus in Macedonia (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.472f.;

perhaps Πούπλιος ὁ ταμίης Βρούτου is mistakenly named in App. *BC* 4.51). See *PIR* 3.230, no. 246; De Laet no. 347.

#### T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Africa Nova (see 44, and 43, Promagistrates). The Triumvirs appointed him to both African provinces, but when he attempted to force the withdrawal of Cornificius from Africa Vetus he was defeated and besieged in Cirta. With the aid of Arabio and the Sittians of Numidia he won both provinces and caused the death of Cornificius and his Legates (see above, on Cornificius, and Laelius). He was acclaimed Imperator (*CIL* 10.6104—*ILS* 1945).

#### L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45

Proconsul and commander of a fleet under Brutus and Cassius (see 43, Promagistrates). He aided Cassius against Rhodes (*Dio* 47.33.3), and was sent with sixty ships to the Peloponnese to guard against aid by sea from Cleopatra to the Triumvirs (App. *BC* 4.74; 5.8). Learning of the wreck of her fleet he went on to the Adriatic and beset Brundisium, but could not prevent the crossing of Antony and Octavian (App. *BC* 4.82, and 86, and 99; *Dio* 47.35—36). Joined by Domitius Ahenobarbus (see above) with 50 ships, he destroyed a convoy commanded by Domitius Calvinus and cut off supplies for the army in Macedonia (App. *BC* 4.115—117; *Dio* 47.47.4; cf. *Plut. Brut.* 47.2—3). He maintained the sea patrol in the Adriatic after Philippi (*Vell.* 2.72.4; App. *BC* 5.2; *Dio* 48.18.3—4).

#### P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Proconsul in Illyricum (see 44, and 43, Promagistrates), who in this year celebrated on July 31 a triumph *de Illurico* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 567f.; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.).

#### P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (\*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Probably but not certainly in command of a Gallic province for Antony in this year (see 41, Promagistrates; *Dio* 48.10.1—2).

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

#### Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS (10)

Served in this office under Brutus and at Philippi (*Suet. Vit. Horat.* 1; cf. *Horat. Sat.* 1.6.48; *Carm.* 2.7; cf. *Sat.* 1.7; and *Scholia ad locc.*).

### Legates, Envoys

#### Q. LABIENUS (5)

Sent by Brutus and Cassius in late 43 or early in 42 to invite aid from

the Parthians (Vell. 2.78.1; Flor. 2.19.4; Dio 48.24.5; cf. Liv. *Per.* 127; Ruf. *Fest. Brev.* 18.1), and after their defeat at Philippi remained and incited them to invade the eastern Roman provinces (see 40, Promagistrates, on Ventidius).

? M. PORCIUS CATO (\*22)

His visit to the Cappadocian court may have been in the capacity of an Envoy from Cassius (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 73). See D.-G. 5. 212, no. 24.

### Legates, Lieutenants

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (81) Cos. 50, Pr. 53

He escaped the proscription (Liv. *Per.* 120; Vell. 2.67; Plut. *Ant.* 19; Flor. 2.16.4; App. *BC* 4.12; Dio 47.6.3, and 8.1), entered the service of Brutus, and after Philippi retired to Miletus (4.37). On P. (Aemilius) Lepidus, Proquaestor in Crete, see 43, Promagistrates.

PACUVIUS ANTISTIVS LABEO (35)

One of the conspirators against Caesar, who served as a Legate under Brutus at Philippi, and compelled his slaves to kill him after the battle (Plut. *Brut.* 51, cf. 12; App. *BC* 4.135).

M. APPULEIUS SEX. f. (13, 14) Cos. 20

He escaped the proscriptions, and coming to Brutus was placed in charge of Bithynia, a command which he surrendered to Antony after Philippi (App. *BC* 4.46, without title). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.185, no. 959; De Laet no. 35.

M. AQUINUS (5)

Legate under Cassius in 43 and 42 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.480).

L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27)

No title preserved. Commanded the advance guard of Brutus and Cassius on the march to Philippi (App. *BC* 4.104), and after the battle surrendered to Antony and entered his service (App. *BC* 4.136, where he is termed of equal rank with Messalla Corvinus; see below).

L. ? CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUSCELLIO Pat. (219, cf. 217) Pr. ca. 38 ?

When proscribed, he escaped to Sextus Pompey in Sicily, who, according to Appian, made him a στρατηγός (4.39; cf. Val. Max. 6.7.3). Perhaps a Legatus pro praetore, like Plinius Rufus; see *CIL* 11.6058; Groag, *Klio* 14 (1914) 51; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.338, no. 1389.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (239)

No title preserved. He served with Cassius against Rhodes and with Brutus in Lycia (App. *BC* 4.72, and 82), and probably did not survive Philippi. See Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.481 and 483.

## L. DECIDIUS SAXA (4)

Commander (no title preserved), along with Norbanus Flaccus, of the advance forces of Antony and Octavian in Macedonia (App. *BC* 4.87; Dio 47.35.2). The forces of the Liberators turned their positions at both the Corpilan and the Sapaeon passes, and compelled them to retreat behind Philippi (Plut. *Brut.* 38; App. *BC* 4.102—104, and 107; Dio 47.35—36; Zonar. 10.19).

## CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

An officer under Brutus, perhaps a Legate (but see above, Promagistrates), who was sent in command of fifty ships to join Staius Murcus in the Adriatic, where he aided in the destruction of the convoy under Domitius Calvinus (App. *BC* 4.86, and 99, and 115—116; Vell. 2.72.3; Suet. *Nero* 3.1; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.487f.; see above, Promagistrates).

## CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

See above, Promagistrates, on Staius Murcus; and Legates, on Domitius Ahenobarbus; App. *BC* 4.115—116, with title στρατηγός; Plut. *Brut.* 47.4; Dio 47.47.4.

## FANNIUS (1)

An officer, probably a Legate, who led the forces of Cassius against Rhodes (App. *BC* 4.72). Perhaps to be identified with the conspirator against Augustus, Fannius Caepio (*RE* no. 16; see *I. de Délos* 4.1.1623—*Choix* 169).

## C. FANNIUS (9, cf. 16) Pr. 50?

No title preserved. He escaped to Sextus Pompey who gave him a high place on his staff (App. *BC* 4.84; 5.139). See 48, Promagistrates.

## C. FLAVIUS HEMICILLUS (11)

Legatus pro praetore under Brutus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.476; see below, Prefects).

## ? T. MANLIUS T. f. (TORQUATUS) SERGIA(NUS) Pat. (64)

Named on a coin of Brutobriga in Spain; possibly, like Peducaeus and Livius in 40, a Legate (see 40, Legates; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 381).

## MARCUS (LOLLIUS?) (11?) Cos. 21?

A follower of Brutus who was proscribed, and was an officer under him (στρατηγών), was captured at Philippi and sold as a slave, but was finally recognized by his master Aemilius Barbula, with whom he later became Consul (App. *BC* 4.49). See *PIR* 2.295, no. 226; De Laet no. 225.

C. NORBANUS FLACCUS (9a) Cos. 38, Pr. 43?

Held command along with Decidius Saxa (see above) of the advance guard of the armies of Antony and Octavian in Macedonia (Plut. *Brut.* 38; App. *BC* 4.102—104, and 107; Dio 47.35—36; Zonar. 10.19; see above, on Decidius Saxa). After the battle of Philippi Octavian placed him in charge of his camp (App. *BC* 4.130).

Q. PAQUIUS RUFUS (2)

Termed Legatus on coins of Philippi, the colony founded by Antony's order shortly after the battle (see Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 274, on the coin and the date; cf. *RE* s. v. "Philippoi," col. 2233).

(PEDANIUS) COSTA (2)

A Legate under Brutus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.477; cf. Cichorius, *RS* 174f.).

Q. SALVIDIENUS RUFUS SALVIUS (4) Cos. Desig. 39

A Legate under Octavian (Liv. *Per.* 123). Was acclaimed Imperator for driving Sextus Pompey back from Rhegium (Dio 48.18; cf. *CIL* 10.8337, the title *Imp.* on slingshots), but was worsted by him in a naval battle (Liv. *Per.* 123; App. *BC* 4.85; Dio 48.18).

M. SERVILIUS (21)

A Legate who served under Brutus and Cassius in 43 and 42 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.483f.).

P. SERVILIUS CASCA LONGUS (53)

Named without title on coins of Brutus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.478; cf. Plut. *Brut.* 45.5—6).

L. TILLIUS CIMBER (5) Pr. 45

Commander of a legion and of a squadron of Cassius' fleet, he outflanked Decidius and Norbanus in the pass of the Corpilans (App. *BC* 4.102) and later joined his commander at Philippi (4.105, no title preserved).

M. TURIUS (not in *RE*)

Named as a Legate on coins of Lampsacus (a settlement dated in 42—41 by Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 244—249, who suggests that Turius was also the organizer of the colonies of Alexandria Troas and Parium; see however, Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1268, notes 34 and 35). If Grant's suggestion is correct Turius might be the governor of Asia after Philippi for whom Dio (48.24.3; cf. 48.26.3) mistakenly substitutes the name of Plancus (see 41, and 39, Promagistrates, on Plancus).

## D. TURULLIUS (1)

See 43, Promagistrates. With a considerable naval squadron and funds extorted from Rhodes he joined Cassius of Parma after the battle of Philippi and went to Murcus and Ahenobarbus in the Adriatic (App. *BC* 5.2).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (\*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?

Though proscribed he was promptly removed from the list (App. *BC* 4.38; 5.113; Dio 47.11.4, and 24.5–6; 49.16), but remained with Brutus and Cassius. In *auctoritas* next to Brutus and Cassius (Vell. 2.71.1), he served at Philippi and commanded Cassius' right wing in the first battle (Plut. *Brut.* 40–41, cf. 45). After the battle he refused an offer to command the remnants, and made terms with Antony (Vell. 2.71.1; App. *BC* 4.38, and 136; 5.113).

? L. VARIUS COTYLA (\*5)

His command in Transalpine Gaul (see 43, Legates) may have extended into 42. We do not know at what moment Antony sent Fufius Calenus there (see 41, Promagistrates).

VENTIDIUS (\*4)

A Legate (στρατηγός) under Cornificius in Africa Vetus who was killed in the war with Sextius (App. *BC* 4.53–55; see above, Promagistrates, on Cornificius and Sextius).

### Prefects

– CLODIUS (3)

No title preserved. Brutus sent him to Rhodes with thirteen ships. After Philippi he took away the garrison and sailed with Cassius of Parma to join Staius Murcus and Domitius Ahenobarbus (App. *BC* 5.2). He may be identified with either the C. Clodius who killed C. Antonius (Dio 47.24.2 and 4; see 43, Promagistrates) or the deserter who brought Brutus news of the destruction of Domitius Calvinus' convoy in the Adriatic (Plut. *Brut.* 47.4).

FABIUS (3)

Cassius left him in command of Damascus where he had dealings with Herod and Antigonus of Judaea (Joseph. *AJ* 14.295 and 297; *BJ* 1.236, with title στρατηγός, and 239).

C. FLAVIUS (11)

Praefectus Fabrum under Brutus at Philippi (Plut. *Brut.* 51.2). See 43, and 42, Legates, on C. Flavius Hemicillus.

### HELIX (not in *RE*)

Cassius left him in command of a guard at Jerusalem, where he opposed Herod and Phasaël (Joseph. *BJ* 1.236; *AJ* 14.294–296).

### (L.) PINARIUS (SCARPUS) (24)

Antony placed him in charge of supplies with one legion at Amphipolis while he advanced to Philippi (App. *BC* 4.107).

### ? M. PORCIUS CATO (\*22)

An officer under Brutus and Cassius who perished at Philippi (Vell. 2.71.2; Plut. *Brut.* 49.5; *Cat. Min.* 73–74; App. *BC* 4.135; Zonar. 10.20).

### L. (QUINCTILIUS) VARUS Pat. (\*11) Pr. —

Cassius placed a L. Varus in command of his garrison at Rhodes (App. *BC* 4.74), perhaps to be identified with the Quinctilius Varus who after Philippi covered himself with his insignia of office and compelled his freedman to kill him (Vell. 2.71.2).

### ROSCIUS (2)

Probably Prefect of Cornificius' camp (see Promagistrates, on Cornificius). Committed suicide when it was taken (App. *BC* 4.56, ὁ φύλαξ; termed Legate in *RE*; see above, Promagistrates, on Cornificius).

### M. TULLIUS CICERO (30) Cos. Suff. 30

No title preserved. A commander of cavalry under Brutus (see 43, Legates; holder of a στρατηγία, App. *BC* 4.51). He fought at Philippi, fled to Cassius of Parma, and with him joined Staius Murcus and Domitius Ahenobarbus (App. *BC* 5.2).

## Pontifices

### Ca. 45–43 or 42: C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44

On his priesthood, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.470; on his death, see 43, Promagistrates.

### Before 50–42: M. IUNIUS BRUTUS Pat. (53) Pr. 44

See above, Promagistrates.

## Augurs

### Ca. 47–42: Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45?

See above, Promagistrates.

### 57–ca. 42: P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (239)

Though active in the service of Brutus and Cassius, he is not men-



tioned after Philippi (see above, Legates; and cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.483, for coins with his name and the symbols of the augurate).

47-ca. 42: P. VATINIUS (\*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

There is no further mention of him after his triumph on July 31 of this year (see above, Promagistrates).

Ca. 42-14 A. D.: C. IULIUS CAESAR (OCTAVIANUS) Pat. (Iulius 132)

Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31-23, 5, 2

Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.398, Au(gur), 42 B. C., and 404, 40 B. C., and 491 and 493, 41 B. C. He was not yet an Augur when Consul in 43 (*CIL* 5.4305—*ILS* 75).

### Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

?-42: C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Coins of Lentulus and of Aquinus with the type of the tripod and the name of Cassius correspond with those of Brutus with the symbols of the pontificate (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.480, and 482, ca. 43-42).

<sup>1</sup> The use of the terms Legate and Proconsul under the Second Triumvirate is of necessity attended by uncertainty and confusion. Commanders, like Ventidius Bassus, who were for the most part ex-Consuls, held command over large and important areas and armies, and apparently acted with considerable initiative, are termed Legati in Latin sources such as the *Periochae* of Livy and Florus and ὑποστρατηγούμενοι in Dio (Liv. *Per.* 127, 128; Flor. 2.19; Dio 48.41.5; cf. 49.21, and *Act. Tr.* for 38, on the title and triumph of Ventidius), and yet many of them appear in the lists of triumphs as Proconsuls. In mentioning the triumph of Domitius Calvinus, Dio (48.42.3-4) remarks that those in power granted honors at will τοῖς ὑποστρατηγούσι σφισιν (see also 49.42.3; 54.12.1-2). Mommsen finds the beginning of this contradiction in Caesar's grant of triumphs at the end of 45 to his Legates Fabius Maximus and Q. Pedius (see 45, Promagistrates). Like these, the later commanders were Legates also under the superior imperium of the Triumviri, and their appearance as Proconsuls depended upon a fictive grant of imperium for the day of their triumph (*Str.* 1.125, 130f.; 2.245, note 1). The term Proconsul cannot refer to their status in command since a Legate never had more than an imperium pro praetore. The term Legatus pro consule does not occur, and indeed cannot occur because it is intrinsically self-contradictory (*ibid.* 1.130f.). Moreover it was simply this permission to triumph that made it logically possible for some of these Legates to accept acclamation as Imperator (see, on Sosius, Mommsen *Str.* 1.125).

Mommsen's doctrine is difficult to test because in nearly all cases no official inscriptions remain from the period of command, and several of the commands are known only from the record of the triumph (see 34-32, Promagistrates, on Norbanus Flaccus, Statilius Taurus, Marcius Philippus, Claudius Pulcher, and L. Cornificius). The term Legatus in Livy and Florus is strongly in his favor, since Dio might have been affected by the regular system of Legati pro praetore in the Empire. However, as Ganter saw (46-55), the situation was more complicated. The illogicality of a subordinate with an imperium pro consule occurs

under Antony on the official coinage in Greece of M. Iunius Silanus, who terms himself Quaestor pro consule (see 34, Promagistrates; note that in the Empire Pliny could be given the exceptional position of Legatus pro praetore consulari potestate), and raises the question how many commanders senior to Silanus may not also have held an imperium pro consule under the superior imperium of the Triumviri. Moreover, Sosius (Cos. 32) apparently termed himself Imperator on his coinage from 37 B. C. (see 37, Promagistrates), on a rather distant anticipation of the moment of a fictive grant of imperium pro consule for a day in 34; and there were others, like Laronius (see 33, Consules Suffecti), who took the title Imperator and did not triumph at all.

The period of the Second Triumvirate was a period of transition in which irregularities and illogicalities could frequently occur in the government of the Roman Empire, before the Augustan regime rebuilt the pattern anew. I have therefore been inclined to keep the question open; and to list among the Promagistrates the holders of important commands under Octavian and Antony who received acclamation as Imperatores or celebrated triumphs. It must be granted that the superior position of the Triumvirs in this period made the difference between the functions of a Promagistrate and of a Legate much less than it had been before. See Ganter 46–55.

#### 41 B.C. A.U.C. 713

##### Consuls

L. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (PIETAS) (23)

P. SERVILIUS P. f. C. n. (VATIA) ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 48, Pr. 54

*CIL* 6.358—*ILS* 3102; *Fast. Colot.*, Degrassi 274f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282f.; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291, and see 135, 504f.; *Suet. Tib.* 5; *Dio* 48, Index; 48.4.1; *Chr.* 354 (Petate et Isaurico); *Fast. Hyd.* (Antonino Pietate et Isaurico); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Ἰσαυρικοῦ); *Cassiod.*; on Servilius, *Dio* 48.13.4; and on Antonius, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.400–402, *Pietas Cos.*, cf. Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 38f.; 2.491f., *L. Antonius Cos.*; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 568; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.*, 342f.; *Fast. Cupr.*, Degrassi 144; *Liv. Per.* 125; *Vell.* 2.74.2; *App. BC* 5.14, and on his assumption of the cognomen Pietas, *Dio* 48.5.4.

L. Antonius celebrated a triumph *ex Alpibus* on January 1 (*Act. Tr.*; *Fast. Barb.*; *Dio* 48.4). Incited by Antony's wife Fulvia, he soon clashed with Octavian regarding the confiscation of lands in cities of Italy and their distribution among veterans. After first attempting to maintain the interest of his brother in the settlement of veterans he later claimed to be a protector of the towns, and a champion of the rights of the Consuls against the Triumvir Octavian. Several attempts at agreement with Octavian, mainly caused by pressure from the soldiers, proved ineffectual, and war broke out, with L. Antonius by the end of the year tightly besieged in Perugia awaiting the hesitant

help of the forces under the various Antonian commanders in Italy (App. *BC* 4.12—34; Dio 48.5—14; cf. Liv. *Per.* 125—126; Vell. 2.74.2—3; Suet. *Aug.* 13—14; Plut. *Ant.* 30.1; Flor. 2.16; Eutrop. 7.3.4; Oros. 6.18.17—18; see below, Promagistrates, on Asinius Pollio, Munatius Plancus, and Ventidius Bassus). Meantime Servilius remained quietly in the background (Dio 48.13.4).

### Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

In accordance with his agreement with Octavian (see 42, Triumviri R. P. C.), Antony proceeded with his task of raising money and supplies, and of reorganizing the East. He went first to Bithynia and then to Asia, summoned Cleopatra from Egypt to meet him in Cilicia, and went on to Syria, and spent the winter of 41—40 in Egypt (Plut. *Ant.* 23—30; App. *BC* 5.4—11; Dio 48.24—25; cf. on Tarsus, Strabo 14.5.14; on his fleet, Plut. *Ant.* 30; App. *BC* 5.55; on his exactions in Asia, App. *BC* 5.5—7; Plut. *Ant.* 24.5—6; Dio 42.24; and Joseph. *AJ* 14.301—329, and *BJ* 1.243—247, on the Jews and the Syrian cities). See 40, Triumviri R. P. C.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2

Returning from Macedonia early in 41 after a serious illness, Octavian set about the confiscations of lands and the rewarding of the veterans amid circumstances of great distress and disorder, which were heightened by Sextus Pompey's command of the sea (see below, Promagistrates). Opposition from the Consul Lucius Antonius, Antony's brother, and Fulvia, Antony's wife (see above, Consuls), led to open war, with Lucius Antonius under close siege by Octavian's forces in Perugia at the end of the year (App. *BC* 5.12—34; Dio 48.5—14; cf. Liv. *Per.* 125—126; Vell. 2.74.2—3; Tac. *Ann.* 1.10; Suet. *Aug.* 13—14; Plut. *Ant.* 30.1; Flor. 2.16; Eutrop. 7.3; Oros. 6.18.17—18; Vergil *Ecl.* 1, and 9, esp. 9.28; Prop. 4.1.129f.; Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 9.28). See below, Promagistrates, on Asinius Pollio, Munatius Plancus, and Ventidius Bassus.

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Finding Lepidus innocent of suspicion of disloyalty, Octavian transferred to him command of the province of Africa, a command which he did not exercise until the summer of 40 (App. *BC* 5.12; Dio 48.5.1; see 42, and 40, Triumviri R. P. C.). He was still in Rome when the Perusine war began, and fled the city at the approach of Lucius Antonius (Liv. *Per.* 125; App. *BC* 5.30; Dio 48.13.3—4).

### Tribunes of the Plebs

#### C. (or P.) FALCIDIUS (3)

Carried a plebiscite providing that under any will the regular heirs should obtain not less than one-fourth of the estate (Dio 48.33.5, in a group of notices referring to 41; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 42, p. 158 Helm; cf. Isid. *Orig.* 5.15.2; *CIL* 11.419—*ILS* 6663; and in legal sources, Paulus in *Dig.* 35.2.1; Gaius 2.227, and 254; Paulus *Sent.* 3.8; 4.5.5; Ulpian 24.32; 25.14; *Dig.* 35.2; *Cod.* 6.50). See Niccolini, *FTP* 361.

### Quaestors

#### M. BARBATIUS PHILIPPUS (1) Pr. —

Quaestor pro praetore under Antony in the East, where he issued coins, some of them with the portrait and name of the Consul Lucius Antonius (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.489–491). He returned to Italy after a dispute with Marcus Antonius, and his report of Antony's attitude still further confused Antony's officers in Italy regarding his wishes and drew support away from Lucius (App. *BC* 5.31; on his name, Ulpian, *Dig.* 1.14.3).

#### DECIDIUS SAXA (3)

Brother and Quaestor of Antony's governor of Syria (Dio 48.25.2; see 40, Promagistrates).

#### ? L. GELLIUS PUBLICOLA (18) Cos. 36

Q(uaestor) P(ro Praetore?) under Antony in the East ca. 41 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.493).

#### Q. PEDIUS (2) Q. Urbanus

*CIL* 6.358—*ILS* 3102.

### Promagistrates

#### C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

His title is uncertain, but either as a Legatus with imperium or as a Promagistrate, he held command of the veterans in the Transpadane region and was distributing lands to them until he was interrupted by the outbreak of the Perusine war. Either bringing an army, or more probably recalling soldiers into service, he advanced toward Perusia, but being uncertain of Mark Antony's wishes did not press the effort to relieve Lucius Antonius (App. *BC* 5.20, and 31, he impeded the advance toward Spain and return of Octavian's Lieutenant Salvidienus; 5.32, his advance toward Perusia; cf. Vell. 2.76.2, seven legions in his command in early 40; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.11.22, on his severe exactions of money and arms from Patavium).

## ATEIUS (2)

An officer of Antony, like Pollio and Ventidius, in command of troops in Gaul, and acted with them during and after the Perusine war (App. *BC* 5.33, cf. 50).

## (P. CANIDIUS) CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

One of the Antonian commanders who fled in the spring of 40 after the fall of Perusia (App. *BC* 5.50), and therefore in command in Gaul or Italy in 41.

## C. CARRINAS (2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 46

Received command in Spain under Octavian (App. *BC* 5.26, τῷ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἐπιτροπεύοντι τῷ Καίσαρι; cf. Dio 48.45.1), probably in the Farther province which he defended against Bogud of Mauretania.

## TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Retaining the insignia of the praetorship beyond the regular period, he attached himself to L. Antonius and followed him to Perusia (Suet. *Tib.* 4; cf. Vell. 2.75.1; and see 40, Promagistrates).

## M. COCCEIUS NERVA (13) Cos. 36

Proquaestor pro praetore under Mark Antony (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.491f.), and probably took part with Lucius Antonius in the Perusine war (App. *BC* 5.61).

## CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Instead of joining Sextus Pompey in Sicily, Domitius kept an independent command in the Adriatic, where he ravaged the coasts and attacked Brundisium (App. *BC* 5.26, and 61; Dio 48.7.4–5; cf. Vell. 2.76.3; Suet. *Nero* 3.1; Tac. *Ann.* 4.44; Zonar. 10.21; and coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.487f., with title Imperator).

## C. FUFICIUS FANGO (5)

Sent by Octavian to take over command of the African provinces from T. Sextius (App. *BC* 5.26, τῷ [ὑπάρχῳ] Καίσαρος), who surrendered them at Lucius Antonius' command, but remained, and in 40 at Lucius' order recovered them, and drove Fuficius to suicide (App. *BC* 5.26; Dio 48.22; see 40, Promagistrates; Ganter 21f.).

## Q. FUFIUS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

Antonius' commander in Gaul beyond the Alps and probably also in Nearer Spain (App. *BC* 5.33, and 51, and 59–61; Dio 48.10.1, with Ventidius). He opposed the passage of Octavian's Legate Salvidienus to Spain, and though summoned by Fulvia to the aid of Lucius Antonius (App. *BC* 5.33) remained in Gaul.

## M. LURIUS (1)

See 42, and 40, Promagistrates. Probably governor of Sardinia in 41.

Possibly founder of the colony of Turris Libisonis (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 205f.).

L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (48) Cos. 39, Pr. 43

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 42, and 40, Promagistrates; cf. *IG* 2-3.4113).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45 ?

Probably Proconsul, but no title is preserved. He was colonizing veterans in the vicinity of Beneventum (*CIL* 10.6087—*ILS* 886; cf. App. *BC* 4.3), and at Fulvia's urging advanced to aid Lucius Antony in the Perusine war. He defeated one of Octavian's legions, but retreated to Spoletium (App. *BC* 5.33; cf. Vell. 2.74.2).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (\*18) Cos. Desig. 34

Being joined by Staius Murcus and his fleet (App. *BC* 5.2, and 25; Dio 48.19.4; cf. Vell. 2.72.4, and 77.3), Sextus Pompey swept the seas about Italy and Sicily, cut off supplies, ravaged Bruttium, and won recruits from Italy, while Octavian endeavoured to prepare an attack against him (App. *BC* 5.15, and 18—20, esp. 25; Dio 48.19.4—20.1), but became involved in the Perugine war (see above). See D.-G. 4.569f., no. 25.

Q. SALVIDIENUS RUFUS SALVIUS (4) Cos. Desig. 39

When sent with six legions to take command for Octavian in Spain, he was impeded by Pollio at Placentia (App. *BC* 5.20; cf. Dio 48.10.1), and prevented from crossing the Alps by Ventidius Bassus and Fufius Calenus (App. *BC* 5.20, and 24; Dio 48.10.1). Recalled by Octavian to oppose Lucius Antonius, he besieged and captured Sentinum (App. *BC* 5.27, and 31; Dio 48.13.4—6), and then joined Agrippa and Octavian in hemming Lucius Antonius in at Perusia (App. *BC* 5.31—32). With Agrippa he drove back relieving forces at Fulginium early in 40 (App. *BC* 5.35). He is termed *Imp(erator)* on slingshots from Perusia (*CIL* 11.6721, 17).

T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. 45

Proconsul in Africa (see 42, Promagistrates). At the command of Lucius Antonius he yielded Africa to Octavian's appointee Fuficius Fango (see above), but remained in the province, and toward the end of the year, again at the command of Lucius Antonius, began a campaign to recover it (App. *BC* 5.26, who terms him ὑπαρχος Ἀντωνίου; Dio 48.22; see 40, Promagistrates).

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45

See 43, and 42, Promagistrates. With his fleet and followers he joined Sextus Pompey in Sicily, thus providing a considerable addition

to Pompey's strength (App. *BC* 5.2, and 25; Dio 48.19.3-4; cf. Vell. 2.72.4, and 77.3).

M. TURIVS (not in *RE*)

See 42, Legates.

P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (\*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Commander in a Gallic province, either the western part of the Cisalpine or, as Ganter supposes (9f.), with Fufius Calenus in the Transalpine one, and was acclaimed Imperator (Dio 48.10.1; cf. App. *BC* 5.31, Ἀντωνίου στρατηγοί; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.403). With Calenus he prevented the advance of Salvidienus Rufus toward Spain (Dio 48.10.1). He later came to aid Lucius Antony at Perusia but, like Pollio and the other Antonian commanders in Cisalpine Gaul, remained inactive and confused regarding Mark Antony's wishes (App. *BC* 5.31-32; cf. 5.50; Vell. 2.76.2).

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

No title preserved. Commanded the army which Octavian sent against Lucius Antonius from the south, and with Octavian and Salvidienus hemmed him in at Perusia (App. *BC* 5.30-33; Dio 48.13; Vell. 2.74). See Lübker no. 2; *PIR* 3.439, no. 457; Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 17-19.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. FERIDIUS (1)

Served in the Eleventh Legion at Perusia (*CIL* 11.6721, 25).

### Legates, Envoys

Q. DELLIVS (1)

Sent by Mark Antony to summon Cleopatra to Cilicia (Plut. *Ant.* 25).

MANIVS (1 and 2)

An agent of Mark Antony, probably a procurator (App. *BC* 5.14), who was active in the preliminaries to the Perusine war, and was sent from Perusia to urge the Antonian commanders, Ventidius and Pollio, to hurry to his aid (App. *BC* 5.32, cf. 19, and 22, and 29, and 43, and 66; Martial 11.20).

L. COCCEIVS NERVA (Supb. 7.90, no. 12)

CAECINA (4)

Mutual friends of Antony and Octavian, sent by the latter to Antony just before the outbreak of the Perusine war. They met with Antony in Phoenicia in the spring of 40, and Cocceius remained with him while

Caecina returned (App. *BC* 5.60). On Caecina, note L. Caecina L. f. (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2515, *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.17, no. 96) as a possible identification.

### Legates, Lieutenants

P. ALFENUS VARUS (8) Cos. Suff. 39, Pr. —

He is listed with Pollio and Cornelius Gallus among those who were distributing land to veterans in Cisalpine Gaul in 41 and 40 (see below, Special Commissions). As a senator, and probably an ex-Praetor, he may have been a Legate, and may even, like Pollio, have held imperium, but there is no mention of a military command. See below, Special Commissions.

C. CANINIUS RE[BIL]US (not in *RE*)

Founder under Sextus Pompey of Cephaloedium in Sicily (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 192f.; cf. L. Iunius, *RE* 21a; and on Rebilus, App. *BC* 4.48).

L. DECIDIUS SAXA (4)

Legatus (Liv. *Per.* 127; Vell. 2.78.1) under Antony in Syria, probably with imperium like other governors of the period (cf. Dio 48.25). See 40, Legates.

C. FURNIUS (3) Cos. Desig. 29, Pr. 42?

A supporter of Lucius Antony, who commanded the garrison of Sentinum before its capture by Salvidienus Rufus (App. *BC* 5.30; Dio 48.13.6). See 40, Legates; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.232, no. 590; De Laet no. 183.

TISIENUS GALLUS (1)

No title preserved. An officer under Lucius Antonius, who drove Octavian back from Nursia (Dio 48.13.2), and was sent with 4000 horse to harry his communications during the siege of Perugia (App. *BC* 5.32).

### Prefects

? C. CORNELIUS GALLUS (164)

See below, Special Commissions. According to Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 6.64, Cornelius Gallus was placed in charge (*praepositus*) of collections of money from towns in the Transpadane region whose lands were not divided (cf. Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 9.10, which quotes from a speech of protest to Alfenus Varus for leaving Mantua too little land). See below, Special Commissions.

Q. CURTIUS SALASSUS (32)

An officer under Antony, commander of four cohorts, who was



burned alive by the Aradians because of the harshness of his exaction of tributes (Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 42, p. 156 Helm; cf. Dio 48.24.3, and 41.4 and 6).

### Special Commissions

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

P. ALFENUS VARUS (8) Cos. Suff. 39, Pr. —

C. CORNELIUS GALLUS (164)

In Donatus, *Vit. Verg.* (ed. Brummer, p. 16) these three men receive the traditional title *Triumviri agris dividendis* (see also *Schol. Bern., Jahrb. f. Philol.*, Supb. 9 [1867], p. 743; Iun. Philargyr. II, on *Eclogue* I, *Proem.*). Our sources also describe their position as follows: Pollio *agris praeerat dividendis* (Serv. on *Ecl.* 2.1); *qui praeesset Transpadanae regioni* (Iun. Philargyr. II on *Ecl.* 6.7; cf. Iun. Philargyr. I and II on *Ecl.* 4.3); Alfenus *qui agros divisit* (Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 9.10); *victo enim Antonio Caesar Alphenum Varum in locum Pollionis constituit* (Iun. Philargyr. II on *Ecl.* 6.7); Gallus *a Triumviris praepositus fuit ad exigendas pecunias ab his municipiis, quorum agri in Transpadana regione non dividebantur* (Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 6.64). Pollio and Alfenus Varus are named also in the following passage: . . . *fugatoque Asinio Pollione, ab Augusto Alfenum Varum legatum substitutum, qui Transpadanae provinciae et agris dividendis praeesset* (Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 6.6). The activities of these men in the confiscation of land and the settlement of veterans in the Transpadane region brought them into contact with Vergil, whose land in the territory of Mantua was supposedly either confiscated, and later returned to him, or, according to the Donatus life of Vergil (ed. Brummer, p. 5), he received an indemnity. The references to their activities deal exclusively with Vergil's land.

Bayet (*REL* 6 [1928] 271–299) interprets these notices to mean that these men formed a board of three like the senatorial land commissions of Gracchan and earlier times (see p. 276). But Gallus, being a knight, not a senator, was technically ineligible for such an appointment. Moreover, the passage of Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 6.64 indicates that his task was not to divide land but to exact money from towns whose land was not divided, a task more suitable for an equestrian Prefect (cf. on 9.10 for a fragment of his speech of protest to Alfenus Varus for taking too much land from Mantua). The system used by Antony and Octavian in dividing the land among their soldiers probably followed closely the system of Prefects and other officers, including Promagistrates, who received grants of imperium for the purpose, which Caesar used for the settlement of his veterans (see 45, Prefects, on C. Clovius; 44, Prefects, on Plotius Plancus; and note also App. *BC* 2.120, regard-

ing the multitude of soldiers in Rome in March, 44, ὅφ' ἐνὶ σπημαίνῳ καὶ ὅφ' ἐνὶ ἀρχοντί τῆς ἀποικίας). Q. Valerius Orca performed this function under Caesar as Legatus pro praetore (see 45, Legates). Munatius Plancus was probably a Proconsul when he distributed lands at Beneventum in this year (*ILS* 886); and in this period L. Memmius distributed lands at Luca to the sixth and the twenty-sixth legions as Prefect for the purpose (*ILS* 887). The members therefore of this so-called commission were probably individual appointees, with or without imperium, Pollio probably a Proconsul until he assumed the consulship in 40, Alfenus Varus probably a Legate or a Prefect but possibly also a Promagistrate, and Gallus almost certainly an equestrian Prefect. The old senatorial commissions were practically obsolete (see Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 9–11).

40 B.C.      A.U.C. 714

### Consuls

CN. DOMITIUS M. f. M. n. CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, Pr. 56

CN. ASINIUS CN. f. POLLIO (25) Pr. 45

*CIL* 10.5159—*ILS* 3784; *Fast. Sacerd.*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 60, no. III—*ILS* 9338, no. 3; *Fast. Colot.*, Degrassi 273–275; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282, 287; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; *ibid.* 135, 504f.; Joseph. *AJ* 14.389; Dio 48, Index, and 15.1, and 32.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Domitius, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.373; *CIL* 6.1301—*ILS* 42; *CIL* 2.6186; and on Pollio, Verg. *Ecl.* 4.11–12.

After Perugia fell to Octavian Pollio retreated to Venetia where in the course of several months he won Domitius Ahenobarbus over to Antony and prepared the way for the latter to land in Italy (Vell. 2.76.2; App. *BC* 5.35, and 50, and 64; cf. Verg. *Ecl.* 8.6–7). In this period may be dated his capture of Salona in Dalmatia (Serv. on *Ecl.* 3.88, and 4.1 *post etiam consulatum adeptus*; Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 8.12, who dates it before the peace of Brundisium; cf. *Bern. Schol.* on *Ecl.* 8.6 and 13; and 4.1, Preface; Iun. Philargyr. I and II on *Ecl.* 4.1; and 8.13; see 39, Promagistrates, on Pollio). He aided in reconciling Antony and Octavian at Brundisium (App. *BC* 5.64), and when both Consuls abdicated shortly afterwards received command of Macedonia from Antony (Dio 48.32.1; see 39, Promagistrates).

### Consules Suffecti

L. CORNELIUS L. f. BALBUS (69)

P. CANIDIUS P. f. – n. CRASSUS (2)

*Fast. Sacerd.*, CIL 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 60, no. III—ILS 9338, no. 3; *Fast. Colot.*, Degraasi 273–275; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282, 287; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; *ibid.* 135, 504f.; and on Balbus, CIL 10.3854—ILS 888; Plin. NH 7.136; Dio 48.32.2.

### Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Roused from his winter in Egypt by news of the Parthian invasion of Syria under Labienus, Antony proceeded to Phoenicia, where full details reached him of the course and outcome of the Perusine war, probably followed soon after by news of Octavian's seizure of Transalpine Gaul. Gathering his forces he went to Greece and after secret negotiations with Sextus Pompey began an invasion of Italy, but friends (and soldiers) of both leaders intervened and negotiated the Pact of Brundisium (Vell. 2.76; Plut. *Ant.* 30; App. *BC* 5.52–64; Dio 48.15, and 24, and 27–28; cf. *Scholia* on Hor. *Sat.* 1.5.29—Livy, fr. 51–53 W, referring to 37). A new distribution of provinces placed the western provinces under the control of Octavian, while Antony kept command of all provinces east of Scodra on the Adriatic, and Lepidus continued in Africa. Both were to have access to Italy and to have the right to levy recruits there, and Antony, since Fulvia had died, agreed to marry Octavian's sister Octavia and to aid in the struggle with Sextus Pompey (Plut. *Ant.* 30; Suet. *Nero* 3.2; Tac. *Ann.* 1.10; App. *BC* 5.65 and 93; Dio 48.28–30; 50.1.3, and 26.1; Zonar. 10.22). Both, acclaimed Imperatores, went to Rome to celebrate the wedding and games for the peace, but famine and riots due to the operations of Sextus Pompey compelled them to seek negotiations with him (App. *BC* 5.65–69; Dio 48.30–33; Liv. *Per.* 127; cf. Vell. 2.76.4–77.1; Plut. *Ant.* 31.2–32.1; Suet. *Aug.* 16.1; Oros. 6.18.19–20; Zonar. 10.22).

IMPERATOR CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

He brought the Perusine war to a conclusion with the surrender of Lucius Antonius, whom he spared although he put to death many knights, senators and Perusines among his following (App. *BC* 5.34–49, and 61; Dio 48.14–15; cf. Propert. 2.1.29; Liv. *Per.* 126; Vell. 2.74.2; Senec. *Clem.* 1.11.1; Suet. *Aug.* 14–15; *Bern. Schol.* on Lucan 1.41, p. 14 U), while many Antonians, including his wife Fulvia, his mother Iulia, and a number of Antonian commanders, left Italy. Octavian's opportunity came when the death of Fufius Calenus in Gaul enabled him to seize command of eleven legions there (App. *BC* 5.50–51, cf. 54, and 59, and 60, and 61; Dio 48.20.3–4; cf. Vell. 2.75–76). He

entered into negotiations with Sextus Pompey and married his relative Scribonia (App. *BC* 5.53; Dio 48.16.2–3, and 34.3; cf. *CIL* 6.7467—*ILS* 7429; 6.26032, 26033, 31276—*ILS* 8892; Tac. *Ann.* 2.27; Suet. *Aug.* 62.2, and 69.1; *Grammat.* 19; Zonar. 11.14). His conflict with Antony was temporarily resolved by the Pact of Brundisium (see above, on M. Antonius).

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

About the middle of 40 Octavian transferred to Lepidus six of the legions of L. Antonius (App. *BC* 5.53), and sent him to Africa, which he took over from T. Sextius (App.; Dio 48.20.4, and 23.4–5). At Brundisium Antony and Octavian agreed to continue him in Africa (App. *BC* 5.65, cf. 12, and 75; Dio 48.28.4; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.579).

### Praetors

L. CANINIUS GALLUS (4) Cos. 37

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law, and probable, even in a period of many irregularities, since Agrippa (see below) was his colleague also in 37.

? T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27

As Praetor Urbanus, he gave the games of Apollo (Dio 48.20.2). He took an important part in the Perusine war (App. *BC* 5.35), and after the surrender won over two of Plancus' legions (App. *BC* 5.50). He then received command against Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.58; Dio 48.20), and repelled Antony's attack on Sipontum (App. *BC* 5.58; Dio 48.28.1). According to Dio (48.32.3) Agrippa brought the Aqua Iulia to Rome in 40 (see Frontin. *Aq.* 1.9; and 33, Aediles). See Lübker no. 2; *PIR* 3.439, no. 457; Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 21–24.

### Praetores Suffecti

All the Praetors retired from office after the pact of Brundisium and others were elected in their place.

? L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS (26) Cos. 34

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (\*95) Cos. 31

According to Josephus (*AJ* 14.384) they convened (συναγαγόντες) the Senate and introduced Herod of Judaea to the session near the end of 40 when he received the title of king (cf. *BJ* 1.284–285: Octavian convened the Senate, and they introduced Herod).

## Promagistrates

## L. ANTONIUS (PIETAS) (23) Cos. 41

After his surrender at Perusia he and his immediate companions were spared (App. *BC* 5.34—49; Dio 48.14.3; cf. Vell. 2.74.4; Suet. *Aug.* 14—15; Flor. 2.16; Eutrop. 7.3). Later in the year Octavian sent him to a command in Spain (his title is not preserved; see App. *BC* 5.53; and Ganter 14f.). He is not mentioned again. See below, on Cn. Domitius Calvinus; and Legates, on Livius and Peducaeus.

## C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

After he abdicated the consulship (see above, Consuls) Antony appointed him Proconsul in Macedonia (*Act. Tr.* for 39, Degraffi 86f., 568; see 39, Promagistrates).

## ATEIUS (2)

See 41, Promagistrates. Like other Antonian commanders he took to flight after the fall of Perusia (App. *BC* 5.50).

## P. (CANIDIUS) CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

One of the Antonian commanders who fled after the fall of Perusia (App. *BC* 5.50). See above, Consules Suffecti.

## TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Escaping from Perusia (see 41, Promagistrates), he attempted a rising in Campania, and was compelled to flee to Sicily, but when Sextus Pompey refused him the fasces he went to Greece and joined Mark Antony (Vell. 2.75.1 and 3, and 76.1; and 77.3; Suet. *Tib.* 4, and 6; Tac. *Ann.* 5.1; Dio 48.15.3—4, and 44.1; 54.7.2).

## L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (69) Cos. Suff. 40

or

## L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (70)

Coins, probably from Hither Spain, name a Balbus Pro Pr. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.406f., with attribution to Gaul) who may perhaps be identified with the Λεβύκιος (Legate) who was in Spain in 40 B. C. (App. *BC* 5.54). If the elder Balbus is referred to, the position preceded his consulship, if the younger, no more is known of his activities for some years (see *RE* no. 69, article by Münzer, and no. 70, article by Groag; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.311, no. 1331, Groag; and Ganter 14; cf. also below, Legates, on C. Livius).

## DECIDIUS SAXA (3)

Brother and Quaestor (by 40, Proquaestor) of L. Decidius Saxa, who was resisting Labienus and the Parthians when deserted by his troops, who were former soldiers of Brutus and Cassius (Dio 48.25.2).

## CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

See 41, Promagistrates. He kept his independent command in the Adriatic until Pollio (see above) induced him to join Mark Antony (Vell. 2.76.2; Suet. *Nero* 3.1-2; Tac. *Ann.* 4.44; App. *BC* 5.50, and 55-56; Dio 48.16.2), who included him in the peace of Brundisium (Dio 48.29.2; Suet. *Nero* 3.2; App. *BC* 5.65). Antony sent him to govern the province of Bithynia (App. *BC* 5.63, cf. 137; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.494f.; see Ganter 33f.).

## Q. FUFICIUS FANGO (5)

See 41, Promagistrates. It remains uncertain whether his loss of the African provinces to Sextius and his suicide took place in late 41 or early in 40.

## Q. FUFIUS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

See 41, Promagistrates. His sudden death in the middle of the year enabled Octavian, to Antony's considerable irritation at the breach of the agreement among the Triumvirs, to assume command of Transalpine Gaul and the eleven legions stationed there (App. *BC* 5.51, and 54, and 59, and 61; Dio 48.20.3; see Ganter 9-11).

## M. LURIUS (1)

Expelled from Sardinia by Pompey's Lieutenant Menas who seized command of the island and the two legions there (Dio 48.30.6-7; cf. App. *BC* 5.56; Ganter 26).

## L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (48) Cos. 39, Pr. 43

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 42 and 41, Promagistrates), until he was succeeded late in 40 by Asinius Pollio.

## L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Early in 40 his advice prevented further attempts to relieve Lucius Antonius in Perugia (App. *BC* 5.35; cf. Vell. 2.74.3). After the war he fled with Fulvia to Greece (App. *BC* 5.50; Vell. 2.76.2; about March), and returned with Antony (App. *BC* 5.55, about September) to Italy. He was probably sent to Asia as Proconsul (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.496f.; cf. a ἱερεὺς Ἀσυχίου Μουνατίου at Mylasa, *BCH* 12 [1888] 15, no. 4) after the peace of Brundisium, when Domitius was sent to Bithynia, and Ventidius to Asia and Syria against the Parthians (see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1280, note 9, who places him in Asia in the summer of 40. He probably took command in Asia as the Parthians retreated).

## SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (\*18)

See 41, Promagistrates. Sextus Pompey provided a refuge for many who fled from the Perusine war (Vell. 2.75; Suet. *Tib.* 4.3, and 6; App.

*BC* 5.50, and 61). He received overtures from both Octavian and Antony (see above, *Triumviri R. P. C.*). He won Sardinia and Corsica and ravaged the southern coasts of Italy (*App. BC* 5.52, and 56, and 58, and 62—63, and 66—67; *Dio* 48.15—16, and 20.1, and 27.4, and 30; cf. *Plut. Ant.* 32.1; *Eutrop.* 7.4; *Zonar.* 10.21). After the Pact of Brundisium he cut off supplies for Rome until the Triumvirs were forced to begin negotiations with him (*App. BC* 5.67—68; *Dio* 48.31, and 36.1).

Q. SALVIDIENUS RUFUS SALVIUS (4) Cos. Desig. 39

After the death of Fufius Calenus (see above) Octavian placed him in command of the Gallic provinces and the army on the Rhone (*App. BC* 5.66, cf. 51, and 54; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.407). Before the peace of Brundisium he plotted to desert to Antony, and when Antony revealed this he was summoned by Octavian, was accused of treachery, and anticipated execution by suicide (*App. BC* 5.66; *Dio* 48.33.2—3; cf. *Liv. Per.* 127; *Vell.* 2.76.4; *Suet. Aug.* 66.1).

T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. 45

See 42, and 41, Promagistrates. He recovered the African provinces from Fuficius Fango (see above), but was succeeded by Lepidus about the middle of the year (*App. BC* 5.53, and 75; *Dio* 48.20.4—5, and 23.4; see Ganter 21f.).

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45

See 43—41, Promagistrates. He operated in co-operation with Sextus Pompey and gave refuge to many fugitives from the Perusine war, but Pompey preferred his own Lieutenants Menas and others to him, and late in 40 or more probably early in 39 put him to death (*Vell.* 2.77.3; *App. BC* 5.50, and 70).

P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (\*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

His attempt to relieve Lucius Antonius was stopped at Fulginium (*App. BC* 5.35). After the fall of Perugia he retired into southern Italy, where he was chosen commander of the Antonian troops (5.50). After the peace of Brundisium Antony sent him as Proconsul to resist the Parthians who had overrun Syria and Asia Minor (*App. BC* 6.65; *Dio* 48.39.2; cf. *Plut. Ant.* 33.1, who names his first base in Asia rather than his main command in Syria, and places his appointment after the treaty of Puteoli in 39; see Ganter 41).

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

See above, Praetors. It is probable that he was sent to succeed Salvidienus in Gaul immediately upon his abdication of the praetorship (see 39, and 38, Promagistrates; and cf. *Eutrop.* 7.5; Ganter 11; Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 25).

## Legates, Envoys

C. FURNIUS (3) Cos. Desig. 29, Pr. 42 ?

Envoy of Lucius Antonius, with two others, to Octavian to negotiate the surrender of Perusia (App. *BC* 5.40—41). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.232, no. 590; De Laet no. 183.

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (20) Cos. 34, Pr. 50 ?

SENTIUS SATURNINUS VETULO (see 9)

Unofficial Envoys from Sextus Pompey to Antony in Greece in the summer of 40 (App. *BC* 5.52).

## Legates, Lieutenants

L. DECIDIUS SAXA (4)

Legatus (Liv. *Per.* 127; Vell. 2.78.1; Flor. 2.19.4), probably with imperium. The Parthian invaders of Syria under Labienus drove him out of Syria, captured him in Cilicia, and put him to death (Liv. *Per.* 127; Flor. 2.19.4, inexact; Iustin. 42.4.7; Dio 48.25; Porphyr., on Hor. *Carm.* 3.6.9).

(C. IULIUS) HELENUS (Helenus 8)

No title preserved. A freedman of Octavian who recovered Sardinia from the Pompeians for him, but was soon captured by Sextus Pompey's Legate Menodorus, and in 39 was returned to Octavian without ransom (App. *BC* 5.66; Dio 48.30.8, and 45.5; cf. *CIL* 10.5808—*ILS* 6267; see Ganter 27).

? C. LIVIUS (not in *RE*)

Grant suggests that the C. Livius whose name appears on coins of Vesci in Baetica should be identified with the Λεύκιος named in Appian (*BC* 5.54), and was one of Octavian's Legates with L. Antonius in Spain (see above, Promagistrates, on L. Antonius, and on Cornelius Balbus; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 379f.).

(CN. POMPEIUS ?) MENEKRATES (Menecrates 15)

A freedman Legate or Prefect in the fleet of Sextus Pompey, prominent with Menodorus (Menas) in harrying the coasts of Italy and cutting off supplies by sea (Vell. 2.73.3; Plut. *Ant.* 32.1; App. *BC* 5.83, end; cf. Flor. 2.18.2; Plin. *NH* 35.200; Dio 48.17—19). They incited Sextus Pompey against L. Staius Murcus (Vell. 2.77.3; App. *BC* 5.70; see Promagistrates, on Murcus).

(CN. POMPEIUS ?) MENODOROS (Menodorus 1)

See above, on Menecrates; and Promagistrates, on Lurius. Both were probably prominent Pompeian officers from 43 B. C. on.



? SEX. ? (or T. ?) PEDUCAEUS (6, cf. 3)

Termed by Appian a subordinate commander along with L. Antonius in Spain (*BC* 5.54). He held command along with a certain Lucius (see above, on Livius; and Promagistrates, on Cornelius Balbus) when Octavian sent Antonius there. He may be either a Sextus Peducaeus or T. Peducaeus, Cos. Suff. 35.

? M. TITIUS (18) Cos. Suff. 31

When his father was proscribed M. Titius raised a force of his own in Narbonese Gaul, was captured in 40 by Sextus Pompey's Lieutenant Menodorus and spared for the sake of his father, who was then a refugee with Pompey (Dio 48.30.5-6; cf. App. *BC* 5.142).

? M. TURIVS (not in *RE*)

See 42, and 41, Legates. Possibly the Antonian commander in Asia who was driven out by the Parthians (a Plancus is named in Dio 48.24.3, and 26.3, but cf. above, Promagistrates).

### Prefects

P. SERVILIUS RULLUS (81, see 80)

No title preserved. A cavalry leader under Octavian whose forces were captured by Antony's forces near Sipontum (App. *BC* 5.58; Dio 48.28.1).

C. VELLEIUS (\*2)

Praefectus Fabrum under Ti. Claudius Nero. Committed suicide when unable to follow him in his flight from Campania (Vell. 2.76.1). He served also under Pompey and Marcus Brutus.

### Pontifices

Ca. 47-?: P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Not mentioned after his censorship in 42-41. See 47, Pontifices; and 42, Censors.

### Augurs

88 or 80-40: L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

40-7 A. D.: L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS (26) Cos. 34, Pr. Suff. 40 ?

*Fast. Sacerd.*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 60, no. 3—*ILS* 9338, no. 3; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.501. Lucius Caesar's name is not preserved on the inscription, but it is probable that he is the one whom Sempronius succeeded (see Münzer, *Hermes* 52 [1917] 152-155). On Sempronius, see *PIR* 3.194, no. 260; De Laet no. 332.

Before 47—ca. 40: P. SERVILIUS ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54  
He probably died soon after his second consulship. See 50, Augurs.

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### Consuls

L. MARCIUS L. f. C. n. CENSORINUS (48) Pr. 43

C. CALVISIUS C. f. — n. SABINUS (13) Pr. 46?

*CIL* 11.7602; Viereck, p. 41, no. 20; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 282 and 287; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f. and see 135, 506f.; *Kal. Amit.*, Sept. 3, *CIL* 12.1, p. 244; Dio 48.34.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Marcius, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 568; on Calvisius, *CIL* 10.6895, 6897, 6899, 6900, 6901—*ILS* 889; Dio 48, Index. Marcius celebrated a triumph from Macedonia on the first day of his consulship (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 568; and *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.). On Marcius, see *PIR* 2.337, no. 164; De Laet no. 239; on Calvisius, *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87.

### Consules Suffecti

C. COCCEIUS — f. — n. BALBUS (3, Supb. 7.90, no. 3)

P. ALFENUS P. f. VARUS (8)

*Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 282, 287; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f., and see 135, 506f.; on Cocceius, *Fast. Pinc.*, *ibid.* 277f.; on Alfenus, *Dig.* 1.2.2.44; Porphyrr. on Hor. *Sat.* 1.3.130. On Cocceius, see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.288—289, no. 1212 and 1214; De Laet no. 118. Both confuse him with L. Cocceius Nerva, but the identification is clear in *Fast. Mag. Vic.* (see Degrassi 287).

### Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2

The Triumvirs secured ratification from the Senate of their acts to date, levied new taxes, appointed new senators, and named magistrates for several years in advance (Dio 48.34—35). Famine in the city and disorders compelled Antony and Octavian to make overtures to Sextus Pompey which after some hesitation he accepted, and an agreement for peace was arranged and celebrated at Puteoli (Plut. *Ant.* 32; App. *BC* 67—74; Dio 48.36—38; cf. Vell. 2.77; Flor. 2.18.4; Oros. 6.18.20).

The terms were as follows: commerce should be open; Pompey should remove his garrisons from Italy, keep Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily, and receive the Peloponnese; he undertook not to harbour runaway slaves; exiles were permitted to return, except those implicated in the murder of Caesar, and should receive their property again, except that the proscribed should get one-fourth; some were to receive tribuneships, praetorships, and priesthoods at once; the slaves in Pompey's forces should remain free, and the freemen should receive the same rewards as the soldiers of Antony and Octavian; Pompey himself was designated Consul for 33, and was to be raised to his father's priesthood, the augurate, and receive 70 million HS from his father's estate (Plut., App., Dio, as above; *ILS* 8891; cf. Liv. *Per.* 127; Vell. 2.77; Tac. *Ann.* 5.1; Dio 48.15.1-2, and 36.1 and 3-6, and 37.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 84.3; Oros. 6.18.20).

Antony then departed to Greece with Octavia to make preparation for the Parthian war and appointments of sub-commanders and kings, and wintered at Athens, meantime collecting the tribute from the Peloponnese before giving it to Sextus Pompey (Plut. *Ant.* 33; App. *BC* 5.75-76; Dio 48.35.1, and 39.2; cf. Grueber *CRRBM* 2.502-505; *IG* 2.482, line 23; Senec. *Suas.* 1.6; Socrat. Rhod., in *FGrH* 2B.927f.). He accepted a salutation as Imperator for the victories of Pollio and Ventidius (see Promagistrates; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.505f.; see *CAH* 10.50, note 1). Octavian meanwhile departed to Gaul (App. *BC* 75) but returned soon to face, as he claimed, a resumption of piratical activity on the part of Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.77; Flor. 2.18.5; cf. Dio 48.45.4-9, under 38). Lepidus remained inconspicuously governor of Africa, retaining the Antonian legions formerly commanded by Sextius (App. *BC* 5.71, and 75).

### Quaestors

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

On coins with the inscription *C. Sosius Q. ZA* his name is followed by the title Q(uaestor) (see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.504; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 39f.). Münzer (*RE*) distinguishes him from the Praetor of 49, who was probably his father. See De Laet no. 355; Dessau, *PIR* 3.253, no. 556.

### Promagistrates

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

Proconsul of Macedonia. He subdued a revolt of the Illyrian Parthini (Dio 48.41.7), and returned to celebrate on October 25, probably of



this year, a triumph over them (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 568; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; Horace *Carm.* 2.1.15–16, and *Scholia ad loc.*; Senec. *Contr.* 4.2, pref.; Serv. on *Ecl.* 3.88, and 4.1, and Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 8.12; *Schol. Bern.* on *Ecl.* 4, pref., and on *Ecl.* 8.6 and 13; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 4 p. C., p. 170 Helm). He built the Atrium Libertatis from the booty (*Suet. Aug.* 29.5; *Plin. NH* 7.115; 35.10; *Isid. Orig.* 6.5.2).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus under Antony (see 40, and 36, Promagistrates).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Sent by Octavian as Proconsul to Spain, where he crushed a revolt of the Cerretani (*Dio* 48.42; cf. *Act. Tr.* for 36, Degrassi 86f., 568; *CIL* 2.6186; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.373, with the inscription *Imp(erator)*; see also Vell. 2.78.3).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Probably Proconsul in Asia (see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.496f.; cf. *BCH* 12 [1888] 15, no. 4). See 40, Promagistrates; *PIR* 2.390, no. 534; De Laet no. 251.

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (\*18) Cos. Desig. 33

Probably Proconsul of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, to which the Pact of Puteoli recognized his right, while adding the Peloponnese. Charges that he was intercepting the grain supply and harboring runaway slaves led to a resumption of hostilities with Octavian, while Antony irritated him by collecting the tribute of the Peloponnese himself (see above, *Triumviri R. P. C.*). See D.–G. 4.571–573, no. 25.

P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (\*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Termed a Legatus of Antony (*Liv. Per.* 127; cf. *Gell.* 15.4.4), but he held an imperium pro consule at his triumph (*Act. Tr.* for 38, Degrassi 86f., 568). He defeated Labienus and the Parthians near the Taurus mountains, thus driving them from Asia Minor (*Dio* 48.39–40), then following up the Legate Silo (see below) he defeated them again at the Amanus mountains, an engagement after which Labienus was caught and put to death, and recovered Syria (*Dio* 48.41; cf. *Joseph. AJ* 14.392 and 394 and 418, cf. 392–419; *BJ* 1.288–289, cf. 288–302; *Liv. Per.* 127, and 128; *Plut. Ant.* 33.4; *Flor.* 2.19.5; *Gell.* 15.4.3–4; *Iustin* 42.4.7; *Eutrop.* 7.5; *Oros.* 6.18.23). Josephus charges him with accepting bribes from Antigonus rather than relieve Herod's followers in Masada (*AJ* 14.390; see below, Legates, on Silo).

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Proconsul in Gaul (see 40, Promagistrates), where he was joined by

Octavian after the Pact of Puteoli, as there was unrest and revolt there (App. *BC* 5.75; cf. Eutrop. 7.5.1; see Ganter 11; Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 25). Agrippa's crossing of the Rhine may be placed in 39, since his operations in Aquitania date from 38 (Dio 48.49.2).

### Legates, Envoys

#### Q. DELLIIUS (1)

Sent by Antony to Ventidius and Silo with instructions to support the restoration of Herod to Judaea (Joseph. *AJ* 14.394; *BJ* 1.289 and 291).

#### C. FURNIUS (3) Cos. Desig. 29, Pr. 42?

Sent by Antony to bring the four legions from Africa which were formerly under T. Sextius (App. *BC* 5.75).

### Legates, Lieutenants

#### (Q.) POMPAEDIUS (POPPAEDIUS) SILO (not in \**RE*)

A Legate, probably of Antony (Liv. *Per.* 127) but under the immediate command of Ventidius (see Ganter 42). He held command of the advance guard of cavalry in the Amanus mountains against the Parthians (Dio 48.41), and was active in Judaea, where he gave Herod quite unreliable aid in the recovery of his kingdom, while keeping secretly in touch with his rival Antigonus (Joseph. *AJ* 393-419; *BJ* 1.289-302).

#### (CN. POMPEIUS ?) MENECRATES (Menecrates 15)

See 40, and 35, Legates, Lieutenants.

#### (CN. POMPEIUS ?) MENODORUS (MENAS) (Menodorus 1)

A commander, Legate or Prefect, in the fleet of Sextus Pompey, and governor of Sardinia and Corsica (App. *BC* 5.78). He urged Pompey not to make the treaty of Misenum (App. *BC* 5.70, cf. 71, and 77); and at the celebration of the peace when Antony and Octavian were present on Pompey's ship Menodorus proposed to sail away with them as prisoners but Pompey forbade it (Plut. *Ant.* 32.3-5; App. *BC* 5.73; Dio 48.38.2). See 39, Legates.

#### L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS (26) Cos. 34, Pr. Suff. 40?

Legatus pro praetore under Antony in Greece (*IG* 9.2.39—*ILS* 9461, *πρεσβευτὴν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον*; *B.M.Cat.*, *Peloponnese* 128, no. 69; Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 435; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.501). See *PIR* 3.194, no. 260; De Laet no. 332.

### Prefects

(C. IULIUS) DEMETRIUS (not in *RE*)

A freedman of Caesar to whom Antony had given charge of Cyprus (τότε τῇ Κύπρῳ πρὸς τοῦ Ἀντωνίου προστεταγμένος, Dio 48.40.6), who searched out and arrested Q. Labienus (Dio; cf. Macrobian. 1.11.18).

### Augurs

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (\*18) Cos. Desig. 33

After the Treaty of Misenum he termed himself Augur, but as he never went to Rome he was never inaugurated (see above, Triumviri R. P. C.; App. *BC* 5.72; *ILS* 8891: *Imp. Augure Cos. Desig.*).

### Flamens

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

After the Treaty of Misenum he was formally inaugurated as Flamen (ἱερεὺς) of the deified Caesar (Plut. *Ant.* 33.1).

38 B.C. A.U.C. 716

### Consuls

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (298)

C. NORBANUS C. f. FLACCUS (9a) Pr. 43?

*Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 282f., 287; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; and see 135, 506f.; Dio 48, Index, and 43.1; 49.23.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zonar. 10.23; on Claudius, *CIL* 10.1423, 1424—*ILS* 890; and on Norbanus, Forlati, *Epigraphica* 3 (1941) 272. They were the first Consuls to have two Quaestors each (Dio 48.43.1). On Claudius, see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.237f., no. 982; on Norbanus, De Laet no. 264.

### Consules Suffecti

L. CORNELIUS — f. — n. LENTULUS Pat. (197, cf. 219) Pr. 44?

L. MARCIUS L. f. L. n. PHILIPPUS (77) Pr. 44?

*Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 282f., 287f.; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; and see 135, 506f.; on Cornelius, Forlati, *Epigraphica* 3 (1941) 272; C. Norbano, L. Lentulo Cos.; cf. Groag, *Laur. Aquinc.* 2.32, note 13; Degrassi 287f.

### Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

The outbreak of fresh hostilities between Octavian and Sextus

Pompey brought Antony hastily back to Italy for a meeting with Octavian at which the latter failed to appear (App. *BC* 5.78—79; Dio 48.46). Antony then proceeded to Syria where he superseded the victorious Ventidius Bassus (see below), and went on with the siege of Antiochus of Commagene at Samosata, but ended by negotiating a settlement (Plut. *Ant.* 34—36.1; Dio 49.21—22; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 14.440—447; *BJ* 1.321—322 and 327).

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2

Octavian's war with Sextus Pompey began auspiciously with the defection of Pompey's Lieutenant Menodorus (see below, Legates) and the recapture of Sardinia, but the advance of his fleets, led by Calvisius and Menodorus, was checked by Pompey's Lieutenant Mene-crates at Cumae, and Octavian's forces were attacked at the straits of Messina when they moved to join Calvisius (App. *BC* 5.80—88; Dio 48.46—48; cf. Liv. *Per.* 128). Soon afterwards the whole fleet was destroyed in a storm, and he had to retreat to Vibo and turn his efforts to the building of another fleet (App. *BC* 5.88—92; Dio 48.48—49.1; cf. Plin. *NH* 7.148; Suet. *Aug.* 16.1; Zonar. 10.23). Toward the end of the year he recalled Agrippa the incoming Consul from Gaul (Dio 48.49.2), and put him in charge of his preparations.

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Lepidus continued in command in Africa, whence Octavian summoned him for a meeting with Antony to which he did not come (Dio 48.46.2).

### Praetors

In this, the first year after the return of the refugees and of many of the proscribed, sixty-seven persons held the praetorship (Dio 48.43.2), but none of their names are reported.

? CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUSCELLIO Pat. (219, cf. 197)

See 42, Legates. In *CIL* 11.6058 a certain Marius calls himself Prefect in the fleet of Cn. Lentulus in Sicily. Groag favors the view that Lentulus was a Legatus pro praetore under Sextus Pompey (see 42, Legates), but he may have returned after 39 and become Praetor in 38 or some subsequent year.

### Quaestors

VIBIUS MAXIMUS (\*15)

A slave who had become Quaestor Designatus for 38 when he was recognized by his master (Dio 48.34.5; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 41, p. 158 Helm).

## Promagistrates

? M. ATEIUS BALBUS (not in *RE*)

Patron and probably founder of the municipium of Uzelis in Sardinia, ca. 38 B. C. Hence Grant suggests that he was governor of Sardinia then (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 149–153).

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

Under his command he brought a fleet from Etruria to join Octavian at the Sicilian straits, but was so delayed by an engagement near Cumae with a part of the fleet of Sextus Pompey under Menerates that he did not arrive until the end of Octavian's naval battle at Messina (App. *BC* 5.80–88; Dio 48.46–47; cf. Liv. *Per.* 128; Oros. 6.18.21). Both fleets were lost in a storm (App. *BC* 5.88–92; Dio 48.48–49). See Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87.

M. COCCEIUS NERVA (13) Cos. 36

Honored at Tenos (*SEG* 4. 604) and Lagina of Caria (*ILS* 8780) as Imperator and Consul Designatus. Groag (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.290, no. 1224) believes that he may have been only a Legate or a Prefect of Antony (he was Proquaestor pro praetore in 41), but more probably he was governor of Asia, and perhaps succeeded Plancus in this year and returned to assume the consulship in 36 (see Syme, *Roman Revolution* 266, note 3; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1580).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Bithynia and Pontus (see 40, and 36, Promagistrates).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Proconsul in Spain (see 39, and 36, Promagistrates).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

If his governorship is rightly dated after the Parthian invasion, he probably remained this year as Proconsul in Asia (see 39, Promagistrates; above, on Cocceius Nerva).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (\*18) Cos. Desig. 33

Governor of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, and commander of a fleet. Octavian justified a renewal of hostilities with him and attempted to prove his authority illegal by charging him with breaking the Pact of Puteoli (App. *BC* 5.77; Dio 48.45–46). On the course of the war, see above, Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian, Promagistrates, on Calvisius Sabinus, and below, Legates, on Cornificius. See D.-G. 4.573–577, no. 25.



## C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

Antony placed him in command of Syria and Cilicia (Joseph. *AJ* 14.447; *BJ* 1.327; Dio 49.22.3; Oros. 6.18.24), probably with the proconsular imperium since he later (see 34, Promagistrates) received the title Imperator and celebrated a triumph. He subdued the Aradians (Dio 49.22.3; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 34.6), and received the commission to restore Herod to his kingdom of Judaea (Liv. *Per.* 128; Joseph. *AJ* 14.447; *BJ* 1.327; Dio 49.22.3-6; Oros. 6.18.24, with the name Ventidius).

## P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (\*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Proconsul in Syria under Antony (see 40, Promagistrates). He crushed a second Parthian invasion, killing their leader Pacorus, and then attacked Antiochus of Commagene (Dio 49.19-21; Vell. 2.78.1; Joseph. *AJ* 14.420-421, and 434; *BJ* 1.309 and 317; Tac. *Hist.* 5.9; Plut. *Ant.* 34; Justin. 42.4.7-14; Fronto *ad Ver.* 2.1.5, *LCL* 2.136; Eutrop. 7.5; Oros. 6.18.23). Upon his arrival in Syria Antony took chief command, and sent Ventidius home to celebrate a triumph *ex Tauro monte et Partheis* (Act. *Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; Vell. 2.65.3; Val. Max. 6.9.9; Plin. *NH* 7.135; Plut. *Ant.* 34.5; Fronto *Ad Ver.* 2.1.5; Gell. 15.4.4; Eutrop. 7.5).

## M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Proconsul in Gaul (see 40, and 39, Promagistrates). He crushed a rising in Aquitania, but refused to celebrate the triumph which Octavian awarded him for his victory (App. *BC* 5.92; Dio 48.49.2-4; see above, Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian).

## Legates, Envoys

## C. MAECENAS (6)

Sent by Octavian to Antony in Syria after the defeats of this year, he gained from him a promise of assistance (App. *BC* 5.92-93).

## Legates, Lieutenants

## L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

No title preserved. Commander of a fleet under Octavian (probably a Legate; see 36, Legates), he brought a fleet from Ravenna to Tarentum (App. *BC* 5.80), and in the naval battle at the Sicilian straits rammed the flagship of Sextus Pompey's Lieutenant Demochares (App. *BC* 5.86; cf. Liv. *Per.* 128; see above, Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151.

C. IUNIUS C. f. (21a; 10.1279)

His name with the title *Leg. Sic.* appears on coins issued by Sextus Pompey in 38–36 B. C. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.562, note).

Q. NASIDIUS (4)

A commander, Legate or Prefect, in Sextus Pompey's fleet (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.564f.), who left him for Antony in 35 (App. *BC* 5.139).

C. POMPAEDIUS (POPPAEDIUS) SILO (not in *\*RE*)

A Legate under Antony and Ventidius, whom the latter summoned from Judaea early in 38 to aid him against the Parthian invasion (Joseph. *AJ* 14.420–421; *BJ* 1.309; see 39, Legates).

(CN. POMPEIUS ?) APOLLOPHANES (Apollophanes 10)

A freedman of Pompey, appointed with Demochares to command of the fleet in succession to Menodorus and Menecrates (App. *BC* 5.84; cf. Suet. *Aug.* 16, *praefectus*; Dio 48.47). Sextus Pompey also sent him on a mission to Africa (Dio 48.48.6).

(POMPEIUS ?) DEMOCHARES (Demochares 7)

A freedman, probably of Pompey, who is described in Appian (*BC* 5.83) as a subordinate officer of Sextus Pompey's Lieutenant Menecrates, and took part as such in the battle off Cumae (App. *BC* 5.83; cf. Dio 48.46.4–5; Oros. 6.18.21; Zonar. 10.23), but instead of using his advantage there sailed away to Pompey, and took part as an officer in command in the battle at the straits (App. *BC* 5.84–86; Dio 48.47; cf. Suet. *Aug.* 16, *praefectus*).

(CN. POMPEIUS ?) MENEKRATES (Menecrates 15)

An officer, Legate or Prefect, under Sextus Pompey in command of the fleet that fought and damaged that of Calvisius and Menodorus off Cumae (App. *BC* 5.81–84; Dio 48.46.5–6; see above, Promagistrates, on Calvisius; and below, on Menodorus). Menecrates was drowned in the engagement (App.; Dio).

(CN. POMPEIUS ?) MENODORUS (Menodorus 1)

A freedman of Pompey the Great, and an important officer, Legate or Prefect, in the fleet of Sextus Pompey, for whom he held Sardinia (see 40, and 39, Legates). He deserted to Octavian, bringing him Sardinia, a fleet of sixty ships, and three legions (App. *BC* 5.78–80; Dio 48.45; Oros. 6.18.21; Zonar. 10.23; cf. Suet. *Aug.* 74.1), and was rewarded by promotion to the equestrian order (Suet.; App. *BC*; Dio; Zonar.). He was with Calvisius in the battle off Cumae, and used his experience to aid in reducing losses in the storm at the Sicilian straits (App. *BC* 5.81–84, and 89; Dio 48.48.1–2; Oros. 6.18.21; Zonar. 10.23). He pursued Apollophanes (see above) when Sextus Pompey sent him to Africa (Dio 48.48.6).

## Prefects

MACHAERAS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Early in 38, at Antony's command, Ventidius sent Machaeras with two legions and one thousand horse to assist Herod to recover Judaea, but he excited Herod's suspicion by his dealings with the rival prince Antigonus (Joseph. *AJ* 14.434–438 and 448 and 450; *BJ* 1.317 and 324 and 334).

## Vestal Virgin

OCCIA (3)

A Vestal Virgin (perhaps Maxima) for fifty-seven years before her death in 19 A. D. (Tac. *Ann.* 2.86, *quae septem et quinquaginta per annos summa sanctimonia Vestalibus sacris praesederat*).

37 B.C.      A.U.C. 717

## Consuls

M. (VIPSANIUS) AGRIPPA L. f. (\*3) Cos. 28, 27, Pr. 40

L. CANINIUS L. f. – n. GALLUS (4)

*CIL* 11.6673, 18; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f. (M. Agrippa L. f.), 135, 506f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282, 288; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; Joseph. *AJ* 14.487; Dio 48, Index, and 49.4; 49.24.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Agrippa, *CIL* 4.2437. Agrippa had probably been placed in charge in 38 of the preparation and training of a new fleet against Sextus Pompey (see 38, Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian, and Promagistrates, on Agrippa). He spent much of the year building the protected Lucrine harbour, equipping the vessels and training the crews (Dio 48.49–51; cf. Verg. *Georg.* 2.161–164, and Serv. *ad loc.*; Liv. *Per.* 128; Strabo 5.4.6; Vell. 2.79.2–3; Senec. *Benef.* 6.32.3; Plin. *NH* 36.125; Suet. *Aug.* 16.1; Flor. 2.18.6; Serv. Dan. on Verg. *Aen.* 8.682, and Serv. on 693; Cassiod. *Chr.* ad ann.; and on the ships and weapons, App. *BC* 5.106 and 118). Precisely when Agrippa also became admiral in succession to Calvisius (see Promagistrates, on Calvisius), is not certain, but it was probably early in the year. (See Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 46, on a coin inscribed *Orae [maritimae et] clas(sis) Prae(fectus)*.) On Agrippa, see Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 28–35; De Laet no. 420; on Caninius, *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.92, no. 389.

### Consul Suffectus

T. STATILIUS T. f. TAURUS (34) Cos. 26

*Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 282, 288; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; and *CIL* 4.2437, which shows that he was Agrippa's colleague in succession to Caninius. See Degrassi 135, 506f. See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

### Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

At a meeting at Tarentum in the spring of this year Antony and Octavian agreed to extend the Triumvirate for a second term of five years, counting retroactively from the end of the first on December 31, 38, and to maintain the same division of provinces as at the Pact of Brundisium in 40 (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 135, 506f.; App. *BC* 5.95; Dio 48.54.6; cf. on Octavian's title, *Act. Tr.* for 36, Degrassi 86f., 569; *CIL* 5.525—*ILS* 77; 11.1330—*ILS* 78, without the mark of iteration; and on coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.580, in 36 from Africa).

Antony had also returned to bring aid at Octavian's request (see 38, Legates, on Maecenas), but the latter was unwilling to accept it. Octavia's mediation led to the meeting at Tarentum (see above), where Antony also agreed to loan Octavian 120 ships, to which Octavia secured the addition of 20 more, while Octavian in return was to give Antony 20,000 Italian legionaries (and actually did add a guard of 1000 for Octavia herself), and Sextus Pompey was to be debarred from his promised consulate and augurate (App. *BC* 5.94–95; Dio 48.54; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 35; and Hor. *Sat.* 1.5, and Scholiasts). Antony then returned to the East, sending Octavia back from Corcyra (cf. Dio 48.54.5) and leaving his children in Italy, but his return to Italy had cost him the opportunity presented by a year of dynastic crisis in Parthia (Plut. *Ant.* 35–37; App. *BC* 5.95; Dio 48.54.5–6; 49.23; cf. Iustin. 42.4.15–5.2; on the execution of the Jewish prince Antigonus, see Joseph. *AJ* 15.9; *BJ* 1.357). Octavian and Agrippa (see above, Consuls) hastened their preparations for the war with Pompey, while Lepidus was expected to bring him aid from Africa (App. *BC* 5.97). See below, Pro-magistrates, on Sosius.

### Aediles

M. OPPIUS (15)

A popular election to the aedileship because he had saved his ill and

aged father during the proscriptions (App. *BC* 4.41; Dio 48.53.4–6), so much so that when he refused the office because of poverty his expenses were defrayed by private contributions.

### Promagistrates

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

When Menodorus deserted with six (or seven) ships and returned to Sextus Pompey, Calvisius was held responsible, and was replaced as admiral by Agrippa (App. *BC* 5.96, cf. 100; Dio 48.54.7; Oros. 6.18.25, six ships; Zonar. 10.24). See 38, Promagistrates; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87.

P. CANIDIUS CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

No title preserved. Probably served under Antony in the East preparing for his spring campaign in Iberia and Albania (see Dio 49.24.1; and 36, Promagistrates).

? M. COCCEIUS NERVA (13) Cos. 36

See 38, Promagistrates.

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus (see 40, and 36, Promagistrates). His son was this year betrothed to a daughter of Antony and Octavia (Dio 48.54.4, who names the father for the son).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Proconsul in Spain (see 39, and 36, Promagistrates).

? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (58) Cos. 30

Coins of Crete and Cyrene, inscribed CRAS and KPA, referred by Robinson to Canidius Crassus (*B.M.Cat.*, *Cyrenaica* ccvi, ccxiif., and 113f.; see 36–32, Promagistrates), are assigned by Grant to the future Consul of 30 (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 55–58; cf. Dio 51.4.3; *PIR* 2.275, no. 126).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (\*18) Cos. Desig. 33

At Tarentum Antony and Octavian (see above, Triumviri R. P. C.) agreed to remove him from his prospective augurate and consulship (Dio 48.54.6). He received Menodorus into his forces again (App. *BC* 5.96, and 100; Dio 48.54.7; Oros. 6.18.25; Zonar. 10.24; see above, on Calvisius Sabinus), but apparently took no initiative against Octavian. See D.–G. 4.577f.

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

Antony left him in command, probably as Proconsul, in Syria. According to Dio (49.23.2) he remained inactive in Syria in order not

to anticipate Antony's Parthian laurels. He captured Jerusalem and restored Herod to his kingdom (Joseph. *AJ* 14.451-491; 15.1; *BJ* 1.335-357; Oros. 6.18.24, erroneously with the name Ventidius; cf. Senec. Rhet. *Suas.* 2.21; Tac. *Hist.* 5.9; Plut. *Ant.* 34.6; Dio 49.22.3-6; for the title *Imp(erator)* on his coins, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.508). See *PIR* 3.253, no. 556; De Laet no. 355.

### Legates, Envoys

C. FONTEIUS CAPITO (20) Cos. Suff. 33

Sent by Antony when he returned to the East to bring Cleopatra to him from Egypt to Syria (Plut. *Ant.* 36.1). See *RE*, Supb. 3.528; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.197, no. 469.

C. MAECENAS (Maecenas 6)

C. FONTEIUS CAPITO (20) Cos. Suff. 33

L. COCCEIUS NERVA (12)

A group, whose journey to Brundisium with the poets Horace, Vergil, Varius, and Plotius, and the rhetor Apollodorus (Heliodorus) in their company is described by Horace (*Sat.* 1.5; in the spring, see lines 10-15 on the frogs). Their mission preceded the meeting of Antony and Octavian at Tarentum (see Porphy. on Hor. *Sat.* 1.5.27, who errs regarding the date and the destination). See De Laet no. 119, on Cocceius; above, on Fonteius.

### Legates, Lieutenants

(Cn. POMPEIUS?) MENODORUS (Menodorus 1)

Resenting his position under Calvisius, Menodorus deserted Octavian, returned to Sextus Pompey with seven (or six) vessels, and became one of his officers again (see Promagistrates, on Calvisius; 38, and 36, Legates).

### Pontifices

43-?: P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (\*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Not mentioned after his triumph in 38. See 43, Pontifices.

### Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

Ca. 37 B. C.-14 A. D.: IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31-23, 5, 2

The tripod, the symbol of this priesthood, appears on coins of this year (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.415; cf. 2.56, in 16 B. C., coins with symbols of the four major colleges of priests; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 7).

36 B.C. A.U.C. 718

## Consuls

L. GELLIUS L. f. L. n. PUBLICOLA (18)

M. COCCEIUS - f. - n. NERVA (13)

*CIL* 11.6673, 19; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f. (L. G[ellius] L. f. L. n. [—]), 135, 506f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282, 288; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f. ([—] Cocceiu[s —]); Dio 49, Index, and 1.1, and 24.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Cocceius, *ILS* 8780; *SEG* 4.604, Consul Designate; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.290, no. 1224; De Laet no. 120.

## Consules Suffecti

L. NONIUS L. f. T. ? n. ASPRENAS (14) Pr. ca. 47

- MARCIUS - f. - n. — (not in *RE*)

*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f. ([—] L. [—]), 135f., 508f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282, 288 (L. Nonius; Marcus); *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f. ([L. Nojni[us]]). On the filiation of Nonius, see Cichorius, *RS* 170.

## Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

Octavian's great task, in which Lepidus was to share, was the defeat of Sextus Pompey and the winning of Sicily. With Antony's ships on the one hand and Agrippa's new fleet on the other, and a considerable army poised for the crossing of the Sicilian strait, he began serious operations about the first of July. Agrippa was victorious in the naval battle at Mylae and began to reduce the ports on the northern coast of Sicily, but the forces that crossed in the meantime with Octavian to Tauromenium were cut off by Pompey's navy and placed in a precarious situation until they fought their way under Cornificius toward Agrippa at Mylae. Octavian meantime with the eastern navy and the forces in Italy was isolated and placed in jeopardy on the Italian side of the straits. After the relief of the forces already in Sicily Octavian managed to ferry the rest of his army to Sicily, and uniting with Lepidus (see below) stood ready to attack Messina. At this point Sextus Pompey decided to stake all upon a naval battle at Naulochus on September 3, and when defeated fled to the East with a few followers, while his Lieutenants, his army, and the remnants of his fleet surrendered (App. *BC* 5.96–122; Dio 49.1–10; cf. *ILS* 8893;

Liv. *Per.* 129; Vell. 2.79; Plin. *NH* 7.178; Suet. *Aug.* 16; Flor. 2.18.7-9; Eutrop. 7.6; Oros. 6.18.25-30; Zonar. 10.25; and on the date of Naulochus, *Fast. Amit.*, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 244, and 328 with the Consuls of 39, and *Fast. Arv.*, *ibid.* 214).

Meantime Lepidus, who came from Africa in fulfillment of his part of the plan of attack (App. *BC* 5.97-98; Dio 49.1.1), captured the southern and western parts of the island, and at Messana accepted the surrender of the town over Agrippa's objections in Octavian's absence, and added Pompey's forces to his own. Octavian won his army from him, expelled him from membership in the Triumvirate (without waiting to consult Antony), and from his provincial command, but left him his life and his priesthood (App. *BC* 5.117, and 122-126, and 134; Dio 49.8, and 11-12; 50.1.3, and 20.3; cf. Liv. *Per.* 129; *Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108; Vell. 2.80; Suet. *Aug.* 16.4; Plut. *Ant.* 55.1; Tac. *Ann.* 1.2; Oros. 6.18.30-32; Zonar. 10.25).

Octavian had then to calm a mutiny among the veterans with distributions of rewards and with promises (Vell. 2.81; App. *BC* 5.127-129; Dio 49.13-15; Oros. 6.18.33; on the settlement at Capua, see *CIL* 10.3938-*ILS* 6317; Strabo 10.4.9; Vell. 2.81.2; Dio 49.14.5). He received high honors upon his return to Rome, including an *ovatio* and the personal sacrosanctity of a Tribune of the Plebs (App. *BC* 5.130-132; Dio 49.15; cf. on the *ovatio*, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 4; Suet. *Aug.* 22; Oros. 6.18.34; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 33, p. 162 Helm). He now gave attention to the problem of restoring order in Italy (App. *BC* 5.132; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.1860-*ILS* 2488; Suet. *Aug.* 32.1; see Promagistrates, on Calvisius).

Meantime Antony proceeded with his long-planned invasion of Parthia. Though he lost his siege train on the way he penetrated through Armenia to Phraaspa and besieged the town, but was compelled to raise the siege by the approach of winter, and suffered great losses on the retreat from both the Parthians and the wintry conditions (Plut. *Ant.* 37-51; Dio 49.24-32; cf. Liv. *Per.* 130; Strabo 11.13.4, and 14.9; Vell. 2.82.1-3; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.15; Flor. 2.20; Justin 42.5.3; Eutrop. 7.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 85.4; Oros. 6.19.1; Zonar. 10.26). This year saw also the completion of much of Antony's reorganization of the client kingdoms and lesser principalities of Syria and Asia Minor (for the texts, see on Asia Minor, Broughton, *ESAR* 4.588-590; and a full discussion in Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.432-437, and notes, 2.1282-1288, notes 15-31; on Syria, Craven, *Antony's Oriental Policy* 30ff., 34; *CAH* 10.69f., and p. 910). At the end of the year Envoys from Sextus Pompey reached him in Alexandria (App. *BC* 5.134; Dio 49.18).



## Aediles

No Aediles were elected in 36 because of lack of candidates. The duties were performed by the Praetors and Tribunes of the Plebs (Dio 49.16.2).

## Quaestors

M. TITIUS (18) Cos. Suff. 31

Served under Mark Antony in the expedition against Parthia (Plut. *Ant.* 42.3).

## Promagistrates

L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27) Pr. Desig.

No title preserved. His name appears with the inscription Pr. Desig. on the coinage of the commanders of the fleet that Antony sent to Octavian's aid against Sextus Pompey (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.510—514; see M. Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 43f., 52f.; and for his probable title, see below on M. Oppius Capito).

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

At the conclusion of the war with Sextus Pompey Octavian placed him in charge of the task of restoring public order in Italy (App. *BC* 5.132, no title preserved). Cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.1860—*ILS* 2468, Sabinus, with the title Praefectus. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87.

P. CANIDIUS CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

No title preserved. In the spring of 36 he campaigned in Iberia and Albania (Dio 49.24.1; cf. Strabo 11.3.5), then joined Antony and took part in the Parthian expedition (Plut. *Ant.* 42.4, an incident in the retreat). He remained in command on the eastern frontier and in Armenia (Plut. *Ant.* 56.1, in 32).

C. CARRINAS (2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 46

No title preserved. Stationed by Octavian at Styliis in command of three legions during the campaign against Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.112). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.105, no. 447; De Laet no. 94.

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

No title preserved. Commanded a considerable number of ships, the group which formed the rear-guard of Octavian's fleet as it advanced from Puteoli in July (App. *BC* 5.98), and suffered some losses in a storm. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.237, no. 982.

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus (see 35, Promagistrates). Took

part in Antony's Parthian expedition, and made the speech to the soldiers when they began the retreat (Plut. *Ant.* 40.5).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Celebrated a triumph *ex Hispania* as Proconsul on July 15 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; Dio 48.42.4-5; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.373). He applied the booty to the building of the Regia (Dio 48.42.4-6; and cf. on a monument *de manubiis* on the Palatine, *CIL* 6.1301—*ILS* 42, cf. 31592). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.42, no. 139; De Laet no. 164.

C. FURNIUS (3) Cos. Desig. 29, Pr. 42?

Governor of Asia (no title preserved) in 36 and 35, when Sextus Pompey came to the East (App. *BC* 5.137; Dio 49.17.5; see 35, Promagistrates). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.232, no. 590; De Laet no. 183.

? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (58) Cos. 30

See 37, Promagistrates.

C. NORBANUS FLACCUS (9a, 17.1.1270) Cos. 38, Pr. 43?

Proconsul in Spain (*Act. Tr.* for 34, Degrassi 86f., 569; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 19.123), in succession to Domitius Calvinus. See *PIR* 2.415, no. 135; Ganter 16; De Laet no. 264.

M. OPPIUS CAPITO (24)

Termed *Pro Pr(aetore) Praef(ectus) Class(is)* on coins which he issued while in command of a portion of the fleet that Antony sent to aid Octavian against Sextus Pompey (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.517-520; Bahrfeld, *NZ* 37 [1905] 23-25; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 43, and 52).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (\*18) Cos. Desig. 33

He lost Sicily, his army, and his fleet to Octavian, and fled for refuge to Mitylene (App. *BC* 5.133-136; Dio 49.17; Plin. *NH* 9.55; see above, Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian; below, on Agrippa). See D.-G. 4.578-587.

L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS (26) Cos. 34, Pr. Suff. 40?

His name, with the titles *Augur*, *Cos. Desig.*, appears on the coins he issued when in command of a portion of the fleet that Antony sent to aid Octavian (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.515f.; see above, on M. Oppius Capito; Grant, *op. cit.* 43, 392).

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

Proconsul in Syria until this year (see 37, Promagistrates, and cf. 34). Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 392) suggests that he is the Sosius who is named on a coin of Acragas, and may have held a position

against Sextus Pompey similar to that of Oppius Capito and Sempronius Atratinus (see above).

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

In the war against Sextus Pompey he held general command of the fleet which was based on Tarentum. He suffered less than other commanders in the storm, since he had shelter at Tarentum, but after the landing at Tauromenium lost heavily when Pompey's fleet returned from Mylae (App. *BC* 5.98—111, *passim*; cf. Dio 49.5; Oros. 6.18.27—28). In the later stages of the campaign he was sent to capture Pompey's supply bases on the island (App. *BC* 5.118), and after the demotion of Lepidus completed the subjugation of the island (Oros. 6.18.32, *Caesaris praefectus*), and was then appointed Proconsul of the two African provinces (App. *BC* 5.129; Dio 49.14.6; cf. Tertull. *Pall.* 1; and on his title, *Act. Tr.* for 34, Degraffi 86f., 569; cf. Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 52f., on coins issued at the naval base at Lipara). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (\*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?

No title preserved. Commander of the fleet in Agrippa's absence (App. *BC* 5.102). He brought three legions to Taurus' fleet from Vibo in preparation for the crossing to Sicily (App. *BC* 5.103, and 105). He remained in Italy and gave Octavian shelter after the defeat off Tauromenium (App. *BC* 5.109—113). See *PIR* 3.363, no. 90; De Laet no. 395.

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Octavian's chief admiral and commander in the war against Sextus Pompey. His naval victory at Mylae opened the way to occupation of points on the northern coast of Sicily, and his victory at Naulochus was decisive, and he was present at the surrender of Messina (App. *BC* 5.96—122; Dio 49.1—11; cf. Liv. *Per.* 129; Vell. 2.79.4—5; Suet. *Aug.* 16.2; Flor. 2.18.7—9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 84.4; Eutrop. 7.6; Oros. 6.18.25—29; Zonar. 10.24—25; Serv. on *Aen.* 6.612, and 8.684; Serv. Dan. on *Aen.* 8.682). He was rewarded with the special honor of a naval crown (Dio 49.14.3; cf. Liv. *Per.* 129; Verg. *Aen.* 8.683f., and Serv. *ad loc.*; Ovid *Ars Amat.* 3.392; Vell. 2.81.3; Senec. *Benef.* 3.32.4; Plin. *NH* 16.7—8; Suet. *Aug.* 25.3; Gell. 5.6.18; see Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 42—44), and perhaps received his Sicilian estates about this time (Horace *Epp.* 1.12.1, and *Scholia*). See Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 37—44.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

#### FLAVIUS GALLUS (94)

An officer (ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένος) under Antony who fell in an ill-judged resistance to Parthians during the retreat (Plut. *Ant.* 42—43).

#### OFILLIUS (Ofellius 2)

A Tribune in Octavian's army who during the mutiny (see above, on Octavian) derided military decorations and demanded tangible rewards, and soon afterwards disappeared (App. *BC* 5.128; cf. Dio 49.13).

### Legates, Envoys

#### L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27) Pr. Desig.

An Envoy from Antony to Octavian at the end of 36 or early in 35 (App. *BC* 4.38; 5.132; cf. Horace, *Sat.* 1.10.86). See above, Promagistrates.

### Legates, Lieutenants

#### P. ? CARISIUS (1)

No title preserved. Octavian gave him command of the left wing of the fleet at Tauromenium (App. *BC* 5.111). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.99, no. 422; De Laet no. 93.

#### C. CARRINAS (2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 46

No title preserved. Stationed at Styliis in command of three legions during the campaign against Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.112). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.105, no. 447; De Laet no. 94.

#### L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

Legate under Octavian (Vell. 2.79.4) in command of the three legions which landed at Tauromenium and were cut off. He saved them by means of a hazardous march to Agrippa near Mylae (App. *BC* 5.111—115; Dio 49.5—7; cf. Vell. 2.79.4). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151.

#### Q. LARONIUS (2) Cos. Suff. 33

Sent by Agrippa in command of three legions to aid in the relief of Cornificius and his forces (App. *BC* 5.112, and 115; cf. Dio 49.7.6; see above, on Cornificius). No title preserved. Cf. *CIL* 10.8041, 18, *Imp. iterum*.

#### OPPIUS STATIANUS (34)

Legate under Antony (Vell. 2.82.2—3), who followed the main force bringing supplies and a siege train, but his forces and machines were

destroyed by the Parthians (Vell. 2.82.2; Plut. *Ant.* 38; Dio 49.25.2—26.1, and 44.2; Zonar. 10.26).

L. PLINIUS RUFUS (\*5.1744) Pr. Desig.

Legatus pro praetore (*ILS* 8891). Held command for Pompey of western Sicily against Lepidus (App. *BC* 5.97—98). Summoned to Messana after Naulochus, and surrendered when Pompey fled to the East (App. *BC* 5.122).

(POMPEIUS ?) APOLLOPHANES (Apolllophanes 10)

Commanded a division of Sextus Pompey's fleet at Naulochus (App. *BC* 5.105—106) and surrendered after the battle.

(POMPEIUS) DEMOCHARES (ΠΑΠΙΑΣ) (7)

An officer (no title preserved) under Sextus Pompey, who held command at Mylae against Agrippa (App. *BC* 5.104—107; Dio 49.2—7), against Lepidus in western Sicily (App. 5.105—106; Dio 49.8.2), and committed suicide after Naulochus (Dio 49.10.4).

(CN. POMPEIUS) MENODORUS (1)

See 38, and 37, Legates. He did some damage to Octavian's fleet as it advanced from Cumae (Dio 49.1.3), and again deserted from Pompey to Octavian, but received no position of trust (App. *BC* 5.100—102; Dio 49.1.3—4).

TISIENUS GALLUS (1)

An officer (στρατηγός, App. *BC* 5.104) in command of land forces under Sextus Pompey, who fought against Lepidus (App. *BC* 5.104; Dio 49.8), then came to Messana (App. *BC* 5.117; Dio 49.8; Zonar. 10.25), and surrendered after Naulochus (App. *BC* 5.121; Dio 49.10—11; Zonar. 10.25).

TITINIUS (4)

No title preserved. Commanded the right wing of Octavian's fleet off Tauromenium (App. *BC* 5.111).

### Prefects

T. MARIUS SICULUS (30)

Prefect of the *principes*, ca. 36? (*CIL* 11.6058; cf. Groag, *Klio* 14 [1914] 51—57; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.338, no. 1389).

M. MINDIUS M. f. MARCELLUS (5)

Praefectus Classis in Octavian's fleet (*SEG* 4.102; *NS* 1924, 511ff.), the officer whom Menodorus approached when preparing to redesert to Octavian (App. *BC* 5.102).

Besides Oppius Capito and Statilius Taurus (see above, Promagis-

trates), Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 52–54) finds the names of other officers in the following inscriptions on coins issued in 37 and 36 at the naval base at Lipara: SEX. ANN., P. CORNELI., L. ANNI., AN., L. CAE(CINA?), TREBO[NI.], D. POR.(?), SACER., P. AL., P. CALP., M. AUFII. SCAEVA. Their position and identity remain uncertain.

### Augurs

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (\*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?

After the victory over Sextus Pompey Messalla became a supernumerary Augur (Dio 49.16.1). See *PIR* 3.363, no. 90; De Laet no. 395.

35 B.C. A.U.C. 719

### Consuls

SEX. POMPEIUS SEX. f. SEX. ? n. (\*20)

L. CORNIFICIUS L. f. (5)

*BOH* 54 (1930) 490f.; names supplied in *SC de Aphrodisiensibus* (Viereck, *Sermo Graec.* p. VII, and addenda to no. 19, p. 40); *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 283, 288; *ibid.* 136, 508f.; Dio, 49, Index, and 18.6, and 33.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. Pasc.; Cassiod.; and on Cornificius, *NS* 1933, 331, no. 421; on Pompeius, see D.-G. 4.324, no. 18; on Cornificius, *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151.

### Consules Suffecti

P. CORNELIUS P. ? f. – n. SCIPIO ? Pat. (not in *RE*)

T. PEDUCAEUS – f. – n. (3?, 7a; Supb. 7.834)

*Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 283, 288 (P. Cornelius, T. Peducaeus); *ibid.* 136, 508f. On Cornelius, see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.354, no. 1437; 342f., no. 1395.

### Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Antony's commanders in Asia Minor captured Sextus Pompey and put him to death perhaps, though not certainly, at Antony's command (see below). He accepted a small body of reinforcements brought him by Octavia but sent her back from Athens to Rome (Plut. *Ant.* 53–54; Dio 49.33.3–4; Zonar. 10.26; cf. App. *BC* 5.138), while he went on with preparations for another invasion of Armenia and Parthia, this time aided by the desertion of Artavasdes of Media to his side (Liv. *Per.* 131;

Plut. *Ant.* 52; App. *BC* 5.145; Dio 49.33, and 44; cf. Oros. 6.19.3). Meantime his supposed victories of the previous year had received formal honors in Rome (Dio 49.18.6–7, and 32.1–2). See below, Envoys, on Delliüs.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

Octavian first returned to Sicily with the apparent intention of going to Africa (Dio 49.34.1), then returned to the north, appointed Antistius to a Gallic command against the Salassi (see below, Promagistrates), and began his first Illyrian expedition. He was successful in clearing the upper Adriatic by sea and subdued the Iapudes and other tribes, capturing the towns of Metulum and Siscia, where he left a garrison of two legions for the winter (App. *Illyr.* 12–24; Dio 49.34–38; cf. *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 29; Liv. *Per.* 131; Plin. *NH* 7.148; Suet. *Aug.* 20.1; App. *BC* 5.145; Flor. 2.23–24; Zonar. 10.26).

### Promagistrates

C. ANTISTIVS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30

No title preserved. As a commander under Octavian he warred with the Salassi in 35 and 34 (App. *Illyr.* 17, based on Augustus' *Memoirs*; cf. Strabo 4.6.7; Dio 49.38.3). Perhaps, as Ganter holds (12, 69–71), he was governor of Transalpine Gaul since he attacked them by way of the passes (App.). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.146, no. 770; De Laet no. 31.

C. CALVISIVS SABINVS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46 ?

It is probable that he continued this year with his task of restoring public order in Italy (see 36, Promagistrates; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87).

P. CANIDIUS CRASSVS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

Probably remained in command of an army under Antony on the eastern frontier (cf. Plut. *Ant.* 56.1, in 32 B. C.).

? C. COCCIVS BALBVS (3, Supb. 7.90, no. 3) Cos. Suff. 39

Promagistrate or Legate in Greece under Antony, probably after Marcus Censorinus (see 41, and 40, Promagistrates) and before Iunius Silanus (see 34, Promagistrates). He was honored at Athens as Imperator (*IG*<sup>2</sup> 2–3.4110). See Degrassi 287.

CN. DOMITIVS AHENOBARBVS (23) Cos. 32

See 40–36, Promagistrates. He was back in Bithynia from Armenia when Sextus Pompey plotted to seize his person and province, and Furnius in Asia called upon him for aid (App. *BC* 5.137).

**FUFIVS GEMINVS** (13)

Augustus left him in command at Siscia in Pannonia where he crushed a winter uprising (Dio 49.38.1-3; cf. App. *Illyr.* 24; see 34, Promagistrates). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.206, no. 509.

**C. FURNIVS** (3) Cos. Desig. 29, Pr. 42?

Governor of Asia under Antony (note the title Legatus in Liv. *Per.* 131). He organized forces to oppose Sextus Pompey's invasion of his province until Titius came at Antony's command, and refused Pompey's offer to surrender to him personally (App. *BC* 5.137-142; Dio 49.17-18; Oros. 6.19.2, *Antonianis ducibus*). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.232, no. 590; De Laet no. 183.

? **HIERO** (19)

Named with Agrippa (see below) as one of Octavian's commanders in the Illyrian war (App. *Illyr.* 20, without title), so strange a name in such a connection that Nero has been suggested (*RE*), since Ti. Claudius Nero survived until 33 (Suet. *Tib.* 6).

? **M. LICINIUS CRASSVS** (58) Cos. 30

See 37, Promagistrates. Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 56) suggests that he became governor of Bithynia; but see above, on Domitius Ahenobarbus.

**L. LOLLIVS (PALICANVS?)** (20)

Named on coins of Crete and Cyrenaica, and may possibly be dated ca. 35-34 (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 54-58; see Robinson, *B.M.Cat., Cyrenaica cccii f., ccvii, 114ff.*).

**L. MARCIUS PHILIPPVS** (77) Cos. Suff. 38

Sent to Spain as Proconsul (*Fast. Barb.* for 33, Degrassi 342f., 569), probably before the end of 35, certainly by early in 34.

**L. MUNATIUS PLANCVS** (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

No title preserved. Governor of Syria under Antony (note the title Legatus in Liv. *Per.* 131), who was blamed for giving the order in Antony's name for the death of Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.144; cf. Vell. 2.83.2, for the suggestion that he was guilty of extortion). See *PIR* 2.390, no. 534; De Laet no. 251.

**C. NORBANVS FLACCVS** (9a, 17.1.1270) Cos. 38, Pr. 43?

Proconsul in Spain (see 36, and 34, Promagistrates).

**SEX. POMPEIVS MAGNVS PIVS** (\*18) Cos. Desig. 33

Moving from Mitylene, he attempted to seize portions of Asia and Bithynia, but failing in this as well as his attempt to escape to Parthia, he surrendered at Midaeum of Phrygia to Marcus Titius, who put him



to death at Miletus (App. *BC* 5.133—145; Dio 49.17—18; cf. Liv. *Per.* 131; Strabo 3.2.2, the death placed at Miletus; Vell. 2.79.5—6; Senec. *Cons. ad Polyb.* 15.1; Eutrop. 7.6; Oros. 6.19.2). See D.—G. 4.587—590.

C. SISIUS (2) Cos. 32

Proconsul in Syria (see 34, Promagistrates), perhaps already replaced by Munatius Plancus (see above). See *PIR* 3.253, no. 556; De Laet no. 355.

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

Proconsul in Africa (*Act. Tr.* for 34, Degrassi 86f., 569). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

M. TITIUS (18) Cos. Suff. 31

Proconsul, Praefectus Classis, Consul Designatus (*CIL* 3.7160—*ILS* 891; cf. the title Legatus in Liv. *Per.* 131). Sent by Antony as superior officer to Asia in command of a fleet to conduct Sextus Pompey to him. When Pompey surrendered he was placed in the custody of Titius who put him to death at Miletus, probably but not certainly at Antony's command (App. *BC* 5.134—145; Dio 49.17—18; cf. Liv. *Per.* 131; Strabo 3.2.2; Vell. 2.79.5—6; Senec. *Cons. ad Polyb.* 15.1; Eutrop. 7.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 84.4; Oros. 6.19.2; Zonar. 10.25; see above, on Sextus Pompey). He may have become Proconsul of Asia in succession to Furnius (see *CIL* 3.7160—*ILS* 891, from Mitylene; and *IGRP* 4.1716—*SEG* 1.383, from Samos). See *PIR* 3.328, no. 196; De Laet no. 379.

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

No title preserved. Described by Appian as one of the leaders (ἡγεμόνων, *Illyr.* 20) with Octavian at Metulum in Illyricum.

Appian mentions, but does not name, a governor of Macedonia under Antony (*BC* 5.138). See 34, and 33, on M. Iunius Silanus.

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

T. MARIUS SICULUS (30)

Served in the Twelfth legion, probably after 36 B. C. (*CIL* 11.6058). See Groag, *Klio* 14 (1914) 51—57; *PIR* 2.338, no. 1389.

### Legates, Envoys

Q. DELLIVS (1)

Envoy of Antony in Judaea, he intrigued with Alexandra to secure Antony's favor and the high priesthood for the Jewish prince Aristobulus (Joseph. *AJ* 15.25—28).

## Legates or Prefects

## CURIUS (3)

A member of the staff of Domitius Ahenobarbus in Bithynia, who conspired with Sextus Pompey but was discovered and put to death (App. *BC* 5.137, without title).

## (POMPEIUS ?) MENODORUS (Menodorus 1)

Served under Octavian in the Illyrian campaign, and met his death near Siscia in a naval battle on the Sava (Dio 49.37.6, without title).

34 B.C. A.U.C. 720

## Consuls

## M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, Cos. Desig. 31

*Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 282f., 288, cf. 136, 508f.; Dio, 49, Index. According to Dio (49.39.1) he resigned the first day and was succeeded by L. Sempronius Atratinus (see below). Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.525, *Cos. iter. Design. tert.*

## L. SCRIBONIUS L. f. – n. LIBO (20)

*CIL* 8.22640, 2; 15.4606; *Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 250f., 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. 136, 508f.; Dio 49, Index; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See *PIR* 3.184, no. 210; De Laet no. 326.

## Consules Suffecti

## L. SEMPRONIUS L. f. L. n. ATRATINUS (26) Pr. Suff. 40?

Held office from Antony's abdication on January 1 until July 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 250f., 254f.). See *CIL* 8.22640, 2; 15.4606; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 283, 288, cf. 136, 508f.; Dio 49.39.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Antonino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.515f.: *Cos. Desig.* Termed Consul in all sources except *Fast. Mag. Vic.* and Dio.

## PAULLUS AEMILIUS L. f. M. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (82)

Held office from July 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. 136, 508f.). In office he dedicated the Basilica Aemilia begun by his father (Dio 49.42.2). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.62, no. 373; De Laet no. 17.

## C. MEMMIUS C. f. L. n. (10)

Held office from July 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. 136, 508f.).

M. HERENNIUS (M. ? f. T. ? n. PICENS ?) (13)

Held office from November 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Pinc.*, *ibid.* 277f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. 136, 508f.). On his filiation and cognomen, see Degrassi 251; Cuntz, *JOEAI* 25 (1929) 72.

### Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Antony occupied Armenia with the aid of his new ally the king of the Medes, and brought the king of Armenia captive to Alexandria (Dio 49.39—40; cf. Liv. *Per.* 131; Vell. 2.82.3; Joseph. *AJ* 15.104; *BJ* 1.363; Plut. *Ant.* 50.2—4; Tac. *Ann.* 2.3; Oros. 6.19.3; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.521—523). Upon his return he celebrated a triumph at Alexandria, and in the famous Alexandrian donations made assignments of future kingdoms to Cleopatra and their children (Plut. *Ant.* 54.3—6; Dio 49.40—41; cf. *CIL* 3.7232; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.525; Joseph. *AJ* 15.88—107; *BJ* 1.359—363). On his summons to Herod to answer for the death of the young High Priest Aristobulus, see Joseph. *AJ* 15.62—67 and 74—79, spring 34.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2

Octavian first planned a trip to Gaul (Dio 49.38.2), but made a second campaign in Illyricum, this time in Dalmatia, moving southward to Promona, Synodium, and Setovia, which was still under siege at the end of the year (App. *Illyr.* 24—27; Dio 49.38.4; cf. Liv. *Per.* 132; Strabo 4.6.10; 7.5.2 and 4; Vell. 2.78.2; Suet. *Aug.* 20.1; Flor. 2.24.12; Oros. 6.19.3). See Swoboda, *Octavius und Illyricum* 47—81; T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 1.131—135.

### Promagistrates

C. ANTISTIUS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30

Perhaps governor of Gaul. His campaigns against the Salassi continued through this year (App. *Illyr.* 17; cf. Dio 49.38.3, who erroneously names Messalla; see 35, Promagistrates). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.146, no. 770; De Laet no. 31.

ASINIUS (MARRUCINUS ?) (2)

M. Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 394) and Groag (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.246, lines 27—30, on 1229) suggest that the Proconsul named on a coin of Adramyttium of Asia (not Atarneus; cf. *B.M.Cat.*, *Mysia* 101) was Asinius Marrucinus, and Grant suggests this date.

? L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27)

Governor of Syria from ca. 34—33 until his death in 33—32 (App. *BC*

4.38, without title; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.49, no. 253; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 63).

P. CANIDIUS CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

He remained in command of Antony's army on the eastern frontier (see 37–35, and 33, Promagistrates).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

Succeeded L. Marcius Philippus in Spain, almost certainly as Proconsul (see 33, Promagistrates). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.237, no. 982.

L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

Succeeded T. Statilius Taurus in Africa, almost certainly as Proconsul (see 33, Promagistrates). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151.

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

He perhaps remained governor of Bithynia until his consulship (see 40–35, Promagistrates, and 32, Consuls).

FUFIUS GEMINUS (13)

No title preserved. Held command through the winter at Siscia where he crushed a rising (see 35, Promagistrates). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.206, no. 509.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172, cf. 171) Cos. 25

Termed *Q(uaestor) pro co(n)s(ule)* on coins which were probably minted in Greece (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.522). In an Athenian decree (*IG*<sup>2</sup> 2–3.4114) he is termed ἀντιπαιλάς (Proquaestor) and honored by Boeotians, Euboeans, Locrians, Phocians, and Dorians. See Groag, *Röm. Reichsbeamten von Achaia* 8ff.; *PIR* 2.246, no. 549; De Laet no. 203.

? L. LOLLIUS PALICANUS (20)

Governor in Crete and Cyrene (see 35, Promagistrates).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77) Cos. Suff. 38

Governor of Spain, almost certainly as Proconsul, in succession to Norbanus Flaccus (see below, and cf. 35, Promagistrates) and before Claudius Pulcher.

C. NORBANUS FLACCUS (9a, 17.1.1290) Cos. 38, Pr. 43?

Proconsul in Spain, who celebrated a triumph *ex Hispania* on October 12 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 19.123). See *PIR* 2.415, no. 135; De Laet no. 264.

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *ex Iudaea* on September 3 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; *CIL* 9.4855—*ILS* 934).

He used the booty to restore the temple of Apollo near the theater of Marcellus (Plin. *NH* 13.53; 36.28; see Colini, *Bull. Com.* 68 [1940] 9–40). See *PIR* 3.253, no. 556; De Laet no. 355.

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

Celebrated on June 30 as Proconsul a triumph *ex Africa* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; cf. Vell. 2.127.5; Suet. *Nero* 35.1). He used his booty to build an amphitheater (Suet. *Aug.* 29.5; Tac. *Ann.* 3.72; Dio 51.23.1). At the end of the year Octavian left him in command of the siege of Setovia in Dalmatia (App. *Illyr.* 27; Dio 49.38.4). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

No title preserved. Agrippa took an active part with Octavian in the Dalmatian campaign, which he began before the latter arrived (Dio 49.38.4).

### Legates, Envoys

Q. DELLIVS (1)

Sent by Antony to carry on negotiations with the king of Armenia before his Armenian campaign (Dio 49.39.2–3, on two missions).

### Legates, Lieutenants

M. HELVIUS (5)

No title preserved. Octavian sent him to subdue the rebellion of the Poseni in Illyricum (App. *Illyr.* 21).

### Augurs

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172, cf. 171) Cos. 25

See above, Promagistrates. The coins which bear the inscription *Q(uaestor) pro co(n)s(ule)* carry also the inscription *Aug(ur)* (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.522). The date of his election remains unknown. See *PIR* 2.246, no. 549; De Laet no. 203.

33 B.C. A.U.C. 721

### Consuls

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 31–23, 5, 2

*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.9; App. *Illyr.* 27; Dio 49, Index; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. *CIL* 5.525, and p. 1022, *Imp.*

*Caesar Cos. Des. Tert.* He held office for a few hours only before he abdicated (Suet. *Aug.* 26.3; App. *Illyr.* 28; Dio 49.43.6).

L. VOLCATIUS L. f. — n. TULLUS (\*7)

*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.9; App. *Illyr.* 27; Dio 49, Index, and 43.6; Chr. 354; Cassiod.; *Fast. Hyd.* (Paulo); *Chr. Pasc.*, Κιχέρωνος; *CIL* 8.22640, 3; 15.4566. See *PIR* 3.474, no. 625; De Laet no. 430.

### Consules Suffecti

L. ANTONIUS P. f. L. n. PAETUS (6)

Entered office on January 1 in succession to Octavian (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; cf. *CIL* 8.22640, 3; 15.4566; App. *Illyr.* 28). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.342, no. 1680; De Laet no. 62.

L. FLAVIUS — f. — n. — (18)

C. FONTEIUS C. f. — n. CAPITO (20)

Entered office on May 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; and on Flavius, Dio 49.44, reading Φλαούιον for Χλαούιον). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.132, no. 188, on Flavius, and 197, no. 469, on Fonteius.

M. ACILIUS M'. f. — n. GLABRIO (16)

Entered office on July 1, and abdicated either September 1 or October 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.11, no. 71; De Laet no. 4.

L. VINICIUS M. f. — n. (\*2)

Entered office on September 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.*, 283, 288, cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; *CIL* 9.1554—1.740; cf. *RE* 17.2.1429, no. 74). See *PIR* 3.435, no. 443; Von Premerstein, *JOEAI* 28 (1933) 147, note 15.

Q. LARONIUS (2)

Entered office on October 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; *CIL* 1.740—9.1554; 10.8041, 18, *Cos.*, *Imp. iter.*; cf. *RE* 17.2.1429, no. 74). See *PIR* 2.265, no. 67.

### Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

In a third expedition into Armenia Antony penetrated to the Araxes. He gave the Median king a portion of Armenia and betrothed his son Alexander to the daughter of the Mede, and received the standards

which had been captured in 36 from Oppius Statianus (Dio 49.44.2-3; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 56.1). Relations with Octavian steadily deteriorated as envoys went back and forth with charge and counter-charge (Dio 50.1.1-2.2; cf. Suet. *Aug.* 63.2, and 69-70; Plut. *Ant.* 55).

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31-23, 5, 2

Octavian ended his campaigns in Illyricum with the fall of Setovia (App. *Illyr.* 28; Dio 49.43.8; cf. *ILS* 77), but postponed his triumph until 29 (Liv. *Per.* 133; Suet. *Aug.* 22; App. *Illyr.* 28; Dio 51.25.2; and see Degraffi 570). He used the booty to rebuild the portico and library of Octavius where he deposited the captured standards (*Res Gest. D.* *Aug.* 19; App. *Illyr.* 28; Dio 49.43.8). See above, on Antony.

### Praetors

L. ASELLIUS (not in *RE*)

See below, Praetor Suffectus.

### Praetor Suffectus

ASELLIUS (not in *RE*)

When the father laid down his office because of illness Octavian appointed the son in his place (Dio 49.43.7).

### Aediles

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Agrippa, as Aedile, probably as Curule Aedile, undertook a huge program of repairs and of new building, aqueducts, including the new Aqua Iulia, and repairs to the Aqua Marcia, drainage, improvement of arrangements for games, distributions, public baths, festivals and gifts, and undertook also the maintenance of his public works (Dio 49.43.1-4, cf. 42.3, probably erroneously dated in 34 in Dio; Strabo 5.3.8; Plin. *NH* 36.104 and 121, cf. 102; Suet. *Aug.* 42.1; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.9-10 and 98-99; and a mutilated inscription, *ILS* 128—*CIL* 6.31270; see Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 47-52; Shipley, *MAAR* 9 [1931] 47f.). He also drove astrologers and quacks from the city (Dio 49.43.5; cf. Tac. *Hist.* 1.22). Dio (48.32.3) dates the building of the Aqua Iulia in his praetorship (see Frontin. *Aq.* 1.9).

### Promagistrates

? L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27)

See 34, and 32, Promagistrates.

P. CANIDIUS CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

See 37–34, Promagistrates. At the end of this year or early in 32 Antony ordered him to bring his forces from Armenia to Ephesus (Plut. *Ant.* 56.1).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

Proconsul in Spain (see 34, and 32, Promagistrates). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.237, no. 982.

L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

Proconsul in Africa (see 34, and 32, Promagistrates). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151.

M. HERENNIUS (PICENS?) (13) Cos. Suff. 34

Possibly Proconsul in Asia (see Cuntz, *JOEAI* 25 [1929] 72, who believes that the inscription of Ephesus, *GIBM* 3.521—*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 784, refers to this man and not to his son [Cos. Suff. 1 A. D.], a view accepted by Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 395, and tentatively by Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1580).

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172) Cos. 25

Termed Proquaestor (ἀντιπροϋστάς) in a decree found at Athens (*IG*<sup>2</sup> 2–3.4114) in which he is honored by Boeotians, Euboeans, Locrians, Phocians, and Dorians. See 34, Promagistrates; Groag, *Röm. Reichsbeamten von Achaia* 8ff. He probably had charge of Macedonia also until Antony came in 32. See *PIR* 2.246, no. 549; De Laet no. 205.

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77) Cos. Suff. 38, Pr. 44

Celebrated, probably as Proconsul, a triumph *ex Hispania* on April 27 (*Fast. Barb.*, Degrassi 342f., 569; the number of the year is not given but was almost certainly 33 B. C.; see 32, Promagistrates, on Claudius Pulcher, and Cornificius). With the booty he restored the temple of Hercules and the Muses (Suet. *Aug.* 29.5; cf. Ovid *Fast.* 6.801; Tac. *Ann.* 3.72). See *PIR* 2.338, no. 173.

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

See 34, Promagistrates. He completed the siege of Setovia in Dalmatia (App. *Illyr.* 28; cf. Dio 49.38.4). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

### Pontifices

Ca. 46–33: TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

See 46, Pontifices. He died about 33 (Suet. *Tib.* 6.4).



32 B.C. A.U.C. 722

## Consuls

CN. DOMITIUS L. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (23)

C. SOSIUS C. f. T. n. (2)

*Fast. Cupr.*, Degrassi 244f.; *Fast. Ven.*, *ibid.* 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; cf. *ibid.* 136, 510f.; *Nep. Attic.* 22.3; *Suet. Aug.* 17, with praenomen T. for Domitius; *App. BC* 5.73; *Dio* 49.41.4; 50, Index, and 2.2; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*, both under 30 B. C.; *Cassiod.*; *Zonar.* 10.28; on Domitius, *Suet. Nero* 3; and on Sosius, *CIL* 9.4855; *Grueber, CRRBM* 2.524, *Cos.*

The Consuls entered office as supporters of Antony, bringing despatches from him which included a request to ratify the titles and gifts included in the so-called Alexandrine Donations (see 34, on Antony), and an offer to resign his triumviral powers (which had now legally lapsed, see below, *Triumviri R. P. C.*). Sosius made an attack on Octavian, and Octavian later reconvened the Senate, defended himself and attacked in turn Sosius and Antony, and promised to prove his charges against Antony when the Senate reconvened. Before then the Consuls and 300 senators left Rome to join Antony in Ephesus (*Dio* 50.2—7; cf. 49.41.4). In the East with Antony, Domitius urged him to send Cleopatra away to Egypt (*Plut. Ant.* 56.2; cf. *Vell.* 2.84.2). He probably became a commander in Antony's fleet (*Strabo* 14.1.42).

## Consules Suffecti

L. CORNELIUS — f. — n. (CINNA) *Pat.* (32, cf. 104)M. VALERIUS — f. — n. MESSALLA *Pat.* (\*97)

*Fast. Cupr.*, Degrassi 244f.; *Fast. Ven.*, *ibid.* 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; *Fast. Amit.*, *ibid.* 170f.; cf. *ibid.* 136, 510f.; on Cornelius, see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.308, no. 1313, and 314, no. 1338; *De Laet* no. 126; on Valerius, see *PIR* 3.370, no. 94; *De Laet* no. 399.

## Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) *Cos.* 44, 34, *Cos. Desig.* 31IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. *Pat.* (Iulius 132) *Cos. Suff.* 43, *Cos.* 33, 31—23, 5, 2

Though their term of five years had technically expired both Antony and Octavian made use of offers to resign their powers as propaganda. Antony continued to employ the title (*Grueber, CRRBM* 2.526—531), but Octavian did not. As relations with Octavian deteriorated Antony divorced Octavia, and proceeded with the mobilization of land and sea

forces at Samos and Ephesus, and late in the year advanced to establish his headquarters in Greece (Liv. *Per.* 132; Plut. *Ant.* 56—57; Dio 50.2—8; on Octavia, see also Liv. *Per.* 132; Eutrop. 7.6; Oros. 6.19.4; Serv. on *Aen.* 8.678; on his forces, also Strabo 8.4.3; 14.1.42; Vell. 2.84.2; Joseph. *AJ* 14.449; Plut. *Ant.* 60; 67.3; 69.2; Dio 49.33.1, and 44.3; 50.6.4—5, and 9.3, and 11.3, and 13.5; 51.5.6; Oros. 6.19.6—7 and 9 and 15; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.526—530, his legionary coinage; and see Tarn, *CQ* 26 [1932] 75—81; and opposed, C. Goodfellow, *Roman Citizenship* 63—67). Octavian's use of titles is uncertain (cf. the vague terms of *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 34), but in his opposition to the Consuls, his seizure of Antony's will from the house of the Vestals, his declaration of war against Cleopatra, his exaction of a personal oath of allegiance from almost all the communities of the West, his exactions of taxes and mobilization of forces, he assumed full powers over those of Consuls or Proconsuls as a leader for war (*Res Gest. D. Aug.* 25 and 34; Liv. *Per.* 132; Dio 50.2—10; on Antony's will, Vell. 2.83.1—2; Plut. *Ant.* 58.2—4; Suet. *Aug.* 17; Dio 50.3.1—4.1; the declaration of war, Plut. *Ant.* 60; Dio 50.4.3—6.1, and 21.1, and 26.3; on the taxes, Plut. *Ant.* 58; Dio 50.10.4—5, and 16.3, and 20.3; 53.2.3; on his forces, Plut. *Ant.* 62; Dio 50.6.4, and 7.2). See Syme, *Roman Revolution* 278—293; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 416—423; and on the date of expiration of the Second Triumvirate, Gagé, *Res Gest. D. Aug.* pp. 85 and 144f., and discussions cited there.

### Praetors

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA POTITUS Pat. (\*96) Cos. Suff. 29

Named as Pr. Urbanus (*CIL* 6.37075—*ILS* 8964), probably about 32 B. C., since he held the consulate in 29. See *PIR* 3.370, no. 94; De Laet no. 398.

### Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ? NONIUS BALBUS (25—26, cf. 27)

The Consul Sosius was ready to propose immediate action against Octavian in the Senate on the first of February, but the Tribune interposed his veto (Dio 50.2.3, when Sosius had the fasces; see above, Consuls, on Sosius; and for the date, T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 234f.). See *PIR* 2.411, no. 101; De Laet no. 260.

### Promagistrates

L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27) Pr. Desig.

Died while governor of Syria (App. *BC* 4.38; see 34, and 33, Promagistrates).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

Proconsul in Spain, he celebrated a triumph *ex Hispania* on June 1 (*Fast. Barb.*, Degrassi 342f., 570; cf. for the title Imperator, *CIL* 10.1423, 1424—*ILS* 890). Degrassi (570), perhaps rightly, dates the triumphs of Claudius and Cornificius in 33, in spite of the very short interval after that of Marcius Philippus, since otherwise Cornificius would have celebrated his during the war with Antony. This is the latest date possible and the one favored by Mommsen (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 77). See *PIR* 2.237, no. 982.

L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

Proconsul in Africa, he celebrated a triumph *ex Africa* on December 3 (*Fast. Barb.*, Degrassi 342f., 570, without the number of the year). He rebuilt the temple of Diana on the Aventine (*Suet. Aug.* 29.5; cf. *CIL* 6.4305—*ILS* 1732; and see Shipley, *MAAR* 9 [1931] 30–32). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151; and above, on Claudius Pulcher.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172) Cos. 25

See 34, and 33, Promagistrates. He probably remained in command of Greece and Macedonia until Antony came.

? Q. OPPIUS (21)

Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 61–64) holds that Grueber's attribution of the coins of Q. Oppius (*CRRBM* 1.541) to a prefecture in Rome in 46–45 is invalid. He interprets the inscription PR as Pr(aetor) or Pr(oconsul), and assigns the coins on the basis of types to a governorship of Syria between the death of Bibulus in this year and the arrival of Didius late in 31.

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

See 33, Promagistrates. He may have remained in command in Illyricum, where he acquired great estates (*CIL* 5.409, 878), but more probably returned and received command of Octavian's land forces against Antony (see 31, Promagistrates; and on this year, Ganter 29f.). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Probably Octavian's chief admiral in 32 as in 31 (see 31, Promagistrates).

31 B.C. A.U.C. 723

### Consuls

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34

Designated Consul for this year (*App. BC* 5.73; *Dio* 50.4.3, and 10.1;

cf. Degrassi 136 on *Fast. Cap.*), but deprived of his office (Dio, Degrassi). He styled himself Cos. Tert. on his coinage (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.531, and 583f.). On the Actium campaign, see below, Promagistrates, on Agrippa.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 30–23, 5, 2

Designated Consul for this year with Antony (App. *BC* 5.73), he took office and held it for the whole year (*Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170f., cf. *Kal. Amit.* on September 2, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 244; *Fast. Cupr.*, Degrassi 244f., in lacuna; *Fast. Ven.*, *ibid.* 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283; and cf. *ibid.* 136, 510f.; Vell. 2.84.1; Suet. *Aug.* 26.2; Dio 50, Index; 51, Index; 50.10.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*, on 32 B. C.; Cassiod.; cf. *CIL* 10.3826—*ILS* 79; *Syria* 15 [1934] 36, lines 73f.—*FIRA* 1.308, no. 55, on p. 314).

### Consules Suffecti

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (\*95) Pr. Suff. 40?

Succeeded to Antony's place (Dio 47.11.4; 50.4.2, and 10.1; cf. Degrassi 136 on *Fast. Cap.*), but is listed as the Consul ordinarius in *Fast. Amit.*, *Fast. Cupr.*, *Fast. Ven.*, *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, see Degrassi, as above on Caesar; also in Vell. 2.84.1; Dio 50, Index; 50.10.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*, on 32 B. C.; Cassiod. He abdicated on May 1 (*Fast. Ven.*). See below, Promagistrates; *PIR* 3.365, no. 90; De Laet no. 395.

M. TITUS L. f. – n. (18)

Held office in succession to Messalla from May 1 to October 1 (*Fast. Amit.*, cf. *Kal. Amit.* on Sept. 2; *Fast. Cupr.*, in lacuna; *Fast. Ven.*; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi, as above on Caesar; cf. also *CIL* 3.455—7160—*ILS* 891, *Cos. Desig.*; *CIL* 9.5853). Serving in Octavian's forces with Statilius Taurus, he defeated Antony's cavalry and won Deiotarus Philadelphus of Paphlagonia to Octavian's side (Plut. *Ant.* 63.3; Dio 50.13.5; Zonar. 10.29). See *PIR* 3.328, no. 196; De Laet no. 379.

CN. POMPEIUS Q. f. – n. (\*28)

Held office in succession to Titius from October 1 to the end of the year (*Fast. Amit.*, *Fast. Cupr.*, *Fast. Ven.*, *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi, as above on Caesar, and cf. 136 on *Fast. Cap.*). See *PIR* 3.64, nos. 444–447; De Laet no. 295.

## Promagistrates

## L. ARRUNTIUS (7) Cos. 22

His title is not preserved. He commanded the center of Octavian's fleet at Actium (Plut. *Ant.* 66.3; Vell. 2.85.2, the left wing; cf. Gardthausen 1.379; 2.198, note 36). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.220, no. 1129; De Laet no. 46.

## C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Spain, perhaps from 31 to 28, when he celebrated a triumph (Degrassi 344f., 570). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87.

## P. CANIDIUS CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

His title is not preserved. He held command of Antony's army before and at the time of the battle of Actium (Vell. 2.85.2; Plut. *Ant.* 63.3–4; 65.2). Antony in his flight ordered him to bring the army to Asia (Plut. *Ant.* 67.5), but he soon fled to Antony in Egypt while the army surrendered to Octavian (Plut. *Ant.* 68.3; Dio 51.1.4–5).

## Q. DIDIUS (4)

His title is not preserved. Octavian sent him immediately after Actium to hold command in Syria. Either at once or in the next year he excited the Arabs to burn Antony's ships in the 'Red' sea, and in 30 he prevented a band of gladiators from Cyzicus from making their way to aid Antony in Egypt (Dio 51.7; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 15.195; *BJ* 1.392; see Ganter 44). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.14, no. 69; De Laet no. 159.

## CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

A commander under Antony (*Legatus*, Suet. *Nero* 3.2) in the fleet, who was offered the chief command by the Antonian faction opposed to Cleopatra (Suet.), but neither accepted nor declined the offer. Shortly before the battle of Actium, and while ill, he went over to Octavian, and soon afterwards died (Vell. 2.84.2; Tac. *Ann.* 4.44; Plut. *Ant.* 63.2; Dio 50.13.6).

## L. GELLIUS PUBLICOLA (18) Cos. 36

His title is not preserved. He commanded the right wing of Antony's fleet at Actium (Vell. 2.85.2; Plut. *Ant.* 65.1; 66.2–3; see Gardthausen 1.382; 2.197, note 32).

## M. INSTEIUS (3)

His title is not preserved. He commanded a middle section of Antony's fleet at Actium (Plut. *Ant.* 65.1; cf. Gardthausen 2.198, note 33).

## M. LURIUS (1)

According to Velleius (2.85.1) he commanded the right wing of Octavian's fleet at the battle of Actium (Vell. 2.85.1).

**M. OCTAVIUS (34)**

His title is not preserved. He commanded a middle section of Antony's fleet at Actium (Plut. *Ant.* 65.2).

**? Q. OPPIUS (21)**

See 32, Promagistrates.

**L. PINARIUS SCARPUS (24)**

Commander of Cyrene under Antony. He refused to receive Antony after Actium, and in 30 brought the legions in Cyrene over to Octavian (Dio 51.5.6; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 69.2; Dio 51.9.1; Oros. 6.19.15; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.583f., with the inscription *Scarpus Imp.*). See *PIR* 3.40, no. 311; De Laet no. 287.

**C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32**

His title is not preserved. Previous to the battle of Actium his squadron of Antony's fleet attacked Tarius Rufus (see below, Legates), and drove him back until Agrippa appeared to reinforce him (Dio 50.14.1-2). At Actium he commanded Antony's left wing (Vell. 2.85; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 65.1, where the text reads Κόλιος, perhaps a mistake for Gellius?), and was afterwards spared at the request of Arruntius (Vell. 2.86.2; Dio 51.2.4; 56.38.2). See *PIR* 3.253, no. 556; De Laet no. 355.

**T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26, Pr. Suff. 40?**

His title is not preserved. Commander of Octavian's land forces at Actium, he and M. Titius (see above, Consuls) defeated Antony's cavalry and won Deiotarus Philadelphus of Paphlagonia over to Octavian's side (Vell. 2.85.3; Plut. *Ant.* 65.3; Dio 50.13.5; Zonar. 10.29). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

**M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (\*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?**

Held a command, perhaps under Arruntius, in the center of Octavian's fleet at the battle of Actium (App. *BC* 4.38; cf. Plut. *Brut.* 53.2). He also went to the East with Octavian after Actium (see Dio 51.7). See *PIR* 3.365, no. 90; De Laet no. 395.

**M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40**

Agrippa was Octavian's admiral in chief throughout the Actium campaign. In the spring he crossed to Greece, intercepted Antony's supplies, and captured a number of strategic points, such as Methone, Corcyra, which became Octavian's base, Leucas and Patrae. His victory on September 2 at Actium was decisive, and was followed by the destruction of Antony's fleet and the surrender of his army. After the victory Agrippa proceeded as far as the capture of Corinth, and was

then sent back to Italy with the main body of veterans, and there shared jointly with Maecenas full power as Octavian's representative while he was absent in the East. (Liv. *Per.* 132—133; Vell. 2.84—85; Plut. *Ant.* 60—69, esp. 65; Flor. 2.21.1—9; Dio 50.10—35; Oros. 6.19.5—13; Zonar. 10.29—30; cf. Verg. *Aen.* 8.862f., and Serv. Dan. *ad loc.*; Horace *Epode* 9; *Carm.* 1.37, and Acro *ad. loc.*; Strabo 7.7.6; 8.4.3; 17.1.11; Plin. *NH* 19.22; Suet. *Aug.* 17.2—3; Gell. 2.22.23; on the date of Actium, *Fast. Arv.* and *Kal. Amit.*, *CIL* 12.1, p. 214 and 244, resp.; Dio 51.1.1; Lyd. *Mens.* 4.124; and on Agrippa's return to Italy, Dio 51.3.4—7.)

### Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. BAEBIUS T. f. (12)

Tribune of the Soldiers in the twentieth (or thirtieth) legion, and Prefect of the coast of Nearer Spain at the time of the Actium campaign (*CIL* 11.623—*ILS* 2672).

### Legates, Envoys

Q. DELLIVS (1)

Sent by Antony with King Amyntas of Galatia to Macedonia and Thrace to secure mercenary soldiers (Dio 50.13.8).

### Legates, Lieutenants

M. (LOLLIVS?) (11?) Cos. 21?

An officer (στρατηγός) under Octavian who recognized and saved his former benefactor and later colleague Aemilius Barbula (App. *BC* 4.49). On the anecdote, which merits doubt, see 42, Legates; and *RE*, above. See also *PIR* 2.295, no. 226; De Laet no. 225.

Q. NASIDIUS (4)

His title is not preserved. He held command of the squadron of Antony's fleet which was defeated by Agrippa in the spring of 31, thus enabling him to capture Patrae (Dio 50.13.5).

? C. PLAUTIVS RVFVS (36)

Legatus pro praetore to defend the cities of Sicily (*CIL* 9.5854—*ILS* 926), probably during the Actium campaign (Münzer, *RE*). See above, Tribunes of the Soldiers, on Baebius.

L. TARIVS RVFVS (3) Cos. Suff. 16

His title is not preserved. He commanded a small squadron of ships which was attacked and routed by Sosius (Dio 50.14.1—2; see Pro-magistrates, on Sosius). See De Laet no. 371; *PIR* 3.295, no. 14.

### Prefect of the City

C. MAECENAS (6)

Maecenas was Prefect of Rome and Italy during the Actium campaign and the subsequent period while Octavian was in the East (Dio 51.3.5; cf. 49.16.2). See *PIR* 2.315, no. 306.

### Pontifices

M. TITIUS (18) Cos. Suff. 31

*CIL* 9.5853. The date of election is later than 34 (see *ILS* 891). See De Laet no. 379; *PIR* 3.328, no. 196.

### Augurs

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

*CIL* 10.409—*ILS* 893 a. The date of his election is uncertain. See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

### Curio Maximus

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

*CIL* 10.409—*ILS* 893 a. The date of his election is uncertain.

### Lists of Priests

The following lists represent the probable membership of the four major colleges of priests about 31 B. C. In a number of instances the exact date when a priest became a member of his college is not known, and the conjecture is based on evidence of seniority such as the date of the consulship or some other office. The list of the Quindecimviri is based on Miss Hoffman's observation that the names listed in connection with the Saecular Games in 17 B. C. are arranged in the order of entrance into the college (see *AJPh* 73 [1952] 289–294). The names given below are drawn from Miss Hoffman's dissertation, *The Membership of the Four Major Colleges of Priests from 44 B. C. to 37 A. D.* (Bryn Mawr, 1951, available in microfilm).

### Pontifices

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

See 60, and 57, Pontifices, and 44, Pontifex Maximus.

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43, cf. 11; Supb. 3.394) Cos. 53, 42, Pr. 56

See 45, Pontifices.



IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

See 47, Pontifices, on C. Octavius.

M. TITIUS (18) Cos. Suff. 31

Not yet a Pontifex in 34 (*CIL* 3.7160—*ILS* 891), but probably became one soon after he left Antony for Octavian in 32 (see *CIL* 9.5853, undated).

### *Augurs*

The vacancies caused by the civil wars and the proscriptions were promptly filled with partisans of Antony and Octavian or persons who were restored in 39 by the Treaty of Misenum, for in 36 Messalla Corvinus was added to the college as a supernumerary member. See Dio 48.36.4; 49.16.1; cf. 48.43.2.

PAULLUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (82) Cos. Suff. 34

See *IG*<sup>2</sup> 2–3.4115 (after Actium and before 22). He would probably be made a priest early in his career. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.62, no. 273; De Laet no. 17.

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

See 50, Augurs. Died in 30.

SEX. APPULEIUS (17) Cos. 29

*CIL* 9.2637—*ILS* 894, after 26 B. C. A nephew of Augustus would probably be advanced early in his career. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.186, no. 961; De Laet no. 37.

P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (306; Clodius 49) Pr. —

*CIL* 6.1282—*ILS* 882, Praetor after Actium. Probably an Antonian favorite raised early to the augurate. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.240, no. 987; De Laet no. 110.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

See 42, Augurs, on C. Iulius Caesar Octavianus.

L. IUNIUS SILANUS (165) Pr. ca. 24

Possibly Augur by 31. *CIL* 9.332 is dated after his praetorship. A patrician after 29. The rule against contemporaneous membership of members of the same family may have been circumvented as in the case of Lentulus Spinther (see 57, Augurs), whose adoption into another family does not appear to have led to a change of name. See *PIR* 2.245, no. 547; De Laet no. 202.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172) Cos. 25

Probably an Augur soon after 38, since the title appears on his coins ca. 34 B. C. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.522; see 34, Promagistrates). A patrician after 29. See *PIR* 2.246, no. 549; De Laet no. 203.

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (58) Cos. 30

*Ann. Epig.* 1948, no. 90; see Degrassi in *BCAR* 71 (1945) 65.

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77) Cos. Suff. 38

Perhaps an Augur by 56 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.485f., which may however refer to an ancestor). See 50, Augurs.

L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS (26) Cos. Suff. 34, Pr. Suff. 40?

Became an Augur in 40. See 40, Augurs; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.501, 515f. See *PIR* 3.194, no. 260; De Laet no. 332.

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26.

An important early supporter of Octavian. Perhaps Augur after 38. See 31, Augurs, and Curio Maximus. A patrician after 29.

A. TERENCEIUS VARRO MURENA (92) Cos. 23

Horace, *Odes* 3.19. Probably advanced early since he was a brother-in-law of Maecenas. See *PIR* 3.303, no. 74; De Laet no. 375.

? M. TULLIUS CICERO (30) Cos. Suff. 30

At some time after his restoration in 39 Octavian advanced him to a priesthood (App. *BC* 4.51), more probably the augurate, which his father had held (see 53, Augurs), than the pontificate, to which his father had wished to advance him in 43 (Cic. *Ad. Brut.* 1.5.3).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (\*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?

Supernumerary Augur in 36 (Dio 49.16.1; cf. *CIL* 6.32307—*ILS* 4977). See *PIR* 3.363, no. 90; De Laet no. 395.

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA RUFUS Pat. (\*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?

See 50, Augurs. It is not known to how late a date his fifty-five years in the augurate extended.

### *Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis*

The order of names and the seniority of careers indicate that the following men, who belonged to the college of Quindecimviri in 17 B. C., were members in 31 (*CIL* 6.32323—*ILS* 5050). See M. Hoffmann, *AJPh* 73 (1952) 289—294.

? Q. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (79) Cos. 21

See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.63, no. 376; De Laet no. 18.

M. COCCEIUS NERVA (13) Cos. 36

A patrician after 29. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.290, no. 1224; De Laet no. 120.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

See 37, Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis.

C. LICINIUS CALVUS STILO (44)

See *PIR* 2.284, no. 171; De Laet no. 214.

L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (48) Cos. 39

See *PIR* 2.337, no. 164; De Laet no. 239.

C. (MUCIUS) SCAEVOLA (14)

See *PIR* 2.387, no. 506; De Laet no. 249.

C. NORBANUS FLACCUS (9a; 17.1.1270) Cos. 38

The order of names in the inscription cited above favors identifying the Quindecimvir with the Consul of 38 rather than his son the Consul of 24. See *PIR* 2.415, no. 135, cf. 416, no. 136; De Laet no. 264, cf. 265.

CN. POMPEIUS (\*28) Cos. Suff. 31

See *PIR* 3.64, no. 446, cf. 444–447; De Laet no. 295.

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

His coins (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.524, ca. 33 B. C.; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 41, ca. 37–34 B. C.) bear the tripod, the symbol of this priesthood (but cf. Shipley, *MAAR* 9 [1931] 26). See *PIR* 3.253, no. 556; De Laet no. 355.

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA POTITUS Pat. (\*96) Cos. Suff. 29

*CIL* 6.37075—*ILS* 8964, after 29 B. C. See *PIR* 3.370, no. 94; De Laet no. 398.

M. (VIPSANIUS) AGRIPPA (\*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

*CIL* 9.262 terms him Quindecimvir and Imperator, and should probably be dated early in his career since there is no mention of his consulate; cf. Vell. 2.127.1. A patrician after 29. See *PIR* 3.439, no. 457; De Laet no. 420; Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 62, 104.

### *Septemviri Epulones*

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

*CIL* 10.1423, cf. *ILS* 890. Probably entered the college some years before 31. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.237, no. 982; De Laet no. 455.

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

See 45, Septemviri Epulones.

? L. NONIUS ASPRENAS (14) Cos. Suff. 36

Perhaps a Septemvir (see *CIL* 2156, which may refer to the Consul of 36 or to his son; cf. Plin. *NH* 35.164; Suet. *Aug.* 56). See De Laet no. 258; and *RE* no. 15 on his son.

? L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (20) Cos. 34

See *CIL* 14.2502, which may refer to the Consul of 16 A. D. A patrician after 29. See *PIR* 3.184, no. 210; De Laet no. 326.

?IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31-23, 5, 2

It is not known when Augustus became a member of the college. He is attested for 16 B. C. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.56).



## ERRATA

Pp. 429-456. In Appendix I on the *Monetales* lines 4-5 on page 429 should read as follows: "In 1929 there appeared the first of a series of articles by Harold Mattingly..." Sydenham's name should be added to the group of names in line 11 on the same page. His posthumous work, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*, appeared in England on December 19, 1952. Due to changes in the final page proof of Sydenham's work a number of the page references to it as given above are incorrect. The correct references will be found in his book under Index I, Moneyers. I owe this information to the kindness of Mr. G. C. Haines, and regret that the timetable for the printing of this volume did not permit me to include it in the text.

## APPENDIX I

### MONETALES

Until almost thirty years ago it was generally believed that the silver denarius was introduced in Rome about 269 B. C. with the value of ten copper asses, and that it was revalued at sixteen copper asses in 216 B. C. In 1924 there appeared the first of a series of studies by Professor H. C. Mattingly which made it clear that the accepted dates for the Roman Republican coinage had to be radically revised; and a generation of research, led by Mattingly, but including studies by other numismatists, has now resulted in a wide measure of agreement that the first silver denarii were probably issued about 187 B. C., and that the revaluation took place in the Gracchan period (see the articles of Mattingly, Milne, and others, most recently of Neatby, cited in the bibliography). These studies have made necessary a thorough revision of the dates assigned to the moneyers who were formerly placed in the third and the second centuries before Christ, and a new corpus of the Roman coinage of the Republic, corresponding to those of Grueber and Babelon for their day, has become a pressing requirement. Fortunately such a corpus is now in immediate prospect in the posthumous work of E. A. Sydenham, now far advanced toward publication.

In the lists given below the names are arranged in alphabetical order. Those who issued coins while holding the higher magistracies, such as the quaestorship, aedileship, or proconsulate are listed either under the year of the magistracy, or in the lists of magistrates of uncertain date. References are given to Mommsen's *Römische Münzwesen* (M), the revision and translation of Mommsen's work by Blacas (MBI), Babelon's *Monnaies de la République romaine* (B), Grueber's *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum* (G), and to Sydenham's forthcoming work, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic* (S), and in general the dates given in these works have been reported. For the moneyers of the period before 100 B. C. the dates given in the older works have only relative value, as the first identifiable names of magistrates do not begin to appear on the coins until about 155 B. C., and Sydenham represents the true dating much more accurately. For the last century of the Republic they stand more nearly equal in value, though here too, excepting a few instances, Sydenham appears to be our best guide. I have added the notice III vir or IIII vir only

when the moneyers are so designated on the coins but have made no attempt to arrange them in their annual colleges of *Triumviri*.

In the preparation of these lists I have had available, through the kindness of Professor H. H. Scullard, the catalogue, issued by Glendining and Co., of Sydenham's personal collection of Greek and of Roman coins, arranged in groups and with the dates that he accepted; and through the kindness of Mr. G. C. Haines, F. S. A., who is in charge of the publication of Sydenham's book, and of Professor Scullard, I have been able to use the page proof of the introduction and a considerable portion of the text of Sydenham's work (up to page 108, 87 B.C.). I wish to express my gratitude to both for their kindness and help.

C. ABURIUS GEMINUS (see 1)

M 521, no. 101, ca. 150; MBI 2.318, no. 125, ca. 134-114; B 1.93-95, ca. 129; G 1.147, ca. 124-103; S lx, 60, ca. 119-110.

M. ABURIUS M. f. GEMINUS (cf. 2)

M 521, no. 102, ca. 150; MBI 2.318f., no. 126, ca. 134-114; B 1.96f., ca. 129; G 1.146, ca. 124-103; S lix, 58f., ca. 120.

P. ACCOLEIUS LARISCOLUS (1)

M 652, ca. 43; MBI 2.549, in 43; B 1.98-100, ca. 44-43; G 1.569f., ca. 41; S lxvii, 37.

M. ACILIUS M. f. (13, 14)

M. 580, no. 123, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.323, no. 130, ca. 134-114; B 1.103f., ca. 129; G 1.169, ca. 100; S lx, 63, 119-110.

M'. ACILIUS (GLABRIO?) (cf. 14)

M 631, no. 273, ca. 54; MBI 2.497f., no. 279, in 54; B 1.105-107, ca. 54; G 1.496f., ca. 50; S lxiv, ca. 55. A III vir.

M'. ACILIUS BALBUS (see 26)

M 530, no. 122, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.331f., no. 138, ca. 134-114; B 1.101f., ca. 134; G 1.150, ca. 124-103; S lx, 61, 119-110.

(AELIUS?) PAETUS? (not in *RE*)

G 1.84, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 40, ca. 150-133.

P. (AELIUS?) PAETUS (102)

M 505, no. 53, 200-150; MBI 2.280, no. 79, ca. 204-154; B 1.169f., ca. 209; G 1.120, ca. 130-125; S lix, 53, ca. 133-126.

L. AEMILIUS BUCA (37)

M 652, 44; MBI 2.545f., in 44; B 1.123 f., 44; G 1.545-547, ca. 44; S lxv-lxvi, ca. 44; see also M no. 301, and MBI 2.522f., no. 306. A III vir.



## M'. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (62)

M 531, no. 124, ca. 150–120; MBI 2.345f., no. 155, ca. 114–104; B 1.117–119, ca. 112; G 2.291, ca. 91–89; S lx, 74, ca. 109. See M. Stuart, *AJA* 49 (1945) 226–251.

## M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M 633, no. 275, ca. 61; MBI 2.500–502, no. 281, ca. 61; B 1.126–129, ca. 60; G 1.447–450, ca. 65; S lxiv, ca. 66.

## PAULLUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (82) Cos. Suff. 34.

M 632, no. 274, ca. 54; MBI 2.498–500, in 54; B 1.121–123, ca. 54; G 1.418, ca. 71; S lxiv, ca. 55. Also a joint coinage with L. Scribonius Libo. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.62, no. 373.

## S. AFRA(NIUS) (7)

M 305, no. 54, ca. 200–150; MBI 2.265, no. 62, ca. 204–154; B 1.154–156, ca. 200; G 1.91f., ca. 172–151; S 44f., ca. 145–138.

ALLIUS ? (AL) (not in *RE*)

M 490, no. 14, after 229; MBI 2.231f., no. 11, ca. 268–204 (reads VIB); B 1.108; G 2.170, ca. 240–217.

C. AL(LIUS) (not in *RE*)

M 499, no. 35, ca. 217–174; MBI 2.246, no. 33, after 217; B 1.108f.; G 1.34, ca. 240–229.

## C. ALLIUS BALA (2)

M 556, no. 170, ca. 104–79; MBI 2.380f., no. 189, ca. 104–84; B 1.110f., ca. 90; G 1.238, ca. 89; S lxi, 83, ca. 93.

## C. ANTESTIUS (ANTISTIUS) (10)

M 506, no. 55, 204–154; MBI 2.276, no. 74, ca. 204–154; B 1.143–145, ca. 174; G 1.114, ca. 172–151; S lix, 47, and 48, ca. 137–134. Possibly C. Antistius Labeo (Babelon and Mommsen).

## L. ANTESTIUS (ANTISTIUS) GRAG(ULUS) (33)

M 522, no. 103, ca. 150; MBI 2.321f., no. 129, ca. 134–114; B 1.146–148, ca. 124; G 1.142–144, ca. 124–103; S lix, 52, ca. 133–126.

## C. ANTIUS RESTIO (13)

M 651, 49–45; MBI 2.543, 49–45; B 1.155–157, 49–45; G 1.521–523, ca. 46; S lxv, ca. 46.

## L. (APPULEIUS) SATURNINUS (see 29)

M 557, no. 171, ca. 104; MBI 2.381f., no. 190, ca. 104–84; B 1.206–209, ca. 104–94; G 1.216–220, ca. 90; S lxi, 80, ca. 100.

## M'. AQUILLIUS (see 11)

M 531f., no. 125, perhaps the Consul of 101; MBI 2.365, no. 171, ca. 114–104; B 1.211f., 94; G 2.300, ca. 90; S lx, 74, ca. 109.

M'. AQUILLIUS M'. f. M'. n. (9)

M 634f., no. 276, ca. 54; MBI 2.502f., no. 282, ca. 54; B 1.212f., ca. 64; G 1.416f., ca. 72; S lxiii, ca. 70-68. A III vir.

M. ARRIUS SECUNDUS (34)

M 652, and 741, 43, probably a IIII vir; MBI 2.549, in 43; B 1.219-221, ca. 42; G 1.568f., ca. 41; S lxvi, 43.

? ATILIUS (not in *RE*)

G 1.105, ca. 172-151, a monogram AT; S lxiii, 42, ca. 150-133.

L. ATILIUS NOM(ENTANUS) (44)

M 527f., no. 116, ca. 150; MBI 2.290-292, no. 96, ca. 154-134; B 1.231f., ca. 136; G 1.125, ca. 150-125; S lix, 51, ca. 133-126.

(ATILIUS?) SAR(ANUS) (57)

M 507, no. 57, ca. 204-154; MBI 2.265, no. 65, ca. 204-154; B 1.226-228, ca. 174; G 1.99f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 43, ca. 145-137.

M. ATILIUS SARRANUS (67, cf. 22)

M 506, no. 56, ca. 204-154; MBI 2.274, no. 72, ca. 204-154; B 1.228-231, ca. 174; G 1.92-94, ca. 172-151; S lviii, 46, ca. 145-138.

M. AUF(IDIUS) RUS(TICUS) (1)

M 528, no. 117, ca. 150; MBI 2.292, no. 99, ca. 154-134; B 1.232-234, ca. 136; G 1.130f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 52, ca. 135-126.

AU(RELIUS) (1)

M 494, no. 21, and 499, no. 36, between 217 and 174; MBI 2.237, no. 20, after 217, cf. 246, no. 34; B 1.235-239, nos. 1 and 2, and 1.234, respectively; G 1.72, cf. 2.172f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 36, ca. 155-150.

L. (AURELIUS) COT(TA) (101)

M 574, no. 200, 91-84; MBI 2.398f., no. 204, ca. 104-84; B 1.243f., ca. 90; G 1.200-202, ca. 91; S lxi, 79, ca. 101.

M. AURELI(US) COTA (105)

M 532, no. 126, ca. 134; MBI 2.286, no. 92, ca. 154-134; B 1.240f., ca. 154; G 1.128f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 50, ca. 135-134.

AU(RELIUS) RUF(US) (206)

M 507, no. 58, ca. 154; MBI 2.299, no. 103, ca. 154-134; B 1.242, ca. 139; G 2.246, ca. 150-125; S lix, 48, ca. 137-134.

M. AURELIUS SCAURUS (216)

M 573, no. 199a, dated 92 B. C. because of the names of the Censors, but revised later to ca. 109 (see MBI 2.363-364, no. 170, and note); B 1.242f., 92; G 1.184, ca. 92; S lx, 65, ca. 112-109. Mattingly (*NC* 1924, p. 45) favors a date about 118, when Narbo was founded.

## AUTR(ONIUS) (1)

M 494, no. 22, between 217 and 174; MBl 2.238, no. 21, after 217; B 1.244-246, ca. 234; G 1.78, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 38, ca. 150-146.

## L. AXIUS L. f. NASO (7)

M 635, no. 277, ca. 74-50; MBl 2.503-505, no. 283, ca. 74-50; B 1.246-249, ca. 69; G 1.409f., ca. 73; S lxiii, ca. 71.

## (BAEBIUS) TAMP(HILUS) (cf. 41)

M 494f., no. 234, ca. 214; MBl 2.238, no. 22, ca. 214; B 1.249-253, ca. 217; G 1.71f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 37f., ca. 155-150.

M. BAEBIUS Q. f. TAMPHILUS (not in *RE*)

M 507f., no. 59, ca. 204-194; MBl 2.297f., no. 102, ca. 154-134; B 1.253-255, ca. 144; G 1.153f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 59, ca. 120.

BALBUS (not in *RE*)

M 508, no. 60, early in second century; MBl 2.259, no. 53, ca. 217-204; B 2.245-247, ca. 218; G 1.80f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 40, ca. 150-133.

## A. CAE(CILIUS) (10)

M 508, no. 62, ca. 204-154; MBl 2.281f., no. 82, ca. 204-154; B 1.261-263, ca. 289; G 1.107f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 40, ca. 150-133.

(CAECILIUS) ME(TELLUS) (not in *RE*)

M 495, no. 24, 217-174; MBl 2.240, no. 24, after 214; B 1.258-260, ca. 217; G 1.63f., ca. 217-197; S lviii, 35, ca. 155-150.

## C. (CAECILIUS) METELLUS (see 84)

M 532f., no. 127, ca. 134; MBl 2.335f., no. 143, ca. 134-114; B 1.263-265, ca. 134; G 1.182f., ca. 93; S lix, 58, ca. 125-120.

## L. (CAECILIUS) METELLUS (74)

M 558f., no. 173a, ca. 89; MBl 2.382f., no. 191, ca. 104-84; B 1.276f., ca. 89; G 2.310f., ca. 89; S lxi, 87, ca. 92-91. With A. Albinus S. f., and C. Malleolus.

## M. (CAECILIUS) Q. f. METELLUS (77?)

M 533f., no. 128, ca. 134-124; MBl 2.336f., no. 144, ca. 134-114; B 1.268-271, ca. 122; G 1.175-177, ca. 94; S lix, 57, ca. 125-120. Sydenham also distinguishes a later series with the same name, lxii, ca. 85.

Q. (CAECILIUS) METELLUS (not in *RE*)

B in NZ 1896, 61; G 1.79f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 42, ca. 150-133.

## Q. (CAECILIUS) METE(LLUS) (NEPOS) (95) Cos. 98

or

## Q. (CAECILIUS) METE(LLUS) (NUMIDICUS) (97) Cos. 107

M 537f., nos. 131, and 133, ca. 134–124; MBI 2.324f., no. 131, ca. 134–114, and also 357f., no. 166, ca. 114–104; B 1.271f., ca. 108; G 2.255f., ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, and 69, ca. 106. With Cn. Fulvius, and M. Calidius.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98)

M 557f., no. 172, ca. 94; MBI 2.329f., no. 136, ca. 134–114; B 1.280–282, ca. 104; G 1.156–158, ca. 103; S lx, 62, ca. 119–110.

L. CAESIUS (4)

M 560, no. 174, ca. late II or early I; MBI 2.370, no. 178, ca. 114–104; B 1.280–282, ca. 104; G 2.290, ca. 91; S lxi, 76, ca. 103.

M. CALIDIUS (3)

M 538, no. 133, late II or early I; MBI 2.358f., no. 166, ca. 114–104; B 1.282f., ca. 108; G 2.255, ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, ca. 106. With Q. Metellus, and Cn. Fulvius.

CN. CALP(URNIUS) (11)

M 499f., no. 38, ca. 217–174; MBI 2.248, no. 37, after 217; B 1.285, ca. 179; G 1.81f., ca. 196–173; S lviii, 39, ca. 150–146.

P. CALP(URNIUS) (17)

M 522f., no. 104, soon after 150; MBI 2.314, no. 213, ca. 134–114; B 1.285–287, ca. 106; G 1.140f., ca. 124–103; S lix, 55, ca. 133–126.

C. (CALPURNIUS) L. f. PISO FRUGI (93)

M 624f., no. 264, ca. 61; MBI 2.485f., no. 270, ca. 61; B 1.299–302, ca. 64; G 1.450f., ca. 64; S lxiv, ca. 64.

CN. (CALPURNIUS) PISO FRUGI (not in *RE*)

G 2.592, ca. 91–89, using Bahrfeld, NZ 1900, 31–33; 1909, 77.

L. (CALPURNIUS) L. f. PISO FRUGI (98) Pr. 74

M 580f., no. 209, ca. 89–88; MBI 2.407–409, no. 212, ca. 89; B 1.289–298, ca. 88; G 1.251–281, ca. 88; S lxii, 97–104, ca. 90–89.

M. (CALPURNIUS) M. f. PISO FRUGI (not in *RE*)

M 648, no. 302, ca. 49; MBI 2.523f., no. 507, uncertain; B 1.298f., ca. 69; G 1.446f., ca. 66; S lxiv, ca. 68.

C. CAMPANIUS (not in *RE*)

G 1.154, ca. 124–103 [reads (Camp)anianus?]; S lx, 64, ca. 109.

T. CARISIUS (2)

M 651, ca. 49–45; MBI 2.543, ca. 49–45; B 1.312–317, ca. 48; G 1.527–531, ca. 45; S lxv, ca. 45. A III vir.

## L. CASSIUS CAECILIANUS (32)

M 561, no. 176, ca. 100-90; MBI 2.386, no. 195, ca. 104-84; B 1.324-326, ca. 90; G 1.236f., ca. 89; S lxi, 83, ca. 93.

## C. CASSIUS (LONGINUS?) (57) Cos. 96

M 538f., no. 134, ca. 104; MBI 2.347f., no. 157, ca. 114-104; B 1.324-326, ca. 109; G 1.153f., ca. 104; S lx, 61f., ca. 119-110.

## C. CASSIUS (LONGINUS) (58) Cos. 73

M 608f., no. 238, ca. 90-80; MBI 2.454f., no. 243, ca. 87-81; B 1.327f., ca. 83; G 1.321, ca. 85; S lxii, ca. 83. With L. Salinator.

## L. CASSIUS Q. f. (LONGINUS) (64) Pr. 66

M 612f., no. 245, ca. 81-76; MBI 2.463f., no. 252, ca. 79-71; B 1.328f., ca. 79; G 1.387, ca. 78; S lxiii, ca. 76.

## (L. CASSIUS) LONGINUS (65)

M 636, no. 279, ca. 54; MBI 2.505, no. 285, in 54; B 1.331-333, ca. 54; G 1.494, ca. 52; S lxv, ca. 52. A III vir.

## Q. CASSIUS (LONGINUS) (70)

M 635f., no. 278, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.503-505, no. 284, ca. 74-50; B 1.329-331, ca. 60; G 1.481, ca. 58; S lxiv, ca. 57.

## M. CIPIUS M. f. (2)

M 539, no. 135, late II or early I; MBI 2.352f., no. 161, ca. 114-104; B 1.340-343, ca. 94; G 2.271-274, ca. 99-94; S lx, 72, ca. 107.

## TI. CLAUDIUS TI. f. AP. n. (NERO) Pat. (253)

M 613, no. 246, ca. 81-69; MBI 2.439f., no. 231, ca. 86; B 1.348f., ca. 84; G 1.381-384, ca. 80; S lxiii, ca. 78-76.

## C. (CLAUDIUS) PULCHER Pat. (see 302)

M 562, no. 178, ca. 104; MBI 2.368f., no. 176, ca. 114-104; B 1.344f., ca. 106; G 1.198f., ca. 91; S lx, 77, ca. 106. Babelon and Mommsen identify him with the Consul of 92, who was a III vir a. a. a. f. f. (see above, Vol. I, p. 561).

## P. CLODIUS M. f. (10)

M 653, 38 B.C.; B. 1.354-357, 43 B.C.; G 1.582-586, ca. 38; S lxvi, ca. 41 B.C. A IIII vir a. p. f.

## C. CLODIUS C. f. VESTALIS (62)

M 652, 43; MBI 2.550, 43; B 1.352-354, ca. 43; G 1.564, ca. 43; S lxvi, 41. Babelon suggests Pulcher as the cognomen, takes Vestalis to refer to the Vestal Virgin represented on his coins, but Münzer (*RE*) takes it to be a cognomen. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.284f., no. 1192 for inscriptions with this cognomen. See also Sydenham lxvii, 39 B. C.



## T. CLOULIUS (5)

M 562, no. 179, revised in *ZN* 1875, 39, before 114; MBI 2.374f., no. 183, ca. 104-84; B 1.359f., ca. 119; G 1.165-168, ca. 101; S lx, 63, ca. 110.

## T. CLOULIUS (see 5)

M 562, no. 179, ca. 104-84; MBI 2.374f., no. 183, ca. 104-84; B 1.360f., ca. 101; G 1.166 note; S lxi, 81, ca. 100. Grueber identifies the two Cloulii.

## C. (CLUVIUS) SAX(ULA) (147)

M 509, no. 64, before 173; MBI 2.261, no. 57, ca. 217-204; B 1.361-365, ca. 189; G 1.84f., ca. 196-173 (cf. 1.79f.); S lviii, 40f., ca. 150-133.

## L. COELIUS (COILIUS) (1)

M 509, no. 65, early II; MBI 2.256f., no. 49, ca. 217-204; B 1.367f., ca. 179; G 1.81, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 39, ca. 150-146.

## C. COELIUS CALDUS (13)

M 563, no. 180, ca. 109; MBI 2.389f., no. 195, ca. 104-84; B 1.368-370, ca. 94; G 1.212-215, ca. 90; S lxi, 80, ca. 100.

## (C. COELIUS) CALDUS (14)

M 636f., no. 280, just before 54; MBI 2.505-507, no. 286, just before 54; B 1.370-375, ca. 54; G 1.474f., ca. 61; S lxiv, ca. 62.

## C. CONSIDIUS NONIANUS (12)

M 637f., no. 281, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.507f., no. 287, ca. 74-50; B 1.375f., ca. 60; G 1.473, ca. 62; S lxiv, ca. 63.

## C. CONSIDIUS PAETUS (14)

M 651, ca. 49-45; MBI 2.543, ca. 49-45; B 1.376-380, ca. 49; G 1.531-534, ca. 45; S lxv, ca. 45.

## M'. CORDIUS RUFUS (2)

M 651, ca. 49-45; MBI 2.543f., ca. 49-45; B 1.382-385, 49 or a little later; G 1.523-525, ca. 46; S lxv, ca. 46. A III vir.

CORDUS (not in *RE*)

M 639, no. 285, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.470f., no. 258, ca. 79-71; B 1.511-513, before 61; G 1.415f., ca. 72; S lxiii, ca. 70-68.

## CN. (CORNELIUS) CN. f. BLASIO (75)

M 563f., no. 181, late II or early I; MBI 2.354f., no. 163, ca. 114-104; B 1.395-398, ca. 99; G 2.294-297, ca. 91; S lx, 75, ca. 105.

## P. (CORNELIUS) BLAS(IO) (76?)

M 509f., no. 66, early II; MBI 2.281, no. 81, ca. 204-154; B 1.388-390, ca. 189; G 1.104f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 42, ca. 150-133.

(P. CORNELIUS) CETHEGUS Pat. (97)

M 539f., no. 136, late II or early I; MBI 2.371, no. 179, ca. 114–104; B 1.394f., ca. 104; G 2.271, ca. 99–94; S lx, 73, ca. 104.

(L. CORNELIUS) CIN(N)A Pat. (103)

M 510, no. 67, ca. 204–154; MBI 2.284, no. 86, ca. 204–154; B 1.390–392, ca. 159; G 1.106, ca. 172–151; S lviii, 42, ca. 150–133.

CN. (CORNELIUS) LENT(ULUS) (MARCELLINUS) Pat. (228)

M 605, no. 232, ca. 87–81; MBI 2.435–437, no. 229, ca. 86; B 1.410–413, ca. 84; G 1.309f., ca. 86; S lxii, 109, ca. 87.

(P. CORNELIUS) LENT(ULUS) MAR(CELLI) f. Pat. (230)

M 577f., no. 204, ca. 89; MBI 2.401–403, no. 207, ca. 104–84; B 1.400–403, ca. 89; G 1.233f., ca. 89; S lxi, 86, ca. 95–91.

(P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS) MARCELLINUS Pat. (233 ?) Cos. 18, Pr. 29

M 648, no. 303, perhaps Quaestor in 49; MBI 2.524, no. 308, uncertain date, perhaps Quaestor in 49; B 1.427, ca. 45; G 1.567, ca. 42; S lxxvii, 38 B. C. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.343, no. 1396.

L. (CORNELIUS) SCIP(IO) ASIAG(ENUS) Pat. (338) Cos. 83

M 575, no. 201, ca. 91–84; MBI 2.378f., no. 187, ca. 104–84; B 1.398–400, before 90; G 1.206–209, ca. 91; S lxi, 79, ca. 101.

CN. CORNELIUS L. f. SISEN(N)A (373)

M 540, no. 137, ca. 154–124; MBI 2.342, no. 148, ca. 134–114; B 1.393f., ca. 135; G 2.267, ca. 102–100; S lxi, 70, ca. 100.

FAUSTUS (CORNELIUS) SULLA FELIX Pat. (377)

M 623f., no. 262, ca. 64; MBI 2.484f., no. 269, ca. 64; B 1.420–422, ca. 64; G 1.471, ca. 62; S lxiv, 63 (a date which is close but not correct, since he was then in Syria).

P. (CORNELIUS) SUL(L)A Pat. (see 384)

M 510, no. 68, ca. 194; MBI 2.269, no. 67, ca. 194; B 1.386–388, ca. 200; G 1.110, ca. 172–151; S lviii, 44, ca. 145–138.

L. COSCONIUS M. f. (6)

M 573, no. 199 b, 92; MBI 2.362–364, no. 170, ca. 109; B 1.435f., ca. 92; G 1.186, ca. 92; S lx, 65, ca. 112–109. These coins bear the names of Licinius Crassus and Domitius Ahenobarbus who were Censors in 92. On the date, see above, on M. Aurelius Scaurus.

C. COSSUTIUS MARIDIANUS (4)

M 652, 44; MBI 2.547f., in 44; B 1.438, 44; G 1.551f., 44; S lxxv–lxxvi, 44. His name is followed by the inscription A. A. A. F. F.

**L. COSSUTIUS C. f. SABULA (6)**

M 638, no. 282, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.508, no. 288, ca. 74-50; B 1.437f., ca. 54; G 1.405f., ca. 74; S lxiii, ca. 72.

**Q. CREPEREIUS M. f. ROCUS (8)**

M 638, no. 283, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.508, no. 289, ca. 74-50; B 1.439f., between 64 and 56; G 1.408f., ca. 73; S lxiii, ca. 70-68.

**P. CREPUSIUS (1)**

M 602f., no. 230, ca. 87-81; MBI 2.431-433, no. 227, ca. 86; B 1.440-442, ca. 84; G 1.336f., and 339-342, ca. 86-83; S lxiii, ca. 83-82. With L. (Marcius) Censorinus and C. (Mamilius) Limetanus.

**L. CUP(IENNIUS?) (3)**

M 510f., no. 69, early II; MBI 2.278, no. 76, ca. 204-154; B 1.443f., ca. 164; G 1.113f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 47, ca. 145-138.

**C. CUR(IATIUS) TRIGE(MINUS) (10)**

M 511, no. 71, ca. 154; MBI 2.286, no. 91, ca. 154-134; B 1.444-446, ca. 144; G 1.122f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 51, ca. 135-134.

**C. CUR(IATIUS) f. TRIGE(MINUS) (11)**

M 607, no. 234, ca. 87-81; MBI 2.295f., no. 101, ca. 154-134; B 1.446-448, ca. 144, identifying him with the preceding moneyer; G 1.134f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 53f., ca. 133-126.

**Q. CURT(IUS) (11)**

M 541, no. 139, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.359f., no. 167, ca. 114-104; B 1.449f., ca. 114; G 2.257-261, ca. 124-103; S lx, 67, and 68f., ca. 108-107. With Cn. Domitius and M. Silanus. Dated by Grueber and Babelon on the assumption that Domitius was Consul in 96, by Mommsen that he was Consul in 122.

**(C. DECIMIUS?) FLAVUS (Decimius 9)**

M 512, no. 72, possibly Pr. in 184; MBI 2.267f., no. 65, ca. 204-154; B 1.452f., ca. 214; G 1.113, ca. 172-150; S lviii, 45, ca. 145-138.

**T. DIDIUS (5?)**

M 540, no. 138, probably before 100; MBI 2.349, no. 158, ca. 114-104; B 1.455f., ca. 112; G 2.276, ca. 99-94; S lx, 73, ca. 105-104. Grueber distinguishes him from the Consul of 98, Babelon identifies them, and Mommsen considers the identification possible.

**CN. DO(MITIUS) (AHENOBARBUS?) (19?)**

M 500, no. 40, the Consul either of 192 or of 162; MBI 2.249, no. 39, after 217; B 1.457-459, ca. 179; G 1.82f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 39, ca. 150-146.



## CN. DOMI(TIUS) (AHENOBARBUS)

M 523, no. 105; MBI 2.326f., no. 133, ca. 134–114; G 1.151f., ca. 124–103; S lx, 63, ca. 119–109.

## CN. DOM(ITIUS) (AHENOBARBUS) (21) Cos. 96

M 541, no. 139, before 122; MBI 2.359f., no. 167, ca. 114–104; B 1.460f., ca. 114; G 1.151f.; 2.257–261, ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, and 68, ca. 108–107. With Q. Curtius and M. Iunius Silanus.

D(URMIUS ?) or D(UILIUS ?) (not in *RE*)

M 495f., no. 25, after 217; MBI 2.240f., no. 25, after 214; B 1.60; G 1.69 (MD in ligature), ca. 196–173.

## C. EGNATIUS CN. f. CN. n. MAXIMUS (27, cf. 3)

M 613f., no. 247, between 81 and 69; MBI 2.476f., no. 261, ca. 81–69; B 1.472–475, ca. 69; G 1.399–401, ca. 75; S lxiii, ca. 73.

## C. EGNATULEIUS C. f. (1)

M 564, no. 182, ca. 100; MBI 2.376f., no. 184, ca. 104–84; B 1.475f., ca. 101; G 1.164, ca. 101; S lxi, 82, ca. 100. See Addendum.

C. F(ABIUS ?) (not in *RE*)

M 524, no. 108; MBI 2.357f., no. 165, ca. 114–104; B 1.488, ca. 89; G 2.256, ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, 70, ca. 103–102.

## C. FABIUS C. f. Pat. (15)

M 578, no. 205, shortly before 89; MBI 2.403f., no. 208, before 89; B 1.488, ca. 89; G 1.222–224, ca. 90; S lxi, 82, ca. 96–95.

## Q. FABIUS LABEO Pat. (92)

M 541f., no. 140, ca. 150–125; MBI 2.340f., no. 147, ca. 134–114; B 1.479–481, ca. 144; G 2.264f., ca. 102–100; S lx, 68, ca. 109.

## Q. (FABIUS) MAX(IMUS) Pat. (111 ?, or 107 ?)

M 534, no. 129, ca. 134–124; MBI 2.337–339, no. 145, ca. 134–114; B 1.481–483, ca. 123; G 1.178f., ca. 94; S lix, 57, ca. 125–120 (with a restored coinage ca. 85, lxii). Mommsen identifies him with either the Consul of 121 or of 116, Babelon and Sydenham with the Consul of 116, and Grueber with a later member of the family.

## N. FABIUS PICTOR Pat. (125)

M 542, no. 141, ca. 150–120; MBI 2.371, no. 180, ca. 114–104; B 1.483–485, ca. 110; G 1.181, ca. 93; S lx, 64, ca. 110.

## M. FABRINIUS (1)

M 582, no. 212, ca. 94–84; MBI 2.420, no. 220, ca. 84; B 1.488–490, ca. 84; G 1.144, ca. 124–103; S lix, 53, ca. 133–126.

**M. FANNIUS C. f.** (14)

M 546, no. 148, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.302f., no. 108, ca. 154-134; B 1.491f., ca. 149; G 2.250, ca. 150-140; S lix, 48, ca. 137-134.

**L. FARSULEIUS MENSOR** (1)

M 614, no. 248, ca. 81-69; MBI 2.477f., no. 262, ca. 81-69; B 1.493f., ca. 82; G 1.402f., ca. 75; S lxiii, ca. 73.

**L. FLAMINIUS CILO** (6)

M 542, no. 141, ca. 125-95; MBI 2.366f., no. 173, ca. 114-104; B 1.495f., ca. 94; G 2.278f., ca. 93-92; S lx, 70, ca. 106-105.

**L. FLAMINIUS CHILO** (7)

M 652, in 44; MBI 2.547, in 44; B 1.496f., in 44; G 1.565f., 43; S lxvi, 42. IIII vir pri(mus) fla(vit).

**C. FONT(EIUS)** (6)

M 543, no. 143, before 91; MBI 2.356f., no. 164, ca. 114-104; B 1.499-501, ca. 112; G 2.292-294, ca. 91; S lx, 74, ca. 109.

**M'. FONTEIUS** (8)

M 572f., no. 198, ca. 94; MBI 2.369f., no. 177, ca. 114-104; B 1.502-504, ca. 104; G 1.192-195, ca. 91; S lxi, 76, ca. 103.

**M'. FONTEIUS C. f.** (9)

M 591f., no. 221, ca. 84; MBI 2.445f., no. 233, ca. 87-81; B 1.504-509, ca. 88; G 1.322f., ca. 85; S lxii, ca. 84-83. Mommsen and Grueber identify him with the previous moneyer, and suggest that he issued coins first as moneyer and later as Quaestor, but Babelon, Münzer, and Sydenham think that he is a different moneyer.

**M. FONTEIUS** (12) Pr. ca. 75

Triumvir Monetalis before 84 (Cic. *Font.* 5). No coins bear his name.

**P. FONTEIUS P. f. CAPITO** (25, cf. 13)

M 638f., no. 284, ca. 54; MBI 2.509f., no. 290, ca. 54; B 1.509f., ca. 54; G 1.478f., ca. 60; S lxiv, ca. 61. A III vir.

**(Q. FUFIUS) KALENUS** (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

M 639f., no. 285, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.470f., no. 258, ca. 79-71; B 1.511-513, ca. 82; G 1.415f., ca. 72; S lxiii, ca. 70-68. With Cordus.

**CN. FULVIUS** (14)

M 538, no. 133, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.358f., no. 166, ca. 110-104; B 1.513f., ca. 108; G 2.255f., ca. 124; S lx, 67, and 69, ca. 106. With M. Cal(idius) and Q. Met(ellus).

## S. FURIUS (30)

*or*

## L. FURIUS (16)

M 512, no. 73, late III or early II; MBI 2.282f., no. 83, ca. 204–154; B 1.523f., ca. 189; G 1.109f., ca. 172–151 (see note 4). See below, on S. Furius.

## S(P). FURIUS (30)

M 512, no. 74, late III or early II; MBI 2.308, no. 113, ca. 154–134; B 1.523f., ca. 189; G 1.109, ca. 172–151; S lviii, 42, ca. 150–133.

## L. FURIUS CN. f. BROCCUS (39)

M 640, no. 286, ca. 54; MBI 2.510, no. 291, ca. 54; B 1.527f., ca. 53; G 1.486f., ca. 55; S lxiv, ca. 61. A III vir.

## M. FURIUS L. f. PHILUS (79)

M 564f., no. 183, late II; MBI 2.373f., no. 182, ca. 114–104; B 1.524f., ca. 104; G 2.283–285, ca. 93–92; S lx, 67, ca. 110–108.

(L. FURIUS) PUR(PURIO) Pat. (not in *RE*)

M 496, no. 27, ca. 217–174; MBI 2.241, no. 26, after 214; B 1.519–521, ca. 217; G 2.230f., ca. 196–173; S lviii, 37, ca. 150–133.

(L. FURIUS) PUR(PURIO) Pat. (not in *RE*)

M 512f., no. 75, late III or early II; MBI 2.266, no. 64, ca. 204–154; B 1.522, ca. 214; G 2.240f., ca. 172–151; S lix, 40, ca. 137–134; and cf. on an uncertain issue, 49, ca. 135–134.

GAR(GILIUS) (not in *RE*)

M 601, no. 229, ca. 87–71; MBI 2.451f., no. 239, ca. 87–81; B 1.530–533, ca. 81; G 1.333–335, and 2.589, ca. 84; S lxii, ca. 85–83. With Ogul(nius) and Ver(gilius).

## CN. GEL(LIUS) (4)

M 543f., no. 144, after 150; MBI 2.288, no. 93, ca. 154–134; B 1.534–536, ca. 149; G 1.129f., ca. 150–125; S lix, 50, ca. 135–134.

## M. HERENNIUS (10)

M 565f., no. 185, late II or early I; MBI 2.391f., no. 197, ca. 104–84; B 1.537–540, ca. 99; G 1.195–198, ca. 91; S lxi, 77, ca. 101. Perhaps the Consul of 93.

## C. HOSIDIUS C. f. GETA (4)

M 640, no. 287, ca. 54; MBI 2.511, no. 292, ca. 54; B 1.546–548, ca. 54; G 1.420f., ca. 71; S lxiv, ca. 60. A III vir.

## L. HOSTILIUS SASERNA (23)

M 651, ca. 49–45; MBI 2.544, ca. 49–45; B 1.549–553, ca. 46; G 1.512–514, ca. 48; S lxv, ca. 48.

L. H(OSTILIUS) TUB(ULUS) (see 26)

M 513, no. 76, ca. 154; MBI 2.308f., no. 114, ca. 154-134; B 1.548f., ca. 159; G 2.588, ca. 90.

L. ITI(US) or ITI(LIUS) (Itius? 1)

M 513, no. 77, early II; MBI 2.257, no. 50, ca. 268-204; B 1.554, ca. 204; G 1.97, ca. 172-151; S lviii, 45, ca. 145-138.

L. IULIUS Pat. (29, see 141)

M 528f., no. 118, ca. 150-124; MBI 2.289f., no. 95, ca. 154-134; B 2.2, ca. 136; G 1.124, ca. 150-125; S lix, 51, ca. 133-126.

L. IULIUS Pat. (30, see 141)

M 567, no. 186, late II or early I; MBI 2.393, no. 198, ca. 104-89; B 2.4, ca. 100; G 1.230f., ca. 89; S lxi, 81, ca. 100.

L. IULIUS BURSIO (126)

M 592, no. 222, ca. 87-81; MBI 2.446f., no. 234, ca. 87-81; B 2.6-8, ca. 88; G 1.324-332, ca. 85; S lxii, ca. 84-83.

L. IULIUS L. f. CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

M 567, no. 187, ca. 100, the Consul of 90; MBI 2.393f., no. 199, ca. 104-84; B 2.5f., ca. 90; G 1.209-211, ca. 90; S lxi, 82, ca. 94.

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (see 150)

M 523, no. 106, possibly Consul in 157, or Praetor in 123; MBI 2.349f., no. 159, ca. 114-104; B 2.3, ca. 134; G 1.174, ca. 94; S lix, 56, ca. 125-120.

L. IULIUS (LIVIUS?) SALINATOR (453)

M 608f., no. 238, perhaps the officer of Sertorius who was killed in 81; MBI 2.454f., no. 243, ca. 87-81; B 2.8f., ca. 83; G 1.321, ca. 85; S lxii, ca. 83. With C. Cassius, who was perhaps the future Consul of 71.

C. IUNIUS C. f. (14)

M 513f., no. 78, ca. 200-150; MBI 2.257, no. 51, ca. 217-214; B 2.101-103, ca. 204; G 1.89f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 45, ca. 145-138.

M. IUNI(US) (SILANUS?) (22)

M 514, no. 79, ca. 204-154; B 2.104, ca. 174; G 1.115-116, ca. 172-151; S lix, 49, ca. 137-134.

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (CAEPIO BRUTUS) Pat. (53) Pr. 44

M 626, no. 266, ca. 58; MBI 2.488, no. 272, ca. 58; B 2.112-114, ca. 58; G 1.479f., ca. 59; S lxiv, ca. 60. The moneyer is probably Brutus since the coins commemorate Brutus and Ahala.

D. (IUNIUS) L. f. SILANUS (162)

M 581f., no. 210, ca. 89-88; MBI 2.409-411, no. 213, ca. 89-88;

B 2.107–111, ca. 89; G 1.244–250, ca. 88; S lxii, 95f., ca. 90–89. Issued coinage *e l(ege) P(apiria)*.

M. (IUNIUS) SILA(NUS) (see no. 169)

M 541, no. 139, latter part of II; MBl 2.359f., no. 167, ca. 114–104; B 2.104–106, ca. 114; G 2.257–261, ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, and 68, ca. 108–107. With Cn. Domi(tius) and Q. Curti(us).

M. (IUVENTIUS) LATERENSIS (16)

Bahrfeld III, 136, ca. 72.

(IUVENTIUS) THALNA (25)

M 500f., no. 41, ca. 217–174; MBl 2.250, no. 40, ca. 217–204; B 2.122–114, ca. 209; G 2.232–234, ca. 196–173; S lviii, 37, ca. 155–150. (TAL in ligature.)

C. (IUVENTIUS) THALNA (28)

M 514, no. 80, first part of II; MBl 2.264, no. 61, ca. 204–154; B 2.124f., ca. 194; G 1.102f., ca. 172–151; S lviii, 43, ca. 145–138.

P. (LICINIUS) M. f. CRASSUS (63)

M 640f., no. 288, ca. 59–54; MBl 2.511f., no. 243, 59?, or 55–54?; B 2.133f., when Quaestor in 58; G 1.487, ca. 55; S lxxv, ca. 54.

C. LICINIUS L. f. MACER (112)

M 607, no. 235, ca. 84–81; MBl 2.452f., no. 240, ca. 82–79; B 2.132f., ca. 82; G 1.320, ca. 85; S lxii, ca. 83.

(L. LICINIUS) MURENA (120)

M 544, no. 145, ca. 154–124; MBl 2.284f., no. 88, ca. 204–154; B 2.126–128, ca. 159; G 1.107, ca. 172–151; S lviii, 42, ca. 150–133.

A. LICINIUS NERVA (132)

M 651, ca. 49–45; MBl 2.544, ca. 49–44; B 2.135–138, ca. 49–45; G 1.514–516, ca. 48; S lxxv, ca. 47. A III vir.

P. (LICINIUS) NERVA (see 136)

M 544f., no. 146, ca. 124, probably the governor of Sicily in 103; MBl 2.350–352, ca. 114–104; B 2.128–130, ca. 110; G 2.274–276, ca. 99–94; S lx, 72f., ca. 106.

L. LIVINEIUS REGULUS (3)

M 653, ca. 38; MBl 3.5, ca. 38; B 2.141–143, ca. 43–42; G 1.578–582, ca. 39; S lxxvi, 42. A IIII vir a(uro) p(ublico) f(eriundo).

L. (LIVIUS) SALINATOR (31)

See L. Iulius Salinator.

**(LOLLIUS) PALIKANUS (20)**

M 651, ca. 49-45; MBl 2.544, ca. 49-45; B 2.147-150, ca. 45; G 1.517f., ca. 48; S lxv, ca. 47.

**M. LUCILIUS RUFUS (31)**

M 578f., no. 206, just before 84; MBl 2.404f., no. 209, ca. 89; B 2.150f., ca. 89; G 1.224, ca. 90; S lxi, 84, ca. 100-95.

**CN. LUCRETIUS TRIO (32)**

M 514f., no. 81, first part of II; MBl 2.278, no. 77; B 2.151f., ca. 164; G 1.132f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 52, ca. 135-127.

**L. LUCRETIUS TRIO (33)**

M 614, no. 249, ca. 81-69; B 2.152-153, ca. 74; G 1.396-398, ca. 76; S lxiii, ca. 74.

**Q. L(UTATIUS ?) C(ERCO ?) or C(ATULUS ?) (13.2068)**

M 501, no. 42, after 217; MBl 2.250, no. 41, ca. 217-204; B 2.155f., ca. 217; G 2.221, ca. 217-197?

**MAE(NIUS) (see 12)**

Mommsen identifies him with P. Mae(nius), but this is doubted by Blacas (MBl 2.252, note 1); see B 2.162, ca. 217; G 1.77, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 43, ca. 150-133.

**P. MAE(NIUS) (12)**

M 502, no. 44, ca. 217-174; MBl 2.252, no. 43, ca. 268-204; B 2.161-163, ca. 217; G 1.83, cf. 77, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 39, ca. 150-146.

**P. MAE(NIUS) M. f. ANT(IAS) or ANT(IATICUS) (18)**

M 546, no. 148, ca. 134-114; MBl 2.319f., no. 127, ca. 134-114; B 2.163-165, ca. 110; G 1.145, ca. 124-103; S lx, 60, ca. 119-110.

**C. MAIANIUS (1)**

M 515, no. 82, early II; MBl 2.270f., ca. 214-154; B 2.165-167, ca. 194; G 2.243f., ca. 172-151; S lix, 50, ca. 135-134.

**L. MAMILIUS LIMETANUS (3)**

M 515, no. 83, first part of II; MBl 2.259, no. 54, ca. 217-204; B 2.170-172, ca. 217; G 1.97f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 42, ca. 150-133.

**C. MAMILIUS LIMETANUS (8)**

M 602f., no. 230, ca. 87-81; MBl 2.431-433, ca. 86; B 2.172-174, ca. 84; G 1.336f., 343f., ca. 83; S lxiii, ca. 82-81.

**A. MANLIUS Q. f. SER. (63)**

M 546f., no. 149, ca. 154-124; MBl 2.342f., no. 149, ca. 134-114; B 2.174f., ca. 135; G 2.268, ca. 102-100; S lxi, 71, ca. 100.

L. (MANLIUS) TORQUATUS Pat. (80) Pr. 49

M 641, no. 289, ca. 61; MBl 2.512f., no. 294, ca. 61; B 2.179f., ca. 54; G 1.432f., ca. 69; S lxiv, ca. 65. A III vir.

M. MARCIUS M'. f. (22)

M 524, no. 107, ca. 150; MBl 2.327f., no. 134, ca. 134-114; B 2.184-186, ca. 119; G 1.149f., ca. 124-103; S lx, 61, ca. 119-110.

Q. MARCIUS (30)

M 524, no. 108, ca. 150; MBl 2.357f., no. 165, ca. 114-104; B 2.189f., ca. 110; G 2.256, ca. 124-103; S lx, 67, and 70, ca. 103-102. With C. F(abius ?) and L. R(oscius ?).

C. (MARCIUS) CENSO(RINUS) (43)

M 606, no. 233, ca. 87-81; MBl 2.437-439, ca. 86; B 2.190-194, ca. 84; G 1.301-306, ca. 87; S lxii, 111f., ca. 86.

L. (MARCIUS) CENSORINUS (47)

M 602f., no. 230, ca. 87-81; MBl 2.431-433, ca. 86; B 2.194-196, ca. 84; G 1.336-339, ca. 83; S lxiii, ca. 82-81. With P. Crepusius and C. Mamilius Limetanus.

Q. MARC(IUS) LIBO (70)

M 515f., no. 84, first half of II; MBl 2.273f., no. 71, ca. 204-154; B 2.181-184, ca. 174; G 1.94f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 45, ca. 145-138.

(MARCIUS) PHILIPPUS (74, cf. 77)

M 641f., no. 290, ca. 74-50; MBl 2.513, no. 295, ca. 74-50; B 2.196f., ca. 60; G 1.485f., ca. 56; S lxiv, ca. 56.

L. (MARCIUS) PHILIPPUS (75) Cos. 91

M 548f., no. 152, ca. 114-104; MBl 2.346f., no. 156, ca. 114-104; B 2.187f., ca. 112; G 2.277f., ca. 99-94; S lx, 73, ca. 105-104.

Q. (MARCIUS) P(H)ILIPPUS (82, cf. 81)

M 547f., no. 151, ca. 114; MBl 2.334f., no. 142, ca. 134-114; B 2.186f., ca. 109; G 1.175, ca. 94; S lix, 56, ca. 125-120.

Q. MARIUS (26)

M 516, no. 85, first half of II; MBl 2.284, no. 87, ca. 204-154; B 2.199-201, ca. 159; G 1.108f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 41, ca. 150-133.

C. MARIUS C. f. CAPITO (33)

M 615, no. 250, ca. 87-69; MBl 2.460, no. 249, ca. 79-75; B 2.201-204, ca. 84; G 1.353-356, ca. 82; S lxiii, ca. 79.

MATIENUS (1)

MAT or MATI. M 498, no. 232, after 217; MBl 2.239f., no. 25, after 214, cf. 244, no. 31; B 2.208-211, ca. 234; G 1.82f., and 2.236f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 36, ca. 155-150.

**P. MAT(IENUS) (6)**

M 516, no. 86, first half of II; MBI 2.309, no. 115, ca. 154-134; B 2.211f., ca. 135; G 1.137, note 1, ca. 150-125.

**MA(XIMUS?) (not in RE)**

M 487, no. 10, before 217; MBI 2.225, no. 6, ca. 229 (reads Roma); B 1.53, and 60; G 2.171f., ca. 240-217.

**C. MEMMIUS L. f. Gal. (6)**

M 597, no. 226, ca. 82; MBI 2.427-430, no. 226, ca. 86-83; B 2.216f., ca. 82; G 1.307-309, ca. 87; S lxii, 111, ca. 86-85.

**C. MEMMIUS C. f. (10)**

M 642, no. 291, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.514f., no. 296, ca. 74-50; B 2.217-219, ca. 60; G 1.495f., ca. 51; S lxiv, ca. 51.

**L. MEMMIUS (13)**

M 567, no. 188, ca. 114-104; MBI 2.368, no. 175, ca. 114-104; B 2.212f., ca. 94; G 2.299, ca. 90; S lx, 74, ca. 109.

**L. MEMMIUS L. f. Gal. (14)**

M 597, no. 226, ca. 82; MBI 2.427-430, no. 226, ca. 86; B 2.216f., ca. 82; G 1.307f., ca. 87; S lxii, 111, ca. 86-85. With C. Memmius C. f. Gal.

He probably also issued coins alone. M 575f., no. 202, ca. 92-89; MBI 2.399f., no. 202, ca. 104-84; B 2.213-215, ca. 82; G 1.204-206, ca. 91; S lxi, 79, ca. 103-102.

**M. METTIUS (2)**

M 652, in 44; MBI 2.547, in 44; B 2.223f., ca. 44; G 1.542-544, ca. 44; S lxxv-lxxvi, in 44. Presumably a IIII vir with L. Aemilius Buca, P. Sepullius Macer, and C. Cossutius Maridianus.

**L. MINUCIUS (16, cf. 37)**

M 524f., no. 109, perhaps the officer of 180 and 178; MBI 2.313f., no. 122, ca. 134-114; B 2.233f., ca. 106, who suggests the cognomen Thermus; G 2.139f., ca. 124-103; S lix, 55, ca. 133-126.

**C. (MINUCIUS) AUG(URINUS) (31)**

M 549f., no. 154, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.303f., no. 109, ca. 154-134; B 2.228-230, ca. 129; G 1.135f., ca. 125; S lix, 54, ca. 133-126.

**TI. MINUCIUS C. f. AUGURINUS (35)**

M 550, no. 155, perhaps a son of the preceding moneyer; MBI 2.330f., no. 137, ca. 134-114; B 2.231f., ca. 114; G 1.148, ca. 124-103; S lx, 60, ca. 119-110.

**Q. MINU(CIUS) RUF(US) (56)**

M 516, no. 87, first half of II; MBI 2.302, no. 107, ca. 154-134; B 2.226f., ca. 149; G 2.250, ca. 125; S lix, 49, ca. 137-134.



## Q. (MINUCIUS) M. f. THERMUS (66)

M 568, no. 189, by 84; MBl 2.394f., no. 200, ca. 104–84; B 2.235f., ca. 90; G 2.302, ca. 90; S lxi, 82, ca. 96–95.

## L. MUSSIDIUS T. f. LONGUS (3)

M 653, in 38; MBl 3.5, ca. 38; B 2.240–245, ca. 43–42; G 1.573–576, ca. 39; S lxvi, 42. A IIII vir a(uro) p(ublico) f(eriundo).

## C. NAE(VIUS) BALBUS (10)

M 615f., no. 251, ca. 81–69; MBl 2.464f., no. 255, ca. 79–71; B 2.248, ca. 74; G 1.366–370, ca. 81; S lxiii, ca. 78–76.

## (M. NONIUS) SUFENAS (52)

M 625f., no. 265, ca. 60; MBl 2.487, no. 271, ca. 60; B 2.255f., ca. 60; G 1.470f., ca. 62; S lxiv, ca. 63.

## C. NORBANUS (6)

M 607, no. 236, ca. 87–81; MBl 2.453f., no. 241, ca. 87–81; B 2.258f., ca. 84; G 1.347–351, ca. 82; S lxiii, ca. 80.

## C. NUMITORIUS (1)

M 550f., no. 156, latter part of II; MBl 2.343f., no. 150, ca. 134–114; B 2.261–263, ca. 114; G 1.141f., ca. 124–102; S lix, 54, ca. 133–126.

## C. NUMONIUS VAALA (1)

M 652, in 43; MBl 2.550, in 43; B 2.264f., in 43; G 1.570f., ca. 40; S lxvi, in 43.

## OGULNIUS (OGUL) (1)

M 601f., no. 229, ca. 87–81; MBl 2.451, no. 239, ca. 87–81; B 2.265–268, just before 81; G 1.333–335, and 2.589, ca. 84; S lxii, ca. 85–83. With Gar(gilius) and Ver(gilius).

## OPEI(MIUS) (1)

M 526, no. 112, ca. II med.; MBl 2.260, no. 55, ca. 217–204; B 2.270–272, ca. 209; G 1.78, ca. 196–173; S lviii, 41, ca. 150–133.

## OPEIMI(US) (1)

M 502, no. 45, ca. 217–174; MBl 2.253, ca. 268–204; B 2.268–270, ca. 224; G 1.78f., ca. 196–173; S lviii, 41, ca. 150–133.

## L. OPIMIUS (5)

M 525, no. 110, ca. 134, perhaps the Consul of 121; MBl 2.333, no. 140, ca. 134–114; B 2.272–274, ca. 134; G 1.172f., ca. 99–95; S lix, 56, ca. 125–120.

## M. OPIMIUS (8)

M 525f., no. 111, ca. II med.; MBl 2.334, no. 141, ca. 134–114; B 2.274f., ca. 134; G 1.173f., ca. 99–95; S lix, 56, ca. 125–120.

## (PAPIRIUS) CARBO (39)

M 517, no. 88, ca. 154; MBI 2.298-300, no. 104, note, ca. 154-134; B 2.288-290, ca. 139; G 2.247f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 48, ca. 137-134.

## M. (PAPIRIUS) CARBO (39)

M 551, no. 157, ca. 114, who notes the resemblance of the types to those of the preceding moneyer; MBI 2.298-300, no. 104, ca. 154-134; B 2.288, ca. 139; G 2.252, ca. 150-125; S lix, 49, ca. 137-134. Babelon identifies the two moneyers but Grueber and Sydenham distinguish them.

## (PAPIRIUS) TURD(US) (75)

M 517, no. 189, ca. II med.; MBI 2.285, no. 90, ca. 204-154; B 2.286f., ca. 214; G 1.105f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 41, ca. 150-133.

## L. PAPIUS (6)

M 616, no. 252, ca. 81-69; MBI 2.465f., no. 254, ca. 79-71; B 2.279-282, ca. 79; G 1.370-380, ca. 80; S lxiii, ca. 78-76.

## L. PAPIUS CELSUS (10)

M 651, ca. 49-45; MBI 2.544, ca. 49-45; B 2.282-285, ca. 45; G 1.519f., ca. 46; S lxv, ca. 46. A III vir.

## PETILLIUS CAPITOLINUS (7)

M 652, in 43; MBI 2.549, in 43; B 2.290-292, ca. 43; G 1.571f., ca. 40; S lxvii, ca. 37.

## (PINARIUS) NAT(TA) (14)

M 517f., no. 90, ca. II med.; MBI 2.263, no. 60, ca. 204-154; B 2.303-305, ca. 200; G 1.101f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 44, ca. 145-138.

## (PINARIUS) NATTA (14)

M 551, no. 158, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.272f., no. 70, ca. 204-154; B 2.302f., ca. 200, identifies him with the previous moneyer; G 1.112, ca. 172-151; S lviii, 45, ca. 145-138.

## L. PLAUTIUS (PLOTIUS) PLANCUS (Munatius 26, cf. Plotius 10)

M 651, ca. 49-45; MBI 2.545, ca. 49-45; B 2.325-327, ca. 45; G 1.576f., ca. 47; S lxv, ca. 47.

## L. PL(AUTIUS) H(YPSAEUS ?) (Cf. 19)

LPLH in monogram. M 496f., no. 28, ca. 217-174; MBI 2.241f., no. 27, after 217; B 1.318-321, ca. 218; G 1.70, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 37, ca. 155-150.

## C. PLUTIUS (21.1270)

M 518, no. 92, first half of II; MBI 2.300f., no. 105, ca. 154-134; B 2.329, ca. 214; G 2.248f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 48, ca. 137-134.

SEX. POMPEIUS FOSTLUS (not in \**RE*)

M 551f., no. 159, ca. 150–120; MBl 2.305, no. 110, ca. 154–134; B 2.336f., ca. 129; G 1.131f., ca. 150–125; S lix, 54, ca. 133–126.

## Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (\*9)

M 643, no. 292, ca. 59; MBl 2.515f., no. 297, ca. 59; B 2.337–339, ca. 58; G 1.484f., ca. 57; S lxiv, ca. 59.

## L. POMPONIUS CN. f. (\*16)

M 573f., no. 199 d, ca. 92; MBl 2.362–364, no. 170, ca. 109; B 2.359f., ca. 92; G 1.186, ca. 92; S lx, 65, ca. 112–108. On the date, see above, on M. Aurelius Scaurus.

L. POMP(ONIUS) (not in \**RE*)

M 518, no. 93, first half of II; MBl 2.283, no. 85, ca. 204–154; B 2.356–358, ca. 209.

L. POMPONIUS MOLO (not in \**RE*)

M 568, no. 190, ca. 150–120; MBl 2.395, no. 201, ca. 104–84; B 2.358f., ca. 94; G 2.311–316, ca. 89; S lxi, 86f., ca. 93–91.

Q. POMPONIUS MUSA (not in \**RE*)

M 643, no. 293, ca. 74–50; MBl 2.516f., no. 298, ca. 74–50; B 2.360–365, ca. 64; G 1.441–446, ca. 67; S lxiv, ca. 68.

## Q. POMPONIUS RUFUS (\*27)

M 648, no. 304, date uncertain; MBl 2.524, no. 309, date uncertain; B 2.366, ca. 71; G 1.407, ca. 74; S lxiii, ca. 71.

## C. (PORCIUS) CATO (\*15)

M 518f., no. 94, first half of II; MBl 2.301, no. 106, ca. 154–134; B 2.367f., ca. 149; G 2.249f., ca. 150–125; S lix, 48, ca. 137–134.

M. (PORCIUS) CATO (not in \**RE*)

M 572, no. 197, ca. 104–94; MBl 2.396–398, no. 205, ca. 104–84; B 2.370–372, ca. 101; G 2.303–305, ca. 90; S lxi, 83, ca. 93–91.

M. PORC(IUS) LAECA (not in \**RE*)

M 526, no. 113, ca. II med.; MBl 2.320f., no. 128, ca. 134–114; B 2.368f., ca. 129; G 1.151, ca. 124–103; S lx, 63, ca. 119–110.

P. (PORCIUS) LAECA (not in \**RE*)

M 552f., no. 161, ca. 150–120; MBl 2.365f., no. 172, ca. 114–104; B 2.369f., ca. 110; G 2.301, ca. 90; S lx, 78, ca. 104.

## L. PORCI(US) LICIN(US) (\*4)

M 573, no. 199 e, in 92; MBl 2.362–364, no. 176, ca. 109; B 2.372f., ca. 92; G 1.185, ca. 92; S lx, 65, ca. 112–109. See above, on M. Aurelius Scaurus.

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. S. n. ALBINUS Pat. (\*38)

M 617, no. 254, ca. 81-69; MBI 2.461f., no. 250, ca. 79-75; B 2.380-382, ca. 74; G 1.351f., ca. 82; S lxiii, ca. 79.

A. (POSTUMIUS) S(p.) f. ALBINUS Pat. (not in \*RE)

M 558f., no. 173, ca. 89; MBI 2.382f., no. 191, ca. 104-84; B 2.377-380, ca. 89; G 2.309-311, ca. 89; S lxi, 87f., ca. 92-91.

L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (\*39)

M 526f., no. 114, ca. 154; MBI 2.332, no. 139, ca. 134-114; B 2.377, ca. 134; G 1.171f., ca. 99-95; S lix, 56, ca. 125-120.

C. POSTUMIUS TA...? Pat. (\*40)

M 644, no. 294, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.517f., no. 299, ca. 74-50; B 2.382f., ca. 64; G 1.394f., ca. 77; S lxiii, ca. 74.

L. PROCILIUS f. (not in \*RE)

M 617f., no. 255, ca. 81-69; MBI 2.466f., no. 256, ca. 79-71; B 2.385-387, ca. 79; G 1.386f., ca. 78; S lxiii, ca. 78-76.

C. PUBLICIUS (POBLICIUS) Q. f. (\*10)

M 616, no. 253, ca. 81-69; MBI 2.466, no. 255, ca. 79-71; B 2.333-335, ca. 79; G 1.365f., ca. 81; S lxiii, ca. 78-76.

C. (PUBLICIUS) MALLE(OLUS) C. f. (not in \*RE)

M 573f., no. 199c, in 92; MBI 2.362-364, no. 170, ca. 109; B 2.330, in 92; G 1.187, ca. 92; S lx, 65, ca. 112-109. See above, on M. Aurelius Scaurus.

C. (PUBLICIUS) MAL(LEOLUS) (\*14)

M 558, no. 173, ca. 89; MBI 2.382f., no. 191, ca. 104-84; B 2.331-333, ca. 89; G 2.306f., ca. 89; S lxi, 87, and 88f., ca. 92-91. With L. Metel(lus) and A. Alb(inus) S(p.) f. Probably the Quaestor of Cilicia under Cn. Dolabella in 80.

S(E)X. Q(UINCTILIUS?) Pat. (not in \*RE)

M 503, no. 47, ca. 217-174; MBI 2.254, no. 46, ca. 217-204; B 2.397f., ca. 179; G 2.238, ca. 196-172.

Q(UINCTIUS?) (not in \*RE)

M 493, no. 19, before 217; MBI 2.236, no. 18, ca. 268-204; B 1.60; 2.388f., in the earliest coinage with monograms; G 1.64, ca. 217-197.

TI. Q(UINCTIUS?) (not in \*RE)

M 568f., no. 191, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.378, no. 186, ca. 104-84; B 2.393f., ca. 104; G 2.288f., ca. 91; S lx, 76, ca. 105.

T. Q(UINCTIUS?) (FLAMININUS?) Pat. (not in \*RE)

M 527, no. 115, the Consul either of 150 or of 123; MBI 2.328f., no.

135, ca. 134–114; B 2.391–393, ca. 134; G 1.154–156, ca. 124–103; S lx, 62, ca. 119–110.

C. RENIUS (1)

M 549, no. 95, first half of II; MBI 2.294f., no. 100, ca. 154–134; B 2.398–400, ca. 154; G 1.121f., ca. 150–125; S lix, 50, ca. 135–134.

L. R(OSCIUS ?) (not in *RE*)

M 524, no. 108, ca. II med.; MBI 2.357f., no. 165, ca. 114–104; B 2.400f., ca. 108; G 2.256, ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, and 70, ca. 103–102. With C. F(abius) and Q. Mar(cius).

L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15) Pr. 49

M 644, no. 295, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.518, no. 300, ca. 74–50; B 2.401–404, ca. 64; G 1.422–431, ca. 70; S lxiv, ca. 58.

L. RUBRIUS DOSSENUS (17)

M 603f., no. 231, ca. 87–81; MBI 2.433–435, no. 228, ca. 86; B 2.405–410, ca. 83; G 1.311–314, ca. 86; S lxii, 110f., ca. 87–86.

L. RUSTIUS (1)

M 618, no. 256, ca. 81–69; MBI 2.479, no. 264, ca. 81–69; B 2.410f., ca. 71; G 1.398, ca. 75; S lxiii, ca. 74.

L. RUTILIUS FLAC(CUS) (16)

M 618f., no. 257, ca. 81–69; MBI 2.463, no. 251, ca. 79–75; B 2.413, perhaps ca. 79; G 1.395, ca. 77; S lxiii, ca. 75.

P. SABIN(US) (30)

M 570, no. 195, late II, perhaps a Vettius; MBI 2.377f., no. 185, ca. 104–84; B 2.530f., ca. 101; G 1.221f., cf. 166, ca. 90; S lxi, 81, ca. 100.

C. SAE(NIUS ?) (not in *RE*)

MBI 2.261, no. 56, ca. 217–204; G 1.107, ca. 172–151; S lviii, 40, ca. 150–133.

P. SATRIENUS (1)

M 619, no. 258, ca. 81–69; MBI 2.479f., no. 265, ca. 81–69; B 2.419f., ca. 74; G 1.392–394, ca. 77; S lxiii, ca. 75.

L. SAUF(EIUS) (4)

M 519f., no. 96, first half of II; MBI 2.271f., no. 69, ca. 204–154; B 2.420–422, ca. 200; G 1.111f., ca. 172–151; S lviii, 44, ca. 145–138.

C. SCR(IBONIUS CURIO ?) (8, cf. 4)

M 503, no. 48; MBI 2.258, no. 52, ca. 217–214; B 2.423–426, ca. 204; G 1.97f., 172–151; S lviii, 44, ca. 145–138.

(L. SCRIBONIUS) LIBO (20)

M 632f., no. 274, ca. 54; MBI 2.498–500, no. 280, in 54; B 2.426–428, ca. 54; G 1.419f., ca. 71; S lxiv, ca. 55.

## L. SEMP(RONIUS) (9)

G 1.119, ca. 150–125.

(TI. SEMPRONIUS?) GR(ACCHUS) (not in *RE*)

M 503f., no. 49, ca. 217–174; MBI 2.254, no. 47, ca. 217–204; B 1.429f., ca. 217; G 2.223, ca. 217–197.

## TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (56)

M 742, ca. 37; MBI 3.5, just after 38; B 2.432–434, ca. 38–36; G 1.593f., ca. 37; S lxvii, ca. 40. A IIII vir, Q(uaestor) Desig(natus). With Q. Voconius Vitulus.

## TI. SEMP(RONIUS) PITIO (74)

M 520, no. 97, first half of II; MBI 2.275f., no. 75, ca. 204–154; B 2.430–432, ca. 174; G 1.95f., ca. 172–151; S lviii, 46, ca. 145–138. With Q. Marc(ius) (Libo).

## L. SENTIUS C. f. (6) Pr.–

M 579, no. 207, ca. 84; MBI 2.405f., no. 210, ca. 89; B 2.437f., ca. 89; G 1.227f., ca. 89; S lxi, 84, ca. 100–95. A special issue Arg(ento) Pub(lico).

## P. SEPULLIUS MACER (1)

M 652, in 44; MBI 2.547, in 44; B 2.438–441, in 44; G 1.547–551, ca. 44; S lxv–lxvi, 44.

## C. SERVILIUS (13, 14)

M 534f., no. 130, ca. 134–124; MBI 2.339f., no. 146, ca. 134–114; B 2.446–448, ca. 123; G 1.179f., ca. 94; S lix, 57f., ca. 125–120.

## C. SERVILI(US) M. f. (14)

M 553, no. 163, ca. 124; MBI 2.314–318, no. 124, ca. 134–114; B 2.444f., ca. 124; G 2.279–281, ca. 93–92; S lx, 66, ca. 110–108.

## C. SERVILIUS C. f. (16)

M 645, no. 296, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.518f., no. 301, ca. 74–50; B 2.451f., ca. 64; G 1.469f., ca. 63; S lxiv, ca. 63.

## M. SERVILIUS C. f. (19)

M 569, no. 192, ca. 100; MBI 2.396, no. 202, ca. 104–84; B 2.449f., ca. 94; G 1.229f., ca. 89; S lxi, 84, ca. 100–95.

## P. SERVILI(US) M. f. RULL(US) (79)

M 579, no. 208, shortly before 84; MBI 2.406f., no. 211, ca. 89; B 2.450f., ca. 89; G 1.230, ca. 89; S lxi, 84, ca. 100–95.

## L. SERVIUS RUFUS (6)

M 652, in 43; MBI 2.550, in 43; B 2.474–476, ca. 43–42; G 1.566, ca.

42; S lxvi, ca. 43–42. Babelon and Grueber confuse him with the son of Ser. Sulpicius Rufus.

Q. SICINIUS (12)

M 650, in 49; MBI 2.539, in 49; B 2.458–461, in 49; G 1.503, ca. 49; S lxy, ca. 49. A III vir, who issued coinage also under the Praetor Coponius by decree of the Senate. See Grueber 2.468.

A. SPURI(US ?) or SPURI(LIUS ?) (Spurius 2)

M 520, no. 98, ca. II med.; MBI 2.268, no. 66, ca. 204–154; B 2.465, ca. 214; G 1.127, ca. 150–125; S lix, 52, ca. 133–126.

C. SULPICIUS C. f. (9)

M 576, no. 203, ca. 91–84; MBI 2.400f., no. 206, ca. 104–84; B 2.470–472, ca. 94; G 1.202f., ca. 91; S lxi, 78f., ca. 103–102.

SER. SULP(ICIUS) (20, cf. 21)

M 645f., no. 297, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.519f., no. 302, ca. 74–50; B 2.473f., ca. 64; G 1.488, ca. 54; S lxy, ca. 54. Perhaps a Galba, and either the Praetor of 54 or his son.

TATIUS ? (TA or AT in monogram) (not in *RE*)

M 501, note 97, one before and the other after 217; B 1.58, no. 40; G 1.105, ca. 172–151; S lviii, ca. 150–133.

C. TER(ENTIUS) LUC(ANUS) (56)

M 554, no. 164, ca. 150–120; MBI 2.277, no. 75, ca. 204–154; B 2.483–485, ca. 214; G 1.103f., ca. 172–151; S lix, 49, ca. 135–134.

(TERENTIUS ?) VAR(RO) (see 76)

G 2.222, ca. 217–197; cf. S lviii, ca. 150–146.

(TERENTIUS ?) VAR(R)O (see 76)

G 1.68f., ca. 196–173; cf. S lviii, 41, ca. 150–133.

C. (TERENTIUS) VAR(RO) (76)

M (504, no. 51) attributes these three series to one person, and dates him after 200; MBI 2.255, no. 48, ca. 217–204; B (2.479–483) attributes them to one person, whom he identifies with the Consul of 216; cf. G 1.35, ca. 240–229; and see S above.

L. THORIUS BALBUS (4)

M 569f., no. 193, ca. 94; MBI 2.379f., no. 188, ca. 104–84; B 2.487f., ca. 94; G 1.225f., ca. 90; S lxi, 84, ca. 100–95.

C. TITINIUS (6, cf. 7)

M 529, no. 119, ca. II med.; MBI 2.293, no. 98, ca. 154–134; B 2.495, ca. 136; G 1.126, ca. 150–125; S lix, 52, ca. 133–126.

## M. TITINIUS (12)

M 521, no. 99, first half of II; MBl 2.262, no. 58, ca. 217-204; B 2.493-495, ca. 209; G 1.85f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 41, ca. 150-133.

## Q. TITIUS (MUTTO) (33)

M 583f., no. 213, ca. 89-84; MBl 2.411-413, no. 214, ca. 88; B 2.489-492, ca. 90; G 1.286-289, ca. 87; S lxii, 107f., ca. 88. See Cichorius, *Unters. zu Lucilius* 206-208.

## L. TITURIUS L. f. SABINUS (2)

M 584f., no. 214, ca. 89-84; MBl 2.413-415, no. 215, ca. 89-84; B 2.496-500, ca. 88; G 1.297-300, ca. 87; S lxii, 108f., ca. 88.

## L. TREBANIUS (1)

M 554, no. 165, ca. 150-125; MBl 2.311f., no. 120, ca. 124-114; B 2.500-502, ca. 139; G 1.136f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 53, ca. 133-126.

## M. TULLIUS (11, cf. 34)

M 554f., no. 166, ca. 150-120; MBl 2.311, no. 119, ca. 134-114; B 2.502f., late II; G 2.266, ca. 102-100; S lx, 67, ca. 109. Bahrfeld (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2, p. 752) agrees with Grueber.

? L. TUR(ULLIUS?) or TUR(IUS) SABINUS (not in *RE*)

M 585, note 362, and G 1.300, note, identify him with L. Titurius Sabinus; cf. B 2.504f., ca. 87. Bahrfeld (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2, p. 755) distinguishes them and dates him ca. 87.

## VAL(ERIUS) (4)

M 505, no. 52, ca. 217-174; MBl 2.283, no. 84, ca. 204-154; B 2.507-509, ca. 227; G 1.69, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 40, ca. 150-133.

## L. VALERIUS ACISCULUS (94)

M 651, ca. 49-45; MBl 2.545, ca. 49-45; B 2.514-521, ca. 46-45; G 1.534-537, ca. 45; S lxv, ca. 45.

## C. VAL(ERIUS) C. f. FLAC(CUS) Pat. (\*33)

M 529f., no. 120, ca. II med.; MBl 2.293, no. 99, ca. 154-134; B 2.509-511, ca. 209; G 1.120f., 124f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 51, and 53, ca. 133-126.

## L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (\*54, 176 or 177?)

M 570, no. 194, late II; MBl 2.367f., no. 174, ca. 112-104; B 2.511f., ca. 104; G 2.300f., ca. 90; S lxi, 76, ca. 103.

## (M. VALERIUS) MESSAL(LA) f. Pat. (see \*95, \*97)

M 630f., no. 271, in 53; MBl 2.496, no. 277, in 53; B 2.513f., in 53; G 1.493, ca. 53; S lxiv, in 53. Special issue by decree of the Senate with the inscription *Patre Cos.*



## M. VARG(UNTEIUS) (\*2)

M 537f., no. 132, ca. 150-120; MBl 2.325f., no. 132, ca. 134-114; B 2.524f., ca. 129; G 1.163f., ca. 102; S lx, 62, ca. 119-110.

## VER(GILIUS) (Virgilius \*1)

M 601f., no. 229, ca. 87-81; MBl 2.451f., no. 239, ca. 87-81; B 2.528-530, shortly before 81; G 1.333-335, and 2.589, both ca. 84; S lxii, ca. 85-83. With Ogul(nius) and Gar(gilius).

## P. (VETTIUS?) SABINUS (Sabinus 30)

See P. Sabinus.

## T. VETTIUS SABINUS (\*12)

M 646, no. 298, ca. 74-50; MBl 2.520f., no. 303, ca. 74-50; B 2.531f., ca. 69; G 1.417, ca. 72; S lxiv, ca. 60.

## TI. VET(URIUS) B(ARRUS?) (\*19)

M 555f., no. 169, latter part of II; MBl 2.306f., no. 11, ca. 154-134; B 2.533-536, ca. 129; G 2.281f., ca. 93-92; S lx, 66, ca. 110-108.

## C. VIBIUS C. f. PANSa (not in \*RE)

M 585f., no. 215, ca. 89-84; MBl 2.415-417, no. 216, ca. 89-84; B 2.537-544, ca. 90; G 1.289-296, ca. 87; S lxii, 105-107, ca. 89-88.

## C. VIBIUS C. f. C. n. PANSa (CAETRONIANUS) (\*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

M 652, in 43 (later favored 48); MBl 2.142, note 3, in 43; B 2.544-547, in 43, when Consul; G 1.509-512, ca. 49; S lxv, ca. 49-48. The special coinage with Decimus Brutus points to 49, in spite of the figure of Libertas on the coinage.

## C. VIBIUS VARUS (\*14)

M 653, in 38; MBl 3.5, ca. 38; B 2.547-550, ca. 43-42; G 1.587-590, ca. 38; S lxvi-lxvii, ca. 39.

## L. VINICIUS (\*2)

M 646, no. 299, ca. 58; MBl 2.521f., no. 304, ca. 58; B 2.551f., ca. 58; G 1.492, ca. 53; S lxv, ca. 54.

## Q. VOCONIUS VITULUS (\*5)

M 742, shortly after 38; MBl 3.5, shortly after 38; B 2.559-562, ca. 41-40; G 1.591f., ca. 37; S lxvii, ca. 40. Issued coins while Quaestor Designatus, probably a colleague of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.

## M. VOLTEIUS M. f. (\*2)

M 619-621, no. 259, ca. 81-69; MBl 2.467-470, no. 257, ca. 79-71; B 2.562-567, ca. 88; G 1.388-392, ca. 78; S lxiii, ca. 76. Note a special issue, S(enatus) C(onsulto) d(e) T(hesauro).

## L. VOL(TEIUS) L. f. STRABO (\*1)

M 646f., no. 300, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.522, no. 305, ca. 74-50; B 2.567f., ca. 60; G 1.385, ca. 79; S lxiii, ca. 82-81. The supplement for the nomen remains uncertain.

## ADDENDUM

The lists of Monetales given above were already in proof when I received a copy of Dr. Karl Pink's *The Triumviri Monetales and the Structure of the Coinage of the Roman Republic* (Numismatic Studies, No. 7, American Numismatic Society, New York, 1952). This important work merits more detailed consideration than can be given here. In general, the author uses the considerable number of different criteria available in order to organize the denarial coinage, and its accompanying issues of bronze, into chronological groups, and to arrange the Monetales by colleges in a suggested chronological order within each group. In many cases, particularly in the earlier period, it is not possible to assign exact dates, or to claim that attributions of particular Monetales to particular colleges are certain, but the study nevertheless represents an important advance. Beginning with a date ca. 210 B. C., a date somewhat earlier than that of Mattingly and Sydenham, Dr. Pink arranges the coinage in ten groups. Of these the first, being anonymous, does not concern us. The second however, which he dates before 168, included issues which bear one name abbreviated and regularly in monogram, then the first name in full, then two names, and finally issues with the first indications of three names. A third group begins with the cessation of the victoriate and continues until 119 B. C., just before the issues with the names of L. LIC(inius) and CN. DOM(itius), which he joins Mattingly and Kubitschek in associating with the foundation of the colony of Narbo in 118. He is inclined to date the retariffing of the denarius at sixteen asses in the time of the younger Gracchus. Group four extends from ca. 118 until the Lex Clodia and the new issue of quinarii ca. 104, while group five begins with these and ends with 89, when the Lex Papiria introduced the semi-uncial standard. The sixth group reflects the disturbances of the period from 89 to 80, and the seventh includes the colleges roughly dated between 80 and 70. Group eight begins about 70, dated by the aedilician issues of P. Galba and M. Plaetorius Cestianus, and continues to 50 B. C. In this period the designation III VIR begins to appear but is reserved for the leading member of the college, and there are references on the coins to contemporary events. The colleges of the period from 49, the outbreak of the war between Pompey and Caesar, to 41 are arranged in Group nine. Dr. Pink is inclined to date the interruption of the coinage in 41 rather than in 37. These colleges consisted of Triumviri until 44, and Quattuorviri thereafter. The tenth group, dated from 20 to 7 B. C., remains outside the plan of a work on the Magistrates of the Roman Republic.

The following is a summary table of the eighty-six colleges into which Dr. Pink arranges the Monetales from the time of the first signatures until 41 B. C.

## Group II. Before 168 B. C.

## I. With Monograms.

1. LPHH (L. Plautius Hypsaeus), FVR(ius), AVTR(onius)
2. Q(uinctius), MD (Duilius or Durmius), FVR(ius)
3. MA(?), AVR(elius), C. (Terentius) VAR(O)

4. MAE(nius), P(etronius ?), AT or TA (Atilius or Tatius)
5. AL (Aelius), (Sempronius) GR(acchus), P. MAE(nius)
6. MAT(ienus), (Caecilius) ME(tellus), (Baebius) TAMP(ilus)
7. VAL(erius ?), (Aelius, or Aemilius or Apuleius), (Naevius) BAL(bus)
8. AV(relius), (Furius) PVR(purio), TOD with symbol of a bird
9. OPEIM(ius), (Papirius) TVRD(us), L. POMP(onius)

II. With single names, usually cognomina.

10. (Pinarius) NAT(A), (Atilius) SAR(anus), P. (Cornelius) SVLA
11. (Licinius) MVRENA, OPEI(mius), (Cornelius) CINA

III. Two or three names, including cognomen.

12. C. AL (C. Aelius), SX Q (Sex. Quinctilius), L. ITI (L. Itius or Itilius)
13. C. (Clovius) SAX(ula), A. CAE(cilius), P. (Cornelius) BLAS(io)
14. CN. CALP(urnius), L. COIL(ius), Q. L. C. (Q. Lutatius Cerco or Catulus)
15. M. TITINI(us), L. MAMILI(us), Q. MARI(us)
16. C. SCR(ibonius), C. ANTESTI(us), (Iuventius) TAL(na)
17. S. AFRA(nius), L. SAVF(eius), C. MAIANI(us)
18. CN. DOM(itius), C. IUNI(us) C. F., C. TER(entius) LVC(anus)
19. M. ATILI(us) SARAN(us), Q. MARC(ius) LIBO, L. SEMP(ronius) PITTO

Group III. Down to 119 B. C.

20. Q. MINU(cius) RVF(us), C. PLVTI(us), L. CVP(iennius)
21. C. (Porcius) CATO, P. (Aelius ?) PAETVS, CN. LVCR(etius) TRIO
22. TI. VET(urius) B( ?), M. IVNI(us), FLAVS (Decimius Flavius)
23. Q. FABI(us) LABEO, CN. CORNEL(ius) L. F. SISENA, A. MANLI(us)  
Q. F. SER.
24. SEX. POM(peius) FOSTLVS, M. FAN(nius) C. F., M. TVLLI(us)
25. M. (Papirius) CARBO, C. RENI(us), M. AVRELI(us) COTA
26. CN. GEL(lius), AV(relius) RVF(us), M. BAEBI(us) Q. F. TAMPIL(us)
27. C. VAL(erius) C. F. FLAC(cus), A. SPVRI(lius), L. FLAMINI(us) CILLO
- 27A. Valerius and Spurilius as above, L. ATILI(us) NOM(entanus)

Supplementary issues, with a substitute Monetalis. Mark XVI.

28. C. TITINI(us), M. AVF(idius) RVS(ticus), L. IVLI(us)  
Mark XVI.
29. M. CIPI(us) M. F., M'. AQVIL(ius), P. (Porcius) LAECA
30. CN. DOMI(tius), M. (Iunius) SILA(nus), Q. CVRT(ius)

All three Monetales named together for the first time.

31. L. TREBANI(us), C. CVR(iatius) F. TRIGE(minus), C. (Minucius) AVG(urinus)

Group IV. Ca. 118–104 B. C.

32. L. POMPONI(us) CN. F., C. (Poblicius) MALLE(olus) C. F., L. COSCO(nius)  
M. F.

Special supplementary issues with the names of L. PORCI(us) LICI(nus) and M. AVRELI SCAVRI.

Pink accepts Mattingly's dating of these issues to 118, since the names of L. LIC(inius Crassus) and CN. DOMI(tius) on them refer not to their censorship in 92 but to their activity as founders of the colony of Narbo (on Crassus, see Cic. *Brut.* 160; and on both, Benedict, *History of Narbo* 4–10). But he

rejects the suggestion that the two who issued supplementary coinage did so as Quaestors (see Mattingly, *JRS* 12 [1922] 230–233). The first group bears the mark X, the second †.

33. M. VARG(unteius), C. NVMITORI(us), TI. MINUCI C. F. AVGVRINI
34. C. (Caecilius) METE(LLUS), M. PORC(ius) LAECA, M. FABRINI(us)
35. L. MINUCI(us), M. ACILIVS M. F., T. Q(uinctius)
36. Q. (Caecilius) METE(llus), CN. DOMI(tius) or DO(mitius), P. (Licinius) NERVA
37. M. (Caecilius) METELLVS Q. F., Q. (Fabius) MAX(imus), C. SERVEIL(ius)  
Supplementary issue by C. CASSI(us)
38. M'. ACILI(us) BALBVS, L. OPEIMI(us), P. CALP(urnius)
39. C. F(abius), L. R(oscius), Q. MAR(cius ?)
40. M. CALID(ius), Q. (Caecilius) ME(tellus) or METE(llus), CN. FL or CN. FOUL (Cn. Fulvius)
41. C. ABVRI(us) GEM(inus), P. MAE(nius) ANT(iaticus ?) M. F., C. SERVEI-LI(us) M. F.
42. M. MARCI(us) M'. F., M. OPEIMI(us), SEX. IVLI(us) CAISAR
43. L. ANTES(tius) GRAG(ulus), L. POST(umius) ALB(inus), Q. (Marcius) PILIPVS
44. L. (Marcius) PHILIPPVS, T. DEIDIVS, M'. AEMILIO LEP(ido)
45. M. ABVRI(us) M. F. GEM(inus), L. MEMMI(us), L. VALERI FLACCI  
Special coinages by Q. LVTATI(us) CERCO, M. SERGI(us) SILVS,  
(Cornelius) CETEGVS, L. RVSTI(cus)

#### Group V. Ca. 104–89 B. C.

##### I. Four colleges with supplementary issues

46. T. CLOVLI(us), C. (Claudius) PVLCHER, L. IVLI(us)
47. M. FOVRI L. F. PHILI, L. POMPONI(us) MOLO, Q. (Minucius) THERM-(us) M. F.
48. L. RVTILI(us) FLAC(cus), L. CASSI(us) Q. F., C. POSTUMI(us) A. (VA. ?)
49. C. (Poblicius) MAL(L)(eolus), A. (Postumius) ALBINUS S. F., L. (Caecilius) METELL(us).

Pink notes at this point the coinage of the Quaestores Urbani Ap. CL(audius) and T. MAL(lius). He claims as Quaestors C. EGNATVLEI(us) C. F., whom he credits with issues of denarii (vs. Grueber 1.164f.), T. CLOVLI(us), and P. (Vettius) SABIN(us), as the letter Q on their coins stands not for their value as Quinarii (Grueber and Sydenham) but for the office of Quaestor. He accepts Sydenham's date (ca. 95) for the coins inscribed with the names of the Quaestors PISO and CAEPIO.

##### II. Regular coinage

50. CN. (Cornelius) BLASIO CN. F., N. FABI(us) PICTOR, C. ALLI(us) BALA
51. C. FONT(eius), L. (Appuleius) SATVRN(inus), L. THORIVS BALBVS
52. L. MEMMI(us) GAL, L. (Aurelius) COT(ta), L. (Cornelius) SCIP(io) ASIAG-(enus)
53. C. SVLPICI(us) C. F., M'. FONTEI(us), C. COIL(ius) CALD(us)
54. M. HERENNI(us), L. IVLI(us) L. F. CAESAR, L. CASSI(us) CAEICIANVS

#### Group VI. Ca. 89–80 B. C.

55. L. (Calpurnius) PISO FRVGI, C. VIBIVS C. F. PANSA, C. MARCI(us) CENSORI(nus)

56. Q. TITI(us), L. RVBRI(us) DOSSEN(us), CN. (Cornelius) LENTVL(us)  
 57. D. (Iunius) SILANVS L. F., (Cornelius) LENT(ulus) MAR(celli ?) F., M. (Porcius) CATO.

A supplementary issue of bronze by L. TVR(ius ?).

- 57A. Silanus and Lentulus as above, with L. SENTI(us) C. F. as a substitute Monetalis.  
 58. C. FABI(us) C. F., L. TITVRI(us) L. F. SABIN(us), M. SERVEILI(us) C. F.  
 58A. Fabius and Titurius as above, with P. SERVEILI(us) M. F. RVLLI  
 59. M. FONTEI(us) C. F., L. CAESI(us), C. LICINIVS L. F. MACER  
 60. L. IVLI(us) BVRSIO, C. NORBANVS, L. COSSVTI(us) C. F. SABVLA  
 60A. Anonymous special coinage with types of Bursio, Fonteius, and Macer.  
 61. GAR(gilius), OGV L(nius), VERG(ilius)

All named together on coins of one issue.

62. L. (Marcius) CENSORIN(us), P. CREPVSI(us), C. MAMIL(ius) LIMETAN(us)

Pink treats the issues of M. LVCILI(us) RVF(us), of the Praetor Q. ANTO(nius) BALB(us), the Aediles of the Plebs M. FAN(nius) and L. CRIT(onius), of L. C. MEMIES L. F. GAL, TI. Q(uinctius), C. CASSI(us) and L. (Iulius or Livius) SALIN(ator), and the Curule Aedile P. FOVRIVS CRASSIPES, all as special issues.

#### Group VII. Ca. 80 to 70 B. C.

##### 1a. Regular, Serrati

63. C. POBLICI(us) Q. F., L. VOL(teius) L. F. STRAB(o), L. ROSCI FABATI

##### 1b. Special, Serrati

64. C. NAE(vius) BALB(us), TI. CLAUD(ius) TI. F. AP. N., M. (Iuventius) LATERE NS(is)

##### 2a. Regular, Serrati

65. C. MARI(us) C. F. CAPIT(o), L. PAPI(us), Q. CREPEREI(us) M. F. ROCVS

##### 2b. Special, Serrati

66. Marius, as above, T. VETTIVS SABINVS, L. PROCILI(us) F.

Pink explains the second appearance of Marius as due to iteration of the office in a second year.

##### 3a. Regular

67. L. EGNATIVS CN. F. CN. N. MAXSVMVS, L. LVCRETI(us) TRIO, P. SATRIENVS

##### 3b. Special.

68. L. FARSVLEI(us) MENSOR, L. AXSIVS L. F. NASO, Q. POMPONI(us) RVFVS

Special issue by M. VOLTEI(us) M. F.

Pink places in this group the special coinage of the Quaestors L. PLAE-TORI(us) L. F. and P. (Cornelius) LENT(ulus) P. F. L. N.

#### Group VIII. Ca. 70 to 50 B. C.

##### 1. Still with issue marks.

69. (L. Cassius) LONGIN(us) III V(ir), C. (Calpurnius) PISO L. F. FRVGI, M. (Aemilius) LEPIDVS

2. Last regular issue mark.
70. C. HOSIDI(us) C. F. GETA III VIR, A. POST(umius) A. F. S. N. ALBIN(us), M. (Calpurnius) PISO M. F. FRVGI (Possibly a Pupius)
3. Last Serrati. With topographical reverse legends.
71. M'. AQVIL(ius) M'. F. M'. N. III VIR, (Q. Fufius) KALENI, CORDI
4. Veiled heads on the obverse.
72. P. FONTEIVS P. F. CAPITO III VIR, PAVLLVS (Aemilius) LEPIDVS, (Scribonius) LIBO
- Supplementary denarii with obverse of Lepidus and reverse of Libo.
73. 5. L. (Manlius) TORQVAT(us) III VIR, Q. POMPONIVS MUSA, C. SERVEIL(ius) C. F.
6. Each with two types and one name.
74. (C. Coelius) CALDVS III VIR, (M. Iunius) BRVTVS, FAVSTVS (Cornelius Sulla)
75. 7. L. FVRI CN. F. BROCCHI III VIR, Q. POMPEI Q. F. RVFI, Q. CAS-SIUS
76. 8. M'. ACILIVS III VIR, SER. SVLP(icius), (Marcus) PHILIPPVS
77. 9. Q. SICINIVS III VIR, L. VINICI(us), C. MEMMI(us) C. F.

The name of Sicinius as Triumvir appears on a special issue shared with the Praetor Coponius. [As the praetorship of Coponius is dated with reasonable certainty in 49 (see 49, Praetors), Sicinius must be assigned to that year.]

Pink also dates the special coinages of P. (Sulpicius) GALBA as AED. CVR. in 70-69 (see above, 69, Aediles) and of M. PLAETORIVS M. F. CESTIANVS (see 67, Aediles) at about the same time. He places (Nonius) SVFENAS, C. CONSIDI NONIANI, and P. (Plautius) HYPSSAE(us) in 66 to 64, contemporary with Faustus Cornelius Sulla. The aedileships of M. (Aemilius) SCAVR(us) and P. (Plautius) HYPSSAEVS are fixed at 58, and those of A. PLAVTIVS and CN. PLANCIVS at 54. Pink believes that FAVSTVS (Cornelius Sulla) and (M. Valerius) MESSAL(a) F. were Quaestors together ca. 53. [The letter Q does not appear upon their coins, and Asconius (20 C) places Faustus Sulla definitely in 54.]

#### Group IX. 49 to 41 B. C.

Pink finds in 49 B. C. only the special coinages of the Praetor Nerius and of Caesar himself.

#### 48 B. C.

78. A. LICINI(us) NERVA III VIR, C. VIBIVS C. F. C. N. PANSA, ALBINVS BRVTI F.

Supplementary denarii issued by C. PANSA and ALBINVS BRVTI F.

[It seems improbable that Pansa, who held the tribunate of the Plebs in 51, and Decimus Brutus, who held the praetorship perhaps in 48 and by 45 at the latest, should be ordinary members of a college of Monetales in 48.]

#### 47 B. C.

79. L. PAPIVS CELSVS III VIR, L. HOSTILIVS SASERNA, L. PLAVTIVS PLANCVS

#### 46 B. C.

80. M'. CORDIVS RVFVS III VIR, C. ANTIVS C. F. RESTIO, (Lollius) PALIKANVS

Also special issues of Cordius as above, and the Praetor A. Hirtius.

## 45 B. C.

81. T. CARISIVS IIII VIR, C. CONSIDIVS PAETVS, L. VALERIVS ACIS-CVLVS

With these Pink mentions a special issue of gold coins by L. (Munatius) PLANC(us) PRAEF. URB(is), and considers that the inscription PR on the gold coins of L. CESTIVS and C. NORBANVS indicates that they too were Prefects with Plancus in 45. [But without the word Urbis the abbreviation is more probably Pr(aetores). See 43, Praetors.]

## 44 B. C. Introduction of IIII VIRI.

82. L. AEMILIVS BVCA IIII VIR, M. METTIVS, P. SEPVLLIVS MACER, C. COSSVTIVS MARIDIANVS

With a special gold coinage of Caesar as DIC. QUAR., COS. QVINC.

83. L. FLAMINIVS CHILO, IIII VIR PRI(mus) FL(avit), PETILLIVS CAPITOLINVS, (P. Cornelius Lentulus) MARCELLINVS, P. ACCOLEIVS LARISCOLVS

Pink holds that these men formed a second college of Monetales in 44, since only the leading member of any college took the title. [This is his only definite instance of a completely new college within a single year. As no such change occurred in the other magistracies of that year but did take place in the latter part of 43, it is possible that a date in 43 should be considered.]

## 43 B. C.

84. M. ARRIVS SECVNDVS, C. NVMONIVS VAALA, C. CLODIVS C. F. VESTALIS, L. SERVIVS RVFVS.

## 42 B. C.

85. C. VIBIVS VARVS, L. LIVINEIVS REGVLVS, P. CLODIVS M. F., L. MVSSIDIVS LONGVS

Special issues of L. REGVLVS, Clodius as above, and L. MVSSIDIVS T. F. LONGVS, with the inscription IIII VIR APF, and also of REGVLVS F. as PRAEF. UR.

## 41 B. C.

86. A defective college, with the names of TI. SEMPRONIVS GRACCHVS IIII VIR Q(uaestor) D(esignatus) and Q. VOCONIVS VITVLVS, and supplementary coinage by both with the inscription Q. D(ESIG) and DESIG(N), respectively, SC.

## APPENDIX II

### MAGISTRATES OF UNCERTAIN DATE

#### Praetors

C. ? AELIUS TUBERO (103, cf. 148, 149) Pr. Urbanus

The Praetor who killed a portentous woodpecker and died shortly afterwards (Plin. *NH* 10.41; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.14, with the names L. Aelius and Laelius; cf. Varro in Non. Marc. 518 L; Val. Max. 5.6.4, on the Pr. Aelius, who died at Cannae).

C. AELIUS TUBERO (149)

A praetorius, cited by Messalla Rufus, Cos. 53, as an example of one who was placed on the pyre and returned alive (Plin. *NH* 7.173).

L. AEMILIUS L. f. Pat. (14)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.803—*ILS* 3141. Possibly Aemilius Papus, Pr. 205, or Paulus, Pr. 191, less probably Regillus, who was M. f., Pr. 190.

? [M. AEM ?]ILIUS M. f. Pat. (18)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.20; (quais)toris or (prai)toris. Third century B. C.

? C. AN(N)IUS - f. (8)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.20: (quais)toris or (prai)toris. Third century B. C.

SEX. APPULEIUS SEX. f. (16a)

*CIL* 8.24583—*ILS* 8963. Late Republic. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.186, no. 960.

C. APPULEIUS M. f. TAPPO (31)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.814—*ILS* 906. Late Republic or Early Augustan period. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.187f., no. 967.

L. ATEIUS CAPITO (9)

Tac. *Ann.* 3.75, a praetorius; cf. *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 60f., 141, 528f., his son held the consulship in 5 A. D.

P. ATILIUS L. f. (not in *RE*) Pr. Urbanus

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.825—*ILS* 5742. Probably late second century.

C. (ATINIUS ?) LABEO (3)

Governor (Pr. or Propr.) of Asia before 90, possibly before 100 B. C. (*I. v. Priene* 121; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1579).

M. BARBATIUS PHILIPPUS (1)

Praetor at some unknown date after 41 (Ulpian *Dig.* 1.14.3, Barbarius; cf. Dio 48.34.5; Suidas s. v. Βάρβριος Φίλιππος).



(CAECILIUS) METELLUS (70)

A praetorius who saved his father, an Antonian supporter and a prisoner after Actium at Samos (App. *BC* 4.42).

L. CAECINA (not in *RE*)

A Praetor in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2515; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.17, no. 96).

Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

A Praetor in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period (*CIL* 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.29, no. 155). Also a Legate of M. Antonius.

L. (CALPURNIUS) PISO (98, Supb. 3.231)

A Praetor or Proprætor in Asia before 90, possibly before 100 B. C. (*I. v. Priene* 121, cf. p. 551; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1579).

C. CANINIUS C. f. (Supb. 3.232)

Pr. Urbanus, probably before the period of Sulla (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2516—*ILS* 9376).

C. CESTIUS L. f. Pob. EPULO (7)

Praetor in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period (*CIL* 6.1374—*ILS* 917; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.151, no. 686). Died before 12 B. C.

M. CISPIUS (4?)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.819. The Tribune of the Plebs in 57 went into exile for ambitus (Cic. *Planc.* 75; *Schol. Bob.* 165 Stangl), but may have returned and resumed his career in 49.

P. CLAUDIUS Pat. (27)

An unknown Claudius of early date who is said to have sold the Camerini into slavery (Val. Max. 6.5.1).

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (253)

Spoke in a praetorian place in the Senate in 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 50.4), perhaps a Praetor before 67.

P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER (Clodius, 49)

*CIL* 6.1282—*ILS* 882, date uncertain, but possibly after 31. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.240, no. 987.

(Co)MINIUS T. f. LONGINUS (not in *RE*) See — MINIUS T. f. LONGINUS.

M'. CORDIUS RUFUS (2)

*CIL* 14.2603—*ILS* 902. Praetor of uncertain date, but after 46 B. C.

## CORNELIUS GALLUS (163)

A Praetor in the late Republic or the Early Augustan age (Val. Max. 9.12.8; Plin. *NH* 7.184).

## L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (194, cf. 195)

Cic. *Arch.* 9. Praetor at an uncertain date, probably before 82.

## DOMITIUS CALVINUS (40)

A commander in operations in Liguria, probably Pr. or Procos. (Frontin. *Str.* 3.2.1). Unidentifiable.

## Q. FABIVS LABEO Pat. (92)

*CIL* 12.2.823, and 824; see 110, Promagistrates. A Praetor and then Proconsul in Spain in the late second century.

## FABIUS SENATOR (144)

Plin. *NH* 7.44. Date quite uncertain.

## M. FRUTICIUS (1)

*CIL* 12.2.826. Late Republic. Date and identification uncertain.

## L. FURIUS CRASSIPES Pat. (55)

Pr. or Promagistrate, probably in Macedonia. Honored at Athens (*BCH* 6.278, no. 3), and an epoptes at Samothrace (*CIL* 3.12318—*ILS* 4054), without title.

## [GENUCIUS CIPUS (16)]

Praetor, at an uncertain but quite early date, who undertook a self-imposed exile rather than fulfil a portent that he should be king (Val. Max. 5.6.3; Plin. *NH* 11.123; Ovid *Met.* 15.565ff.; see *RE* 5.2565.)]

## L. IULIUS MOCILLA (362)

A praetorius in the army of Brutus whom Atticus aided after Philippi (Nepos *Att.* 11.2). See below, on L. Livius Ocella.

## L. (LIVINEIUS?) REGULUS (see 2)

Named as Pr(aetor) on coins of L. Livineius Regulus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.580; cf. Cic. *Att.* 3.17.1).

## L. LIVIUS OCELLA (25, 26)

Münzer identifies him with L. Iulius Mocilla (above), and with the Λεύκιος Πέλλα who was condemned by Brutus at Sardis in 42 (Plut. *Brut.* 35).

## ? A. (MANLIUS) TORQUATUS (see 74)

Commander in a campaign, probably in Greece or Sicily, date and title unknown (Frontin. *Str.* 3.5.3).

L. PELLA. See above, on L. Iulius Mocilla, and L. Livius Ocella.

## M. (PLAUTIUS) HYPSAEUS (22)

Praetor or Proprætor in Asia before 90, possibly before 100 B. C. (*I. v. Priene* 121; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1579). Münzer however believes that he was a Legate under Sulla and identifies him with the M. Plautius, Prefect of an allied fleet, which he was bringing back from Asia when he committed suicide at the news of the death of his wife Orestilla (Val. Max. 4.6.3). See below, Prefects of uncertain date.

## L. (QUINCTILIUS) VARUS (\*11)

Vell. 2.71.2. See 42, Prefects.

## Q. SANQUINIUS Q. f. (3)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.837—*ILS* 905. See *PIR* 3.173, no. 135. Late Republic or Early Augustan period.

## C. SEMPRONIUS RUFUS (79)

A prætorius in 44 (Porphyrio on Hor. *Sat.* 2.2.49f.; cf. Acro and Comm. Cruq. *ad loc.*). Certainly in the Senate (Cic. *Fam.* 12.29.2).

## L. SENTIUS C. f. (6, 9?)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.838, and 839—*ILS* 8208. Probably the Monetalis of ca. 89 B. C.

## M'. SERGIUS Pat. (17)

Pr. and then Procos. when he governed Hither Spain in the late second century (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.840; see 110, Promagistrates).

## C. SERVILIUS VATIA (91)

Probably the father of Servilius Vatia Isauricus, who held command of some province, probably Macedonia, and was honored at Olympia (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.211; *I. v. Olymp.*, 329).

P. SEXTILIUS (not in *RE*)

Named, probably as presiding officer, in a fragmentary decree of the Senate discovered at Trikkala in Thessaly (Giannopoulos, *Eph. Arch.* 1934-35, 149, no. 2 [pub. 1936]; cf. L. Robert, *Études Epig. et Phil.* 287f., note 1). Probably before the middle of the second century.

## P. SEXTIUS (9)

Pr. Designatus. Convicted of ambitus about 90 B. C. by T. Iunius L. f. (Cic. *Brut.* 180; see Niccolini, *FTP* 422).

## C. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (52)

Grandfather of the future emperor and father of the Consul of 5 A. D., his career reached only to the prætorship (Suet. *Galba* 3.3; on *SEG* 1.169, see Münzer, *RE*).

? P. TEDETIVS L. f. Pol. (1)

Listed as a senator in Joseph. *AJ* 14.220, where the order favors the assumption that he had praetorian rank in 44.

TEDIUS AFER (1)

Consul Designatus under the Second Triumvirate, who committed suicide because of threats from Octavian (Suet. *Aug.* 27.3; cf. on Ut-tidius Afer, Augur and Cos. Desig., *Inscr. Ital.* 1.1, Tibur, 134).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6.1172ff.)

The date of his praetorship is uncertain but probably came soon after 76 (App. *BC* 4.47; Themist. p. 453 D; see Cichorius *RS* 203).

L. TITIVS (14, cf. 15)

Val. Max. 8.3.1. He may be identified with the Titius mentioned in Plin. *NH* 31.11 (but cf. C. Titius Rufus, Pr. 50), and father of the Consul of 31.

CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5)

Varro *RR* 2.4.2. See 71, Quaestors.

L. ——— L. f. FLACCUS (not in *RE*)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.800. Leased a construction for Aesculapius as Aedile and approved it as Praetor.

(←)MINIVS T. f. LONGIVS (not in *RE*)

*Ann. Epig.* 1948, no. 65: PR EX S C, inscribed on an archaic peperino altar. The names Cominius and Geminius have been suggested.

### Aediles

M. AMPVDIVS N. f. (1)

Date uncertain, but late Republic or Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.812; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.94, no. 569.

C. APPVLEIVS M. f. TAPPO (31)

Late Republic or Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.814—*ILS* 906; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.187f., no. 967.

? P. ATTIVS P. f. (6)

Senator, perhaps aedilicius, named in the *SC de Panamareis*, Vierendeck no. 20.

? C. AVRELIIVS COTTA (96) Cos. 75

Attained all the highest offices (Cic. *Off.* 2.59). No specific proof that he held the aedileship.

P. BARRONIUS BARBA (1)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.817. A Curule Aedile in the late Republic. Date and identification uncertain.

C. CINCIUS (1)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.22, Aedile of the Plebs. Name on a milestone on the road to Ostia, probably before 200.

? Q. CLOELIUS M. f. (4)

Senator, perhaps aedilicius or tribunicius, listed in 39 B. C. in the *SC de Panamareis* (Viereck no. 20).

P. CONDETIUS VA. fi. (1)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.37, dated in the third century, but not certainly original at Rome.

M. FRUTICIUS (1)

Late Republic or Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.826; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.203, no. 494.

? L. MARCIUS Q. f. PHILIPPUS (75) Cos. 91

Attained all the highest offices (*Cic. Off.* 2.59). Not specific proof that he held the aedileship.

P. MENATES P. f. (1)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.829—*ILS* 5802, Aed. Pl. A milestone on the Via Tiburtina, date uncertain.

M. MINDIUS L. f. (1)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.37, dated in the third century, but not certainly original at Rome.

(Cn ? O)CTAVIUS Cn. f. (3)

Ai[d. cur.], *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.807, date uncertain but in the last century of the Republic. With [Po]stumius A. f. (see below).

POMPEIUS RUFUS (not in \**RE*)

Aelian *NA* 9.62. Date and identity uncertain.

(Po)STUMIUS A. f. (not in \**RE*)

Ai[d. cur.], *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.807, date uncertain, but in the last century of the Republic. With (Cn. ? O)ctavius Cn. f.

? C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76

Attained the highest offices (*Cic. Off.* 2.59). No specific proof that he attained the aedileship.

L. ———s L. f. FLACCUS (not in *RE*)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.800: Leased a construction for Aesculapius as Aedile and approved it as Praetor.

## Tribunes of the Plebs

## ? AEBUTIUS (1, 2)

A Lex Aebutia, probably tribunicial, barred the author of a law from holding an office established by it. This law precedes 63 (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.21; *Dom.* 51), but may be after the Gracchi (see however Niccolini, *FTP* 411, on Liv. *Per.* 58). If Aebutius lived in the second century he may be the author of the law which introduced the formulary process (Gaius 4.30, *FIRA* 2.156; see Wenger, *RE* 6.2859).

## M. AMPUDIUS N. f. (1)

Held office in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period. *CIL* 12.2.812; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.94, no. 569.

? APPULEIUS (not in *RE*)

Carried a Lex de sponsu (Gaius 3.121–123, *FIRA* 2.127; 4.22 and 109, *FIRA* 2.154 and 175) which preceded a Lex Furia on the same subject (see below, on Furius). See Niccolini, *FTP* 396f.

## C. APPULEIUS M. f. TAPPO (31)

Held office in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period. *CIL* 12.2.814—*ILS* 906. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.187f., no. 967.

## Q. (CAECILIUS) METELLUS —

One of a group named by Cicero as examples of persons who held the tribunate in one year and became Legates in the next (*Leg. Man.* 58, 66 B. C.). Metellus may have been either Creticus, Cos. 69, or Nepos, Tr. Pl. 68, and a Legate of Pompey in 67, or Celer, Cos. 60.

L. CAECINA L. (f.) (not in *RE*)

Held office in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period. *CIL* 12.2.2515. IIII vir i. d. at Volsinii.

## Q. CAELIUS LATINIENSIS (Coelius 20)

One of a group named by Cicero as examples of persons who held the tribunate in one year and became Legates in the next (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 58, 66 B. C.). See *CIL* 12.2.1441.

## Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

Held office before 31 (*CIL* 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.29, no. 155).

## C. CESTIUS L. f. Pob. EPULO (7) Pr. —

Held office in the late Republic or Early Augustan age, and died before 12 B. C. (*CIL* 6.1374—*ILS* 917). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.151, no. 686, where Epulo is interpreted as a priesthood, not a cognomen.

? CICEREIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Carried a Lex de sponsu (Gaius 3.121–123, *FIRA* 2.127). See Niccolini *FTP* 396f. See above on Appuleius and Furius.

? CORNELIUS (not in *RE*)

Author of a law providing for IIII viri among the magistrates of Petelia (*CIL* 10.113, 114—*ILS* 6468, 6469). Niccolini (*FTP* 428) suggests a date before the Social War, but Rudolph (*Stadt und Staat im alten Italien* 94f., 118, note) follows Hardy in attributing it to Cinna in 87 (*Some Problems of Roman History* 286ff.). No title preserved.

CN. (CORNELIUS) LENTULUS (CLODIANUS?) (216) Cos. 72

One of a group of persons named by Cicero as examples of holding a tribunate in one year and becoming Legates in the next (*Leg. Man.* 58, 66 B. C.). He might be identified with Lentulus Marcellinus, Cos. in 56, if the latter was really a plebeian.

? CREPEREIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law to regulate the amount of a *sponsio* before the centumviri (Gaius 4.95, *FIRA* 2.173). See Niccolini, *FTP* 447.

P. DECIUS (10)

Held the tribunate after Munatius Plancus Byrsa in 52 and before 44 (*Cic. Phil.* 13.27; cf. 11.13).

? FABIUS (2)

No title preserved. Author of a Lex Fabia de plagiaris (*Cic. Rab. Perd.* 8; cf. *Apul. Met.* 8. 24, *Corneliae legis*; *Coll.* 14.2–3; *Dig.* 48.15; *C. Th.* 9.18; *C.* 9.20; *Inst.* 4.18.10). See Niccolini *FTP* 437.

C. FALCIDIUS (2)

One of a group named by Cicero as examples of persons who held the tribunate in one year and were Legates the next (*Cic. Leg. Man.* 58, 66 B. C.).

M. FRUTICIUS (1)

Held office in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2. 826; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.203, no. 494.

? FURIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Carried a Lex de sponsu (Gaius 3.121–123, *FIRA* 2.127; 4.22 and 109, *FIRA* 2.154, and 195; Ulpian fr. in *FIRA* 2.308f.) which preceded a Lex Cicereia and followed a Lex Appuleia (see above on these). See Niccolini, *FTP* 396f.

C. FURIUS (11)

No title preserved. Carried a law limiting amounts of single legacies

to individuals (Cic. *Balb.* 21; *Verr.* 2.1.109; Gaius 2.225–226, *FIRA* 2.90; Ulpian 1.2, *FIRA* 2.262; *Fr. Vat.* 301, *FIRA* 2.531; *Inst.* 2.22, pr.). It must be dated before the Lex Voconia in 169 (Gaius 2.226, *FIRA* 2.90). See Lange 2.255, who suggests 183 B. C.

? GLITIUS (not in *RE*)

A Lex Glitia dealt with unjust provision for children in wills (Gaius, *Dig.* 5.2.4). Date, author, and magistracy uncertain. See Niccolini, *FTP* 447.

? HOSTILIUS (not in *RE*)

A Lex Hostilia permitted actions at law by representatives in cases of theft (Gaius 4.82, *FIRA* 2.170; *Inst.* 4.10; *Dig.* 50.17.123). Carried in the period of the *legis actiones* (Niccolini *FTP* 410).

? IUNIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law to regulate money-lending (Fest. 268 L.; Non. Marc. 89 L; *FOR* 1.28 and 166). See Niccolini, *FTP* 400, who suggests a date in the period of Cato the Censor.

T. IUNIUS L. f. (32)

A tribunicus who secured the conviction of P. Sextius, Pr. Desig., for ambitus (Cic. *Brut.* 180). Before the period of Sulla.

? LICINIUS (3)

Author of a Lex Licinia, probably tribunicial, and later than the Lex Aebutia (see above), which barred the relatives of a man who established an office from serving in it. It must precede 63 (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.21; cf. *Dom.* 51).

? LICINIUS (*RE* 12.2394)

No title preserved. Author of a Lex Licinia de actione communi dividundo (*Dig.* 4.7.12). Date and office remain uncertain. See Niccolini, *FTP* 448.

M. LUCILIUS (12)

A Tribune of the Plebs who was censured by a Censor named Acilius (Fronto *Ad M. Caes.* 5.41–42, 83 N). Note: No Censor of this name is known. Borghese therefore suggested that he was the unknown Censor of 64. There was however no *lectio Senatus* that year (Dio 37.9.4). The name Atilius, if it is meant, would bring into consideration the Censors of 247, 234, and 214. Cichorius (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 26f.) suggests Cornelius the Censor of 147. See Niccolini, *FTP* 438f.

? MEMMIUS (3, 5?)

No title preserved. Author of a law, carried before 113, exempting persons who were absent on public business from prosecution during their absence (Val. Max. 3.7.9). See Niccolini, *FTP* 416.



## L. MEMMIUS C. f. Gal. (15)

Held office either before 42 or between 40 and 32. *CIL* 6.1460—*ILS* 887.

? MINICIUS (*RE* Lex Minicia 12.2399).

No title preserved. Author of a law defining the status of children of marriages between Romans and non-Romans (Gaius 1.78–80, *FIRA* 2.24; Ulpian 5.8, *FIRA* 2.268). Since it applied to Latins Niccolini (*FTP* 424) is inclined to date it before 90 B. C.

## M. OCTAVIUS CN. f. (32)

No title preserved but certainly a Tribune of the Plebs. Carried a Lex frumentaria which abrogated the Lex Sempronia (Cic. *Brut.* 222; *Off.* 2.72). Münzer (*RE*) suggests a date before the law of Saturninus in 100, but Niccolini (*FTP* 426f.) holds that annulment of the laws of Saturninus and of Drusus brought the Sempronian law into force again, and the Octavius mentioned in Sallust (*Hist.* 1.62 M) is the Tribune of 133. He dates Octavius between 91 and 81.

? OLLINIUS (*RE* 12.2399)

No title preserved. A Lex Ollinia is mentioned in Gaius (4.109, *FIRA* 2.175).

? PAPIRIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law regarding attendants for Aediles of the Plebs (*CIL* 6.1933—*ILS* 1923; cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 445, late Republic).

## L. PAPIRIUS (18)

His law calling upon the Pr. Peregrinus to provide for the election of III viri Capiteles to exact the *sacramenta* (Fest. 468 L) must be dated after 241 and before 123 (Niccolini, *FTP* 396).

## Q. PAPIRIUS (24)

Author of a law requiring consecrations of buildings, areas, and altars to be specifically ordered by the people (Cic. *Dom.* 127–128). Probably after 174 (cf. Liv. 40.52.1) and before 154 (Cic. *Dom.* 130 and 136). See Niccolini, *FTP* 403f.

## ? PAPIUS (2)

No title preserved. Author of a bill to regulate the selection of Vestal Virgins by the Pontifex Maximus (Gell. 1.12.10–12). His date may be earlier than that of the moneyer L. Papius (6), who appears to refer to some law, but Berger (*RE*, Supb. 7.402) refers this law to C. Papius (5), Tr. Pl. in 65.

## ? PAPIUS (see 5)

Author of the *Lex Papia de iure patroni et de bonis libertorum* (Gaius 3.42, *FIRA* 2.109). Date, person, and office uncertain.

? PETRONIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law, dating probably before 32, which regulated the appointment of municipal prefects (*CIL* 9.2666—*ILS* 6515; 10.858—*ILS* 6359; 10.5405—*ILS* 6125; cf. *CIL* 9.422, in 32 B. C.—Degrassi 254f.). See Niccolini, *FTP* 444f.

## ? PLAETORIUS (1)

No title preserved. A *Lex Plaetoria* (not *Laetoria*, *RE*, Supb. 7.398) to protect young men and minors from fraud is attested by Cicero (*Off.* 3.61; *ND* 3.74) and by the *Lex Iulia Municipalis* (line 112; termed *Lex Laetoria* in the oration of Claudius de aetate recuperatorum, *FIRA* 1.286). References to such legislation in Plautus (*Pseud.* 303f.; *Rud.* 1380–1382) have suggested that it precedes the date of the *Pseudolus* in 191 (Niccolini, *FTP* 400f.; Weiss, *RE*, Supb. 5.578; Buck, *Chronology of the Plays of Plautus* 4, 96, 105). See Bagnani, *Phoenix* 6 (1952) 73.

## ? PLAETORIUS (2)

No title preserved. Author of a law under which A. Postumius Albinus, Cos. 180, as Duovir, dedicated an altar to Verminus (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.804—*ILS* 4019), and an altar found in the Largo Argentina (Marchetti-Longhi, *Bull. Com.* 61 [1933] 163–194).

## M. PLAETORIUS (10)

Carried a plebiscite defining the attendants of the Pr. Urbanus (Censor. *DN* 24.3; cf. Plaut. *Epid.* 25–27; Varro *LL* 6.5; Gell. 3.2.4). Weiss (*RE*, s. v. “*Lex Plaetoria*,” no. 1) dates it before 241. Perhaps it was occasioned by the institution of the Pr. Peregrinus (Niccolini, *FTP* 396; Bruns, *FIR* 45).

## PORCIUS

The authors at three different periods of the three Porcian laws cannot be identified with certainty, nor did they with certainty hold the tribunate of the Plebs. All three regulated corporal punishment and the right of appeal of Roman citizens (Cic. *Rep.* 2.54). The first may perhaps be attributed to Cato the Censor (see Fest. 266 L; *FOR* 1.182–184), a second to a Porcius Laeca (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.151), and a third of uncertain attribution forbade scourging a Roman in the city (Sall. *Cat.* 51.21; see Grueber *CRRBM* 2.301). One Porcian law permitted condemned persons to go into exile (Sall. *Cat.* 51.40). See Niccolini, *FTP* 424–426; Botsford, *Roman Assemblies* 250–253.

PORCIUS (not in \**RE*)

The Tribune whose summons Varro, when III vir Capitalis, refused to obey (Gell. 13.12.6). Probably not a Cato but a Laeca or a Licinus (Cichorius, *RS* 201). A Porcius Laeca, Monetalis before 103, might have held the tribunate between 95 and 90 when Varro was from 21 to 26 years of age (Cichorius, above; Niccolini, *FTP* 428).

L. PRECILIUS (not in \**RE*)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.835; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 13.15.1. Late Republic.

? PUBLICIUS (not in \**RE*)

*Dig.* 11.5.2.1. Author of a law limiting wagers to contests *virtutis causa*. The date is uncertain but precedes 81, if the Lex Cornelia on the same topic was carried by Sulla. No title preserved. See Niccolini, *FTP* 433.

? REMMIUS (2, cf. 1)

Author of a law, in force in 80, which imposed penalties for unfounded prosecutions (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 55; *Schol. Gron.* 309 Stangl). See Niccolini, *FTP* 433f.

Q. SANQUINIUS Q. f. (3)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.837—*ILS* 905; *PIR* 3.173, no. 135. Late Republic or Early Augustan period.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Varro in Gell. 13.12.6. Conjectures regarding the date vary from 87–81 (Niccolini, *FTP* 432f.) to after 70 (Cichorius, *RS* 201f.; Dahlmann, *RE*, Supb. 6.1176).

? TITIUS (not in *RE*)

*Dig.* 11.5.2.1 and 3. Author of a law limiting wagers to contests *virtutis causa*. The date is uncertain but precedes 81 if the later Lex Cornelia was carried by Sulla. No title preserved. See Niccolini, *FTP* 433.

? TITIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law regulating the assignment of provinces to Quaestors (Cic. *Mur.* 18; *Vat.* 12; *Schol. Bob.* 145 Stangl). See Niccolini, *FTP* 437f.

? TITIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law regulating appointment of guardians in the provinces (Gaius 1.185, *FIRA* 2.44; Ulpian 11.18, *FIRA* 2.275). The date is uncertain, but may come after the Julian law of 46, and may have been carried by the Tr. Pl. of 43. See Niccolini, *FTP* 443f.

? VALLIUS (not in \**RE*)

No title preserved. A Lex Vallia (Gaius 4.25, *FIRA* 2.155) preceded the Leges Iuliae abolishing *manus iniectio*.

? C. VELLEIUS (\*1)

No title preserved. Senator (Cic. *ND* 1.15, cf. 58, and 66, dramatic date 77), and friend of the orator Crassus (Cic. *De Or.* 3.78, dramatic date, 91). Niccolini (*FTP* 427) suggests that he held the tribunate before 90, but he may have been enrolled in the Senate by Sulla.

### Quaestors

M. ACILIUS M. f. CANINUS (28)

Quaestor Urbanus before 28 B. C. (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.810). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.7, no. 54.

AEMILIUS Pat. (not in *RE*)

An Aemilius as Quaestor built the Pons Aemilius (Plut. *Num.* 9.3). Doubted by Platner-Ashby, s. v. "Pons Aemilius."

M. AMPUDIUS N. f. (1)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.812; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.94, no. 569. Late Republic or Early Augustan period.

Q. ANCHARIUS (3)

Quaestor and then Proquaestor in Macedonia (see *I. v. Olymp.* 328, probably before 55).

? C. AN(N)IUS - f. (8)

Quaestor or Praetor in the third century B. C. (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.20; see above, Praetors).

SEX. APPULEIUS SEX. f. (16a)

*CIL* 8.24583—*ILS* 8963. Late Republic.

L. AP(PULEIUS) DEC(IANUS) (not in *RE*)

Quaestor in Spain, named on coins of Urso, Myrtilus, and Baelo, dated by Grant to 44 and 43 under Sextus Pompey (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 24f.). He also issued coins at Lilybaeum in Sicily (*Ibid.* 25). See Mommsen, *RMW* 375, note 28.

CN. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (27)

Quaestor ca. 60. Candidate for the aedileship of 54 (Cic. *Planc.* 29).

C. APPULEIUS M. f. TAPPO (31)

Late Republic or Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.814—*ILS* 906. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.187f., no. 967.

L. AQUILLIUS M'. f. M'. n. FLORUS (cf. 19)

Quaestor in Asia where he restored roads built by the Consul Aquilius in 129 (*CIL* 3.479—14201<sup>11</sup>; 3.14202<sup>4</sup>—*IGRP* 4.1659—*ILS* 5814). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.193f., nos. 989, 990.

? T. ATINIUS T. f. TYRANUS (14)

Senator, perhaps quaestorius, named in the *SC de Panamareis* (Viereck, no. 20).

M. AURELIUS M. f. SCAURUS (216)

Quaestor in Asia before 70 (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1858 *bis*—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.816; cf. *Cic. Verr.* 2.1.85).

Q. AXIUS (4)

Senator, probably quaestorius, and fellow-tribesman of Varro (*RR* 3.2.1), and a friend and correspondent of Cicero.

C. BILLIENUS C. f. (Bellienus 4)

*I. de Délos* 4.1.1632, before 100 B. C.

C. CAECILIUS METELLUS (71)

A young senator, perhaps a quaestorius, in 82 (*Plut. Sulla* 31.1–2; cf. *Schol. Gron.* 337 Stangl).

L. CAECINA L. (f.) (not in *RE*)

Probably in the late Republic. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2515, also a IIII vir i. d. at Volsinii.

C. CAEPASIUS (1)

L. CAEPASIUS (1)

Brothers who attained the quaestorship, probably in the 70's (*Cic. Brut.* 242).

Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

*CIL* 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.29, no. 155. Served as a Legate under M. Antonius.

P. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (Clodius 49)

*CIL* 6.1282—*ILS* 882; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.240, no. 987. Son of Cicero's enemy, P. Clodius.

CORNELIUS (5)

Scriba under Sulla's dictatorship and Quaestor Urbanus under Caesar's (*Cic. Off.* 2.29; cf. *Sall. Hist.* 1.55.17 M).

C. DECIMIUS (2)

Quaestor before 46 (*Auct. Bell. Afr.* 34).

## C. HEDIUS C. f. THORUS (3)

Senator, perhaps quaestorius, named in the *SC de Panamareis*, and the *SC de Aphrodisiensibus* (Viereck, nos. 20 and 19, resp.).

## M. HERENNIUS M. f. Mae. RUFUS (41)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.827, before 90 B. C.

## Q. HORTENSIVS HORTALUS (13) Cos. 69, Pr. 72

Cicero in 70 describes his quaestorship as recent (*nuper*; *Verr.* 2.3. 182; cf. 2.1.36 and 99; Ps.-Ascon. 234 Stangl). His career had probably been delayed by the civil wars.

## C. LIVIVS L. f. OCELLA (26)

Quaestor in Spain in the late Republic (*CIL* 6.1446; cf. C. Livius named on coins of Vesci in Spain, Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 379f., who suggests a date ca. 40, and refers to L. Cella, named in *Bell. Afr.* 89.5, and the *Λεβύκιος* mentioned as a subordinate commander in Spain in that year by Appian in *BC* 5.54).

MARCUS — (not in *RE*)

Quaestor in Asia, at some date in the first century B. C. (*I. v. Magnesia* 155).

## L. MEMMIUS C. f. Gal. (15)

*CIL* 6.1460—*ILS* 887; see *PIR* 2.363, M 336. Either before 43 or between 40 and 34.

## L. OCTAVIVS CN. f. (26) Cos. 75

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.832, on the road from Nursia to Spolegium.

(P. PAVUS TUBITANUS) (*RE* s. v. Pavus)

Lucilius 467–468 M. Under this name Lucilius satirized some Quaestor whose real name is lost. See Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 317–320, possibly Tuticanus Gallus (cf. Caes. *BC* 3.71).

C. POMPONIVS C. f. (not in \**RE*)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2.832, with L. Octavius, who was probably the Consul of 75. On the road from Nursia to Spolegium.

## Q. SANQUINIUS Q. f. (3)

Late Republic or Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.837—*ILS* 905; see *PIR* 3.173, no. 135.

M. SE — (not in *RE*)

*I. de Délos* 4.1.1844, date uncertain.

## TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (56)

Q. Desig. in inscriptions on coins of 37 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.593f.).

## P. SEPTIMIUS (11)

Served as Quaestor under M. Terentius Varro Reatinus (Varro *LL* 5.1; cf. 7.109), but the date is uncertain. See Cichorius, *RS* 203f.

## M. SERGIUS M'. f. (18)

Varro *LL* 6.90. The date is after 242, but remains otherwise uncertain. See Sobeck 73.

## SERVAEUS (3)

Elected Tribune of the Plebs for 50, and therefore a quaestorius. Convicted of bribery (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.4.2).

## L. SERVILI(US) L. f. L. n. (17)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.841. Late Republic.

## P. SEXTILIUS P. f.

Senator, perhaps quaestorius, named in the *SC de Panamareis* (Vierck no. 20).

## TULLIUS RUFUS (49, cf. 9)

A quaestorius when he died in Africa in 46 (*Bell. Afr.* 85.7-8).

T. VIBIUS TEMUDINUS (not in \**RE*)

Quaestor Urbanus, who repaired the Via Caecilia (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.808, in letters of the period of Sulla).

## Q. VOCONIUS VITULUS (\*5)

Q. Desig. in inscriptions on coins of ca. 37 B. C. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.591f.).

*Quaestors in Sicily*

I list as a separate group a number of names that appear on the bronze coinage of Sicily in the later years of the Roman Republic. One of these, M'. Acilius, is identified by his office as a Quaestor, another, L. Caecilius Metellus, from an inscription which honors him in his quaestorship. The rest, with the exception of a small group which will be mentioned below, may be presumed also to be Quaestors who issued coins during their term of office in Sicily. These have been discussed particularly by Mommsen (*RMW* 665) and by Bahrfeldt (*Revue suisse de numismatique* 12 [1904] 331-445), who also prepared the brief summary which appears in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, on p. 764. Most recently M. Grant has offered some revisions of Bahrfeldt's datings and attributions. These will be noted in connection with the individual entries below. After these I list a few names of persons who appear on Bahrfeldt's list of Quaestors, but are claimed by Grant as officers of Sextus Pompey in Sicily between 43 and 35. The Quaestors proper probably all issued their coins before 50 B. C.

M'. ACIL(IUS) (11, see 15)

Quaestor before 50. Grant identifies him with M. Acilius Caninus who was Caesar's Legate in 48 and Proconsul in Sicily in 46-45 (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 17, and 26).

L. ANNI.

P. ANN. or P. ANI.

SEX. ANN.

AN.

Listed in *CIL* (*loc. cit.*), nos. 384 *a*, *b*, and *d*, and *e*, all or part in monogram.

? P. AT(ILIUS?)

Reading uncertain (*ibid.* no. 383). See Grant 27, note 3.

L. CAECILIUS L. f. METELLUS (75)

Quaestor in Sicily a few years before his tribunate in 49 (*IGRP* 1.501). See coins, L. Me., L. Caec., without title, *CIL*, nos. 383 *g*, and 384 *g*; and cf. Grant, 26, note 19.

C. CALP(URNIUS)

*CIL* 1.2, p. 764, no. 383 *b*.

M. (CLAUDIUS) MAR(CELLUS?)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 764, no. 383 *f*?; Grant (27, note 3) suggests M. Marcellus, Cos. 51.

P. CORNELI(US)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 764, no. 384 *h*.

C. D.

D. D.

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 764, no. 384 *i* and *k*.

Q. FAB(IUS MAXIMUS?) Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 764, no. 383 *d*. Grant (26f.) suggests the above identification.

L. GN.

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 764, no. 384 *l*, minted at Agragas. Grant (28) suggests Gn(orius).

Q. (PUBLICIUS?) MALL(EOLUS?)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 764, no. 383 *e*. Grant (26) suggests the above identification with the Praetor of 67 or 68.

(P.?) NASO (Pr. 44)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 764, no. 382 *g*. Grant suggests that he was the future Praetor of 44 (26f.).



OPPIUS (6)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2, p. 761, no. 384 *o*. Late Republic.

A.P.N.

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2, p. 764, no. 382 *d*, in monogram.

A. POM(PEIUS ? BITHYNICUS ?) Pr. 45 ?

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2, p. 764, no. 483 *k*. Grant (26, note 19) suggests the above identification.

POR(CIUS ?) CATO —

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2, p. 764, nos. 382, commentary, and 383 *c*. Bahrfeldt interprets Por. as referring to the *Portus* of Panormus. For Cato in *CIL* Grant reads Cat. Q. (26f.) and suggests that M. Porcius Cato was Quaestor in Sicily. This is impossible since he was fully occupied in Rome (see 64, Quaestors), but C. Porcius Cato, Tr. Pl. 56, remains a possibility.

L. Pos.

S. Pos.

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2, p. 764, nos. 383 *l* and *m*. Almost certainly Postumii. Grant (26, note 19) suggests the Postumius who was appointed to Sicily in 49 (see 49, Promagistrates).

P. RU(——)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2, p. 764, no. 383 *n*. Grant (27, note 3) suggests the quaestorship of the Praetor of 49, P. Rutilius Lupus.

(L. SCRIBONIUS ?) LIBO (19)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2, p. 764, 384 *m*. The father of the Consul of 34 is suggested in *RE* (see *CIL* 6.31276—*ILS* 8892; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2.1744, 1745—*ILS* 5326, 5528). Grant (29) identifies him with the Consul of 34 himself. See below, on the officers of Sextus Pompey.

P. TE —

C. TRI —

TRI —

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>. 2, p. 764, nos. 382 *h*, and *i*, and 383 *o*, and *p*, all or partly in monograms.

The following persons, also considered to have been Quaestors in Sicily, have been listed by Grant as officers of Sextus Pompey during his possession of the island from the end of 43 to the autumn of 36:

C. ALLIUS BALA

Q. ANNI(US)

Q. B.

CN. (CALPURNIUS) PISO FRUGI (95) Cos. 23

## (FURIUS) CRASSIPES

Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 26–29 and 31f. On C. Allius Bala, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.238–240; on Annius, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 764, no. 382 b; on Q. B., *ibid.* no. 382 e; on Piso, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.592; on Crassipes, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 764, no. 382 f.

## Promagistrates

## Q. ANCHARIUS (3)

Proquaestor in Macedonia, probably before 66 (*I. v. Olymp.* 328). See Index of Careers.

## APPULEIUS (6)

Listed by Klein (1.100) as a Proconsul of Sicily, but office, date, and identity remain uncertain. Named on a coin, seen by Borghese, with the inscription Appul(—).

## C. ARRUNTANUS BALBUS (1)

Propraetor in Sicily before 27, named on a coin of Melita (Head, *HN*<sup>2</sup> 883). Grant (59f.) suggests that he held command only in Melita in 36 as an officer in the fleet and exactor of an indemnity. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.220, no. 1122.

## Q. BAEBIUS Q. f. (20a, Supb. 1.235, or 53, Supb. 3.192)

A Proquaestor? in Greece, perhaps in the second century B. C. (*IG* 5.2.146, a patron of Tegea; and 147, Κόιντρον . . . . . [Κοί]ντρον υἱόν, ἀντι[ταμίαν]).

L. CAECINA L. (f.) (not in *RE*)

Pr. Cos. (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2515). Probably in the late Republic. A IIII vir i. d. at Volsinii.

## Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

*CIL* 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.29, no. 155. Procos., probably before 31.

## C. CLODIUS VESTALIS (62)

Procos. (*CIL* 11.3310a—*ILS* 904) in Crete and Cyrene (*Ann. Epig.* 1934, no. 258). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.284f., no. 1192.

## M'. CORDIUS RUFUS (2) Pr. —

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.782—*ILS* 902. Procos., date uncertain.

## SER. CORNELIUS SER. f. LENTULUS Pat. (208b)

*I. de Délos* 4.1.1845, Procos., probably of Asia, possibly ca. 110–109 B. C., when Dionysius son of Nikon was Epimelete.

## P. LICINIUS (27)

Proconsul in Illyricum against the Iapydes (Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.28, date uncertain).

MARCUS — (not in *RE*)

Quaestor pro praetore (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1843, late second century).

## C. MEGABOCCHUS (1)

Promagistrate, probably Proprætor, in Sardinia before 54 (Cic. *Scaur.* 2.40).

## C. RABIRIUS C. f. (see 6)

Proconsul, perhaps of Asia, possibly between 49 and 46 (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1859—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.773). Perhaps the C. Postumus who was a candidate for the prætorship in 63 (Cic. *Mur.* 56–57 and 69).

## Q. SANQUINIUS Q. f. (3)

Procos. (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.837—*ILS* 905; see *PIR* 3.173, no. 135). Late Republic or Early Augustan Age.

M. (SEMPRONIUS?) RUFUS (not in *RE*)

Named as Procos. on coins of some Col(onia) Iul(ia) in Asia Minor (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 238ff.). Grant identifies him with M. Sempronius Rutilus, a Legate under Caesar in Gaul in 52, and suggests that the colony was Lystra and that Dolabella may have named him governor of Asia. This is improbable since his title would be Legate. See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1324, note 41.

## (L. SCRIBONIUS) L. f. LIBO (20?) Cos. 34?

Proquaestor pro praetore in Farther Spain (Hübner, *Eph. Epig.* 8.502, no. 277, found at Arcos de la Frontera, date uncertain).

P.[—]NIUS (not in *RE*)

*I. de Délos* 4.1.1846, before 88, Proquaestor.

## Tribunes of the Soldiers

## Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

A Legate under M. Antonius, *CIL* 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.29, no. 155.

## Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Tribune of the Soldiers twice (Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 80—*ILS* 56), probably before 236.

## M'. FONTEIUS (10)

Termed Legatus on denarii of P. Fonteius Capito (Grueber, *CRRBM*

1.478f.; cf. Cic. *Font.* 41). He perhaps served in Gaul under M. Fonteius in 75–72.

C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

Tribune of the Soldiers twice (Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 75—*ILS* 47), probably shortly before 70.

M. PETREIUS (3)

Sall. *Cat.* 59.6, which describes a career between 92 and 64.

Q. PINARIUS (6)

Tr. Mil. Leg. VI Macedonica, probably under the Second Triumvirate (*ILS* 8862).

M. VALERIUS M. f. M'. n. MESSALLA NIGER Pat. (\*76) Cos. 61

Tribune of the Soldiers twice, probably before 73 (Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 77—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, p. 201—*ILS* 46).

### Legates

APPULEIUS (not in *RE*)

*I. de Délos* 4.1.1702, second half of the first century B. C.

C. BILLIENUS C. f. (4, cf. 3)

*I. de Délos* 4.1.1710, before 100.

Q. (CAECILIUS) METELLUS —

Cic. *Leg. Man.* 58. See above, Tribunes of the Plebs of uncertain date.

Q. CAELIUS LATINIENSIS (Coelius 20)

Cic. *Leg. Man.* 58; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.1441. Before 66. See Tribunes of the Plebs of uncertain date.

Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

A Legate under M. Antonius (*CIL* 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.29, no. 155). Before 31.

C. COCCEIUS BALBUS (3) Cos. Suff. 39

Honored at Athens as Imperator (*IG*<sup>2</sup> 2–3.4110). Probably served under M. Antonius, but it is not clear whether it was before or after his consulship in 39.

? Q. COPONIUS Q. f. (7)

*SEG* 1.151 (Κόϊνον Κοπ[ώ]νιον, Κοϊντου υἱόν, πρεσβευτήν Ῥωμα[ί-  
ων), honored by the Koinon of the Phocians. See Daux, *Delphes* 596, no. 4. Before 150.

CN. (CORNELIUS) LENTULUS Pat. —

Cic. *Leg. Man.* 58. See above, Tribunes of the Plebs of uncertain date. Before 66.

? Q. COSCONIUS Q. f. (10)

SEG 1.151. See above, on Q. Coponius. Pomtow supplied the name Cosconius in the inscription.

C. FALCIDIUS (2)

Cic. *Leg. Man.* 58. See above, Tribunes of the Plebs of uncertain date. Before 66.

L. IUNI(US) (21a)

Termed Leg(atus) Sic(iliae) on coins, perhaps issued at Panormus under Sextus Pompey (see Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 29–31; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.562 note; Münzer, *RE*). Perhaps to be identified with L. Iunius Silanus (165).

(MARCIVS) REX

No title preserved. An official in Sicily to whom Cicero recommended a man from Melita (*Fam.* 13.52).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64

Sall. *Cat.* 59.6, which describes a career which extended over the period from 92 to 63.

C. PLOTIUS (Plautius 11)

A Legate in Asia before 60 (Cic. *Flacc.* 50).

M'. SABIDIUS M'. f. (3)

Legate in Sicily, honored by Romans in business at Panormus. *CIL* 12.2.836; cf. Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 8. Late Republic.

M. TURIUS (not in *RE*)

Termed Leg(atus) on coins of Alexandria Troas. Grant suggests that he held office in Asia under Antony in 42–41 (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 246f.). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1587.

L. VALERIUS PRAECONINUS (\*72)

A Legate in Transalpine Gaul probably before 78, who was defeated and himself slain in Aquitania (Caes. *BG* 3.20.1).

— — — CIUS BALBUS — (not in *RE*)

Termed Legatus pro praetore in an inscription of Cos (*Ann. Epig.* 1934, no. 85; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1587).

— — — US M. f. — (not in *RE*)

SEG 1.149; second half of the second century B.C. See Daux, *Delphes* 596, no. 5.

#### Praefecti

M. HERENNIUS M. f. Mae. RUFUS (41)

*CIL* 12.2.827—*ILS* 910, before 90 (Praef. Cap. Cum.).

Q. LAENIUS Q. f. (1)

*CIL* 9.4204—*ILS* 6127. A Prefect such as those to Capua and Cumae.

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Praefectus Fabrum (Cic. *Mur.* 73, date uncertain, but before 74).

L. MEMMIUS C. f. Gal. (15)

Praefectus Leg. XXVI et VII Lucae ad agros dividundos (*CIL* 6.1460—*ILS* 887). Probably after the battle of Philippi. See *PIR* 2.363, no. 336; 41, Special Commissions.

M. PETREIUS (3)

Sall. *Cat.* 59.6, which describes a career extending from 92 to 63.

M. PLAUTIUS (22)

In command of a fleet, probably a Praefectus Classis, and when returning from Asia committed suicide for grief at the loss of his wife Orestilla at Tarentum (Val. Max. 4.6.3).

#### Iudex Quaestionis

C. APPULEIUS M. f. TAPPO (31)

Iudex Quaestionis rerum capitalium (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.814—*ILS* 906). Late Republican or Early Augustan period.

#### Quaesitor

P. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (49)

*CIL* 6.1282—*ILS* 882. See Mommsen, *Str.* 2.586, note 2.

#### Triumviri

L. CALPURNIUS (14)

Val. Max. 8.3.2, III vir Capitalis, date uncertain.

C. LUCILIUS (6)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2204, III vir Capitalis, late Republic.

L. SERVILIUS L. f. L. n. (cf. 17)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.841. The field of competence remains unknown. Late Republic.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO REATINUS (84, Supb. 6)

III vir Capitalis?, probably between 95 and 90 (Gell. 13.12.6; see Cichorius, *RS* 200f.).

—— IUS SEX. f. (not in *RE*)

*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.842. Date and field of competence uncertain.

## Decemviri Stlitibus Iudicandis

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. 139

Elogium, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.15—*ILS* 6. Before 150 B. C.

? C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (130) Pr. ca. 92

Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75a, as restored by Tenney Frank and Degrassi. See however Broughton, *AJA* 52 (1948) 323–330; and 100, Special Commissions.

M. LIVIUS M. f. C. n. DRUSUS (18)

Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74, probably before 100.

## Special Commissions and Curatorships

COSCONIUS (1)

Termed *viocurus* in Varro *LL* 5.158. Often a function of the Aediles.

L. MEMMIUS C. f. Gal. (15)

Frumenti curator ex S. C. (*CIL* 6.1460—*ILS* 887; see *PIR* 2.363, no. 336). Before 43 or between 40 and 34.

PULLIUS (not in \**RE*)

*Viocurus* (Varro *LL* 5.158). Often a function of the Aediles.

## Augurs

P. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (Clodius 49)

*CIL* 6.1282—*ILS* 882. Son of Cicero's enemy Clodius. Late Republic or Early Augustan period.

? C. COELIUS CALDUS (13)

Augur before 61 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.475; cf. Bardt 23). See below, Quindecimviri sacris faciundis. Probably about 80 B. C.

## Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

C. COELIUS CALDUS (13)

Decemvir before 80 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.475; cf. Bardt 30). See above, Augurs.

? L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (80) Pr. 49

Perhaps a Quindecimvir. See coins with the type of the Sibyl and the tripod, dated by Grueber about 69 (*CRRBM* 1.432f.).

? M. OFIMIUS (8)

References to Apollo on his coins indicate to Bardt that he may have been a Quindecimvir (Bardt 30; see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.173, ca. 99–95), but the decisive symbol, the tripod, is lacking.

## Septemviri Epulones

C. CESTIUS L. f. EPULO (17)

*CIL* 6.1374, and 1375—*ILS* 917, 917a. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.151f., no. 686. Probably not the Praetor of 44. Died before 12 B. C.

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

*CIL* 10.1423—*ILS* 890, note 1. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.237, no. 982.

L. COELIUS CALDUS (15)

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.475, ca. 61. See Klose 4, no. 5. Probably about 80 B. C.

## Flamens

SEX. APPULEIUS SEX. f. (16a)

[Flamen] Iulialis (*CIL* 8.24583—*ILS* 8963). Late Republic or Early Augustan period.

M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92)

Val. Max. 1.1.4. A Flamen, not further identified, who was compelled to abdicate because of faulty performance of sacrifices.

P. CORNELIUS P. f. SCIPIO Pat. (see 331)

Flamen Dialis, second century (*CIL* 12.2.10—*ILS* 4). See 180, Augurs; and 174, Flamen Dialis, and note 6.

(POSTUMIUS) ALBINUS Pat. (\*37)

Cic. *Brut.* 135. An orator who flourished about 100 B. C. See Klose, 29, no. 4.

## Priest

C. FONTEIUS C. f. CAPITO (20) Cos. Suff. 33

Named as priest (ιερεύς) in a still unpublished inscription of Cos. See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.197, no. 469.

## Vestal Virgins

AEMILIA (not in *RE*)

Her fire, apparently extinguished, was miraculously relit (Dion. Hal. 2.68.3–5; Val. Max. 1.1.7; cf. Propert. 4.11.53–54; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.448, note). Date and identification remain uncertain.



### APPENDIX III

#### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SENATORS

L. AFINIUS L. f. Lem. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno; Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 252–283). See Passerini's article in connection with all later references to the S. C. de Agro Pergameno.

L. AFINIUS L. f. Ouf. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

C. ALBINUS (1)

Cic. *Sest.* 6; *Fam.* 13.8. Father-in-law of P. Sestius, so probably a senator for some time before 60.

P. ALBIUS P. f. Quir. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

C. ANICIUS (1)

Senator in 44 (Cic. *Fam.* 12.21; cf. 7.26.2, 57 B. C.; *QF* 2.8.3, 55 B. C.).

ANNAEUS BROCCUS (3)

Senator in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.93).

C. ANNIUS C. f. Cam. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 135 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 688).

C. ANNIUS C. f. Arn. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

L. ANNIUS L. f. Poll. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 135 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 688).

Q. ANNIUS (18)

Senator in 63. One of the Catilinarian conspirators (Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; 50.4).

T. ANNIUS (21)

Senator in 66 (Cic. *Cluent.* 182, cf. 78).

L. ANTHESTIUS (ANTISTIUS) C. f. Men. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 B. C. (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

- L. ANTHESTIUS (ANTISTIUS) — Sab. (not in *RE*)  
 Senator in 129 B. C. (*ibid.*).
- L. AP(P)ULEIUS L. f. Serg. (not in *RE*)  
 Senator, perhaps an aedilicius, in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220).
- M. APPULEIUS M. f. Cam. (not in *RE*)  
 Senator in 129 B. C. (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- CN. (APPULEIUS) L. f. SATURNINUS (27)  
 Probably a senator in 54 (Cic. *Planc.* 19 and 29).
- M'. AQUILLIUS (not in *RE*)  
 Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 127).
- ASINIUS (1)  
 A senator *voluntarius* in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.28).
- M. ATILIUS BULBUS (34)  
 Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus, who was convicted of *maiestas* before 70 (Cic. *Cluent.* 71–73, and esp. 97; *Verr.* 1.37–40).
- T. ATINIUS T. f. Fab. TYRANUS (11)  
 Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis; Viereck 41, no. 20).
- ATTIDIUS (Atidius 2)  
 A former Roman senator, an exile with Mithridates, who conspired against the king (App. *Mith.* 90).
- P. ATTIUS P. f. Quir. (6)  
 Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis; Viereck 41, no. 20).
- CN. AUF[IDIUS] Vel. (not in *RE*)  
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Ani. —  
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). Perhaps Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus (94), Cos. 143.
- CAECILIUS BUCILIANUS (Bucilianus 1)  
 App. *BC* 2.113.
- C. CAECILIUS METELLUS (71)  
 A young senator in 81 (Plut. *Sull.* 31.1).
- C. CAELIUS C. f. Aem. (not in *RE*)  
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- CALIDIUS CN. f. (see 2)  
 Senator in 73–71 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.42).

## Q. CALPENUS (1)

Senator *quondam*, who fought as a gladiator in Caesar's games (Suet. *Iul.* 39).

SP. CARVILIUS L. f. Sab. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

## C. CAUDINUS —

Senator in 74, juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 107). The full name may have been C. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus. See *RE*, s. v. "Cornelius," nos. 210–214.

L. CAULIUS MERGUS (not in *RE*)

Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 104).

## C. CLAUDIUS (20a, Supb. 3)

A senator in 71 (Cic. *Tull.* 14).

## Q. CLAUDIUS AP. f. Poll. (30)

A senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

## TI. CLAUDIUS TI. f. Clu. (NERO?) Pat.? (see 250, cf. 251, 252)

A senator soon after 166 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 664—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1510).

## Q. CLOELIUS M. f. Quir. (4)

Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis; Viereck 41, no. 20).

## C. COELIUS C. f. Arn. (see 6, Supb. 3.255).

A senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

## Q. CONSIDIUS (7)

Senator in 74, at the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 107).

## L. COPONIUS L. f. Coll. (4)

Senator ca. 134? (Joseph. *AJ* 14.145; see 134, note 2; and *RE* s. v. "Valerius," no. 60).

## C. CORNELIUS M. f. Stell. (17)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

## CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (84)

A brother of the Catilinarian conspirator (see below). Voted in the Senate in 63 to condemn his brother to death (Ampelius 31).

## C. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (89)

Senator in 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 17.3), and a leader among the Catilinarian conspirators.

## P. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (385)

Senator in 63, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy (Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; cf. Cic. *Sull.* 6; Dio 36.44.3, where he is confused with the P. Sulla whom Cicero defended).



SER. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (389)

Senator in 63, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy (Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; Cic. *Sull.* 6).

L. CORNIFICIUS (4)

Senator in 52, one of the accusers of Milo (Ascon. 38, and 54 C).

M. COSCONIUS M. f. Ter. (9, cf. 8)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). Perhaps the Praetor of 135.

DECIUS (1)

A senator proscribed in 43 (App. *BC* 4.27).

C. DIDIUS C. f. Quir. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

L. DOMITIUS CN. f. ~~Pap.~~ (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). Identified by Cichorius with L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Cos. 94 (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 3f.; followed by Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1055, note 25), but as the S. C. de Agro Pergameno should probably be dated in 129 Domitius is more probably a member of the previous generation (see above, 133, note 1).

C. EGNATIUS CN. f. CN. n. MAXIMUS (27, cf. 2)

Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus who was disinherited by his father for accepting bribes (Cic. *Cluent.* 135).

CN. EGNATIUS C. f. Stell. (not in *RE*)

Senator ca. 165 (Holleaux, *BCH* 48 [1924] 381-398—*SEG* 3.451; see 165, Praetors, on Blasio).

CN. EGNATIUS CN. f. (8)

Senator, father of C. Egnatius (above), expelled from the Senate by the Censors of 70 (Cic. *Cluent.* 135).

M. EPPIUS (2)

Senator in 51 (Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.5). See 51, note.

L. ERUCIUS L. f. Stell. (3)

Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220).

L. FABERIUS L. f. Serg. (2)

Senator in 78 (S. C. de Asclepiade, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.588).

Q. FABIUS SANGA (143)

Senator in 63, who dealt with the Allobrogian envoys and aided in the capture of the conspirators (Cic. *Pis.* 77; Sall. *Cat.* 41).

- M. FALERIUS M. f. Claud. (1)  
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- C. FANNIUS C. f. (8)  
 Senator in 81 (S. C. de Stratonicensibus; *OGIS* 441, lines 20f.).
- C. FIDICULANIUS FALCULA (1)  
 Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Caec.* 28; *Cluent.* 103-104 and 112-114).
- L. FILIUS L. f. Hor. (1)  
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- FLAVIUS L. f. Lem. (see 17)  
 Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220). Perhaps L. Flavius, Tr. Pl. 60, Pr. 58.
- (- FO)NTEIUS Q. f. Pap. (1)  
 Senator ca. 161 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 679 II; see 161, Praetors, on Aemilius).
- M'. FONTEIUS C. f. (7a, Supb. 3.528)  
 Senator soon after 166 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 664—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1510).
- A. FULVIUS (see 94)  
 Senator in 63, who put his son to death for following Catiline (Sall. *Cat.* 39; Val. Max. 5.8.5; Dio 37.36, who calls the son Aulus). See *RE*, on M. Fulvius Nobilior, no. 94.
- C. FUNDANIUS C. f. (1)  
 Senator in 81 (S. C. de Stratonicensibus; *OGIS* 441, lines 20f.). See also Quaestors of uncertain date.
- C. GALLUS (see C. Gallius, *RE* no. 3)  
 Senator in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.152).
- M. GELLIUS M. f. Maec. (7)  
 Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220; cf. Plut. *Cic.* 27.2; Macrobian. *Sat.* 2.3.10-11).
- L. GENUCIUS L. f. Ter. (not in *RE*)  
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- P. GESSIUS P. f. Arn. (not in *RE*)  
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- TI. GUTTA (1)  
 Senator in 74, a juror in the case of Oppianicus who accepted bribes (Cic. *Cluent.* 71, 75, 78, 98, 103, 127; cf. *Schol. Pers.* 2.19), and in 70 was expelled from the Senate (Cic. *Cluent.* 127 and 130).

**C. HEDIUS C. f. THORUS** (3)

Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis, Viereck 41, no. 20; and S. C. de Aphrodisiensibus, Viereck 40, no. 19, and Add. VII).

**CN. HEIUS** (3)

Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 107).

**C. HERENNIUS Q. f. Ouf.** (cf. 5)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

**L. IULIUS SEX. f. Fal.** (CAESAR) Pat. (141)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). See above, on Monetales.

**Q. IUNIUS** (30)

Senator in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.18).

**M. IUVENTIUS PEDO** (18)

Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 107).

**Q. LABERIUS L. f. Maec.** (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

**C. LICINIUS C. f. Ter.** (14)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

**LICINIUS BUCCO** (39)

A senator, perhaps of the Sullan period (Val. Max. 8.3.2).

**LICINIUS (CRASSUS) DAMASIPPUS** (65)

A senator, who was with Juba in Africa in 49 (Caes. *BC* 2.44) and was killed there in 46 (*Bell. Afr.* 96). On the name, see *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.1344.

**M. LOLLIVS Q. f. Men.** (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

**Q. LUCIENUS** (1)

Senator, probably ca. 67 (Varro *RR* 2.5.1).

**M'. LUCILIUS M. f. Pompt.** (11)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

**M. LUCRETIUS** (9)

Senator and possible juror in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.18).

**C. LUSCIUS OCREA** (2)

An aged senator in 76 (Cic. *Rosc. Com.* 43).

**CN. LUTATIUS CN. f. A(—)** (CERCO?) (1,12)

Senator ca. 140 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 674).

**L. MALLIVS (MANLIUS?) L. f. Men.** (6)

Senator ca. 126 (Joseph. *AJ* 13.260; see 126, Praetors, note 2, on Fannius).

T. MALLIUS Fab. (10)

Senator, perhaps ca. 161 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 679 II; see 161, Praetors, on Aemilius).

MANILIUS (2)

A prominent senator in 184 (*Plut. Cat. Mai.* 17.7). Münzer suggests that he was P. Manlius (*RE*, no. 31) who held the praetorship in 195 and 182.

T. MANILIUS (10)

A aged senator in 76 (*Cic. Rosc. Com.* 43-49).

T. MANLIUS T. f. TORQUATUS Pat. (85)

A senator of Cicero's generation (*Cic. Brut.* 245), who is probably to be identified with the man who was honored at Delos (*BCH* 3 [1879] 156f.; 36 [1912] 107) between 84 and 78, and perhaps attained the praetorship.

L. MEMMIUS C. f. Men. (11)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). Probably to be identified with the Legate who visited Egypt ca. 112.

M. MUNIUS M. f. Lem. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

C. NAUTIUS Q. f. Vet. (Nautius 1)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno; Noutios in the Adrammytene fragment, and Nautios in the Smyrna one).

NONIUS (see 50)

A senator, proscribed in 43 (*Plin. NH* 37.81). Probably a son of Nonius Struma.

C. NEMETORIUS (NUMITORIUS) C. f. Lem. (1)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

OCTAVIUS (34 ?)

A senator in 43 (*Cic. Phil.* 11.4). Perhaps M. Octavius (*RE* no. 34).

CN. OCTAVIUS L. f. Aem. (19)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

P. OCTAVIUS BALBUS (46)

Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (*Cic. Cluent.* 107).

M. OCTAVIUS LIGUS (69)

A senator in 75 (*Cic. Verr.* 2.2.21, cf. 2.1.26).

T. OFIDIUS (AUFIDIUS?) M. f. Pop. (not in *RE*)

Senator ca. 165 (Holleaux, *BCH* 48 [1924] 381-398—*SEG* 3.451).  
See 165, Praetors, on Cornelius Blasio.

CN. OPPIUS CORNICINUS (28)

Senator in 57 (Cic. *Att.* 4.2.4; *Post Red. ad Quir.* 12). Probably an older man, as his son-in-law held the tribunate in that year.

PAPIRIUS Quir. (7)

Senator ca. 134? (Joseph. *AJ* 14.145; see 134, note 2). See also *RE* s. v. "Valerius," no. 60.

Q. PETILLIUS T. f. Serg. (6)

Senator in 78 (S. C. de Asclepiade, *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.588; cf. Cic. *Mil.* 26 and 44).

L. PLAETORIUS L. f. Pap. (6)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno, emending Plattorius to Plaetorius).

M. PLAETORIUS (11)

A senator who was slain by Sulla in 82 (Val. Max. 9.2.1; cf. Flor. 2.9.26; Oros. 5.21.8, P. Laetorius).

PLAETORIUS RUSTIANUS (19)

A leader among the Pompeians in Africa who died at Hippo (*Bell. Afr.* 96). On the possible cognomen Cestianus, see *RE* nos. 15 and 16.

P. PLAUTIUS P. f. Pap. (16)

Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220). Perhaps P. Plautius Hypsaeus, (23), Pr. 55.

C. PLAUTIUS NUMIDA (25)

A senator, perhaps ca. 100 B. C. (Val. Max. 4.6.2).

CN. POMPEIUS CN. f. Crust. (not in *\*RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). In D.-G. 4.323, note 12, it is suggested that this Pompeius was a cousin of the Consul of 89, but if the S. C. de Agro Pergameno is correctly dated in 129 B. C. he was more probably an uncle.

C. POPILLIUS (\*16)

A senator who was condemned before 70 for *peculatus* (Cic. *Verr.* 1.39).

M. POPILLIUS (\*11)

Senator of uncertain date (Val. Max. 7.8.9).

P. POPILLIUS P. f. Ter. (not in *\*RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).



## P. POPILLIUS (\*17)

A senator who was a freedman's son and was excluded from the Senate in 70, but kept his insignia (Cic. *Cluent.* 131-132, cf. 98).

## Q. POPILLIUS P. f. Rom. (not in \*RE)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

## POPILLIUS LAENAS (\*21)

Senator in 44 at the time of Caesar's murder (Plut. *Brut.* 15-16; App. *BC* 2.115-116).

## P. PORCIUS P. f. (LAECA ?) (not in \*RE)

Senator ca. 165 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 664—I. de Délos 4.1.1510). Probably a son of P. Porcius Laeca, Pr. 195 (D.-G. 4.99, no. 7).

## M. PORCIUS LAECA (\*7)

Senator in 63, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy (Cic. *Cat.* 1.4; 2.6; *Sull.* 18; Sall. *Cat.* 27; Flor. 2.12.3). See D.-G. 5.101, no. 11.

## Q. POSTUMIUS (\*51)

Senator, slain by Antony in 31 (Dio 50.13.7).

## L. PROCILIUS (see \*1)

Senator before 56 (Cic. *QF* 2.8.1). Probably the Tribune of the Plebs in 56.

## PUBLILIUS (not in \*RE)

Senator of uncertain date (Val. Max. 8.7.5).

## M. PUPIUS M. f. Scapt. (not in \*RE)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

## L. QUINTIUS (not in \*RE)

Senator in 43, and probably considerably earlier, as he was the father-in-law of C. Asinius Pollio (App. *BC* 4.12).

## M. QUINTIUS (QUINCTIUS ?) M. f. Pol. PLANCINUS (not in \*RE)

Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220).

## C. RABIRIUS (5)

Senator, probably about or soon after 100, when he aided in suppressing Saturninus (Cic. *Rab. Perd. passim*, esp. 18-28; Dio 37.26; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.12).

## C. RUBRIUS C. f. Pupl. (9)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). Perhaps a colleague of C. Gracchus (see 122, Tribunes of the Plebs).

## L. RUBRIUS (11)

A senator who was captured by Caesar at Corfinium in 49 (Caes. *BC* 1.23.2).

**L. RUTILIUS FLACCUS** (16)

Senator in 72 (Cic. *Cluent.* 182). See also Monetales.

**L. SAENIUS** (1)

A senator in 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 30.1).

**P. SATURIUS** (1)

A senator in 74, juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 107, cf. 182).

**A. SEMPRONIUS A. f. Fal.** (3)

A senator ca. 140 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 674, S. C. de NARTHACIENSIBUS ET MELITAEENSIBUS).

**C. SEMPRONIUS C. f. Fal.** (5)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno), and ca. 126 (Joseph. *AJ* 13.260; see 126, Praetors, note 2, on Fannius).

**C. SEMPRONIUS L. f.** (not in *RE*)

Senator ca. 165 (Holleaux, *BCH* 48 [1924] 381-398—*SEG* 3.451).

**C. SENTIUS C. f.** (4)

Member of the consilium of the Consul of 49 B. C. at Ephesus (Joseph. *AJ* 14.229).

**P. SEPTIMIUS SCAEVOLA** (51)

Senator in 74, a juror in the case of Oppianicus, who accepted bribes (Cic. *Verr.* 1.38; cf. *Cluent.* 115-116).

**M. SERRIUS (SERGIUS?) M. f. Ter.** (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

**P. SERRIUS (SERGIUS?)** (Sergius 20)

Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220).

**M. SERVILIUS** (20)

Probably a senator. Accused of *res repetundae* in 51 (Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.2-3; cf. *Brut.* 269).

**P. SESTUILLIUS (SEXTILIUS?) P. f. Ouf.** (Sextilius 14)

Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis; Viereck 49, no. 20).

**P. SILICIUS CORONA** (1)

A prominent senator, juror in the trial of the tyrannicides in 43, who openly voted for acquittal (Plut. *Brut.* 27.3; App. *BC* 3.95; 4.27; Dio 46.49.5).

**C. SILIUS SEX. f. Cam.** (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

P. SILIUS L. f. Gal. (7)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

Q. STATILIENUS Q. f. Corn. (1)

Senator ca. 140 (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 674, S. C. de Narthaciensibus et Melitaeensibus).

STATIUS the Samnite (1)

An influential Samnite who was made a senator after the Social War, and was proscribed in 43 at the age of eighty (App. *BC* 4.25).

SER. SULPICIUS (20, cf. 19)

A senator who was with Juba in Africa in 49 (Caes. *BC* 2.44). See *Monetales*.

P. TEDETIUS L. f. Pol. (1)

Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220). Possibly a praetorius, since he follows a consular in Josephus' list.

SEX. TEIDIUS (2)

Senator in 52, who found the body of Clodius and sent it back to Rome (Ascon. 32 C).

CN. TERENTIUS (21)

Received custody of the Catilinarian conspirator Caeparius (Sall. *Cat.* 47.5, senator).

Q. TITINIUS (17)

A juror in the trial of Verres (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.128).

CN. TUDICIUS (1)

Senator in 66, who was aiding Cluentius (Cic. *Cluent.* 198).

TUTICANUS GALLUS (see 3)

The senator, father of one of Caesar's officers who fell at Dyrrachium, must have had some such name (Caes. *BC* 3.71).

VALGIUS (see \*3)

A senator whose sons were fighting in Spain in 45 (*Bell. Hisp.* 13).

Q. VALGIUS M. f. —LIA (not in \*RE)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

L. VARGUNTEIUS (\*3)

Senator in 63, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy (Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; 47.3; Cic. *Sull.* 6 and 67).

(VELLEIUS) CAPITO (\*4)

Senator, an uncle of Velleius Paterculus. Prosecuted Cassius under the Pedian law for the murder of Caesar (Vell. 2.69.5).

## C. VIBIENUS (\*2)

Senator in 52, slain soon after the murder of Clodius (Cic. *Mil.* 37).

## C. VOLCATIUS GURGES (\*3)

Senator of uncertain date, named by Pliny in a list of examples, dating from the Republic, of cases of sudden death (*NH* 7.181).

C. VOLUMNIUS C. f. Men. (not in \**RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

## L. VOLUMNIUS (\*7)

Senator, named in Varro (*RR* 2.4.1), and alive in 50 (Cic. *Fam.* 7.32.1).

M. ——— f. Pub. PALLACINUS (not in *RE*)

Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis; Viereck 41, no. 20).

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## INDEX OF CAREERS

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- C. Aarcellus (Marcellus ?) (not in *RE*) Q. ca. 114, Proq. Macedonia ?  
113 (but see C. Claudius Marcellus (214) Q. ca. 87, Proq. 86).
- C. Aburius (1) Leg., Amb. 171
- M. Aburius (2) Tr. Pl. 187, Pr. 176.
- C. Aburius Geminus (cf. 1) Monetal. ca. 119–110, p. 430.
- M. Aburius Geminus (cf. 2) Monetal. ca. 120, p. 430.
- P. Accoleius Larisculus (1) Monetal. ca. 37, p. 430.
- L. Acilius (6) Leg., Lieut. 181.
- L. Acilius (8) Leg., Lieut. ? 90.
- M'. Acilius (9) III vir agr. dand. assign. 218.
- M'. Acilius (10) Leg., Amb. 210.
- M'. Acilius (11) Q. Sicily, date uncertain, p. 478.
- M. Acilius (13, 14) Monetal. ca. 119–110, p. 430.
- M'. Acilius (Glabrio ?) (cf. 14) III vir. Monetal. ca. 55, p. 430.
- M'. Acilius L. f. K. n. Balbus (25) Pr. by 153, Cos. 150.
- M'. Acilius M'. f. L. n. Balbus (26) Pr. by 117, Cos. 114.

- M'. Acilius Balbus (see 26) Monetal. ca. 124–103, p. 430.
- M. Acilius Caninus (or Caninianus) (15) Q.? Sicily, p. 478, **Leg.**, Lieut. 48, Pr.? 47, Procos. Sicily, 46–45, Greece 45–44.
- M. Acilius Caninus (28) Q. perhaps by 31, p. 474.
- M'. Acilius C. f. L. n. Glabrio (35) Tr. Pl. 201, Aed. Pl. 197, Pr. peregr. 196, Cos. Greece 191, Procos. 190, X vir s. f. 200—.
- M'. Acilius M'. f. C. n. Glabrio (36) II vir aed. dedic. 181, Aed. Cur. 166, Pr. by 157, Cos. Suff. 154.
- M'. Acilius Glabrio (37) Tr. Pl. 122?
- M'. Acilius M'. f. M'. n. Glabrio (38) Pr. de repetundis 70, Cos. 67, Procos. Bithynia and Pontus 66, Pont. before 73— (see lists, 73, and 57).
- M. Acilius M'. f. – n. Glabrio (16) Q. pro pr. Macedonia? 45–44 (see 48, note 8), Cos. Suff. 33.
- M. Acutius (1) Tr. Pl. 401.
- Aebutius (1) **Leg.**, Envoy 178.
- Aebutius (2) Tr. Pl.?, II cent., p. 468.
- Aebutius (2) Pr.? by 125.
- D. Aebutius D. f. Cor. (3) Tr. Mil.? 89.
- M. Aebutius (7, cf. 13) Tr. Mil. 178.
- L. Aebutius T. f. T. n. Helva (11) Cos. 463.
- M. Aebutius Helva (12) III vir col. deduc. 442.
- M. Aebutius Helva (13, cf. 7) Pr. Sicily 168.
- Post. Aebutius – f. – n. Helva Cornicen (14) Cos. 442, Mag. Eq. 435.
- T. Aebutius T. f. – n. Helva (15) Cos. 499, Mag. Eq. 499 or 496, **Leg.**, Envoy 493.
- T. Aebutius Parrus (10) III vir col. deduc. 183, Pr. Sardinia 178, Propr. 177–175, X vir agr. dand. assign. 173.
- Aelius (1) Tr. Pl.? ca. 153.
- C. Aelius (5) Tr. Pl. 285?
- C. Aelius (6, cf. Caelius 1) Tr. Mil. 178.
- P. Aelius (9) Q. 409.
- T. Aelius (13) Tr. Mil. 178.
- L. Aelius Lamia (75) Aed. 45, Pr. 42?
- Aelius Ligus (83) Tr. Pl. 58.
- P. Aelius P. f. P. n. Ligus (84) Pr. 175?, Cos. 172, **Leg.**, Amb. 167. (Aelius?) Paetus (not in *RE*) Monetal. ca. 155–150, p. 430.
- C. Aelius – f. – n. Paetus (97) Cos. 286.
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- 202, X vir agr. assig. 201–200, Cos. 201, Cens. 199, III vir col. scrib.  
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- L. Caecilius Q. f. L. n. Metellus Calvus (83) Pr. by 145, Cos. 142, Procos. Cisalp. Gaul 141, Leg., Amb. 140–139, Leg., Envoy? 136.
- C. Caecilius Q. f. Q. n. Metellus Caprarius (84, Supb. 3.222) Pr. by 117, Cos. 113, Procos. Macedonia and Thrace 112–111, Cens. 102.
- Q. Caecilius Metellus Celer (85) Tr. Pl. 90, Aed.? 88.
- Q. Caecilius Q. f. Q. n. Metellus Celer (86) Leg., Lieut.? 78, Tr. Pl.? 68? (see below, no. 96), Aed. Pl. 67?? (cf. 88), Leg., Lieut. 66, Pr. 63, Procos. Cisalp. Gaul 62, Cos. 60, Augur before 63–59 (mention 63).
- Q. Caecilius C. f. Q. n. Metellus Creticus (87) Pr. 74, Cos. 69, Procos. Crete and Greece 68–65, and in Italy until his triumph 65–62, Leg., Amb. 60, Pont. before 73— (see 73, and 57, lists).
- L. Caecilius L. f. Q. n. Metellus Delmaticus (91) Pr. by 122, Cos. 119, Procos. Dalmatia 118–117, Pont. before 114–103, Pont. Max. before 114–103.
- L. Caecilius — f. — n. Metellus Denter (92) Cos. 284, Pr. 283.
- L. Caecilius Q. f. Q. n. Metellus Diadematus (93) Pr. by 120, Cos. 117, Procos.? Gall. Cisalp. 116, Cens. 115.
- Q. Caecilius Q. f. L. n. Metellus Macedonicus (94) Leg., Envoy 168, Tr. Pl. 154?, Pr. Macedonia and Greece 148, and Promag. (Procos.?) 147–146, Cos. 143, Procos. Nearer Spain 142, Leg., Lieut. 136, Cens. 131, Augur before 140–115 (see 140, and 133, lists).
- Q. Caecilius Q. f. Q. n. Metellus Nepos (95) Monetal. ca. 106, p. 433 (see no. 97), Pr. by 101, Cos. 98.
- Q. Caecilius Q. f. Q. n. Metellus Nepos (96) Tr. Pl.? 68? (see no. 86, above), Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 67–63, Tr. Pl. 62, Pr. 60, Cos. 57, Procos. Nearer Spain 56–55.
- Q. Caecilius L. f. Q. n. Metellus Numidicus (97) Monetal.? ca. 106, p. 433, (see no. 95), Pr. by 112, Promag.? 111, Cos. Numidia 109, and Procos. 108–106, Cens. 102, Augur 115?—.
- Q. Caecilius Metellus (see 98) Monetal. ca. 119–110, p. 434.

- Q. Caecilius Q. f. L. n. Metellus Pius (98) Pr. 89, Procos. 88–82, Leg., Envoy 87, Cos. 80, Procos. Farther Spain against Sertorius 79–71, Pont. ca. 97 (see 89)—63, Pont. Max. 81–63 (see 73, list). Probably not the monetalis.
- Q. Caecilius Q. f. Q. n. Metellus Pius Scipio Nasica (99) Tr. Pl. 59, Aed. Cur. 57?, Pr. 55, Interrex 53, Cos. 52, Procos. Syria 49–48, Africa 48–46, Pont. ca. 63–46.
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- L. Caecilius Rufus (110) Q. ca. 66, Tr. Pl. 63, Pr. urb. 57, Procos. Sicily? 56.
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- L. Caecina L. f. (not in *RE*) Q., Tr. Pl., Pr., Procos., late Rep. or early Aug. see pp. 475, 468, 463, 480, resp.
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- L. Caedicius (3) Tr. Pl. 475.
- Q. Caedicius (7, cf. 8) Tr. Mil. 258.
- Q. Caedicius Q. f. Q. n. (8, cf. 7) Cos. 256.
- Q. Caedicius Q. f. – n. Noctua (10) Cos. 289, Cens. 283.
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- C. Caelius C. f. Aem. (not in *RE*) Senator 129, p. 488.
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- C. Caelius (7) Tr. Pl. 51.
- M. Caelius (10) Tr. Pl. 184?
- P. Caelius (13) Prefect 87.
- Q. Caelius (14) Aed. ? by 44.
- Q. Caelius Latiniensis (Coelius 20) Tr. Pl. before 66, and Leg., Lieut. the following year, pp. 468, 482.
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- L. Caepasius (1) Q. before 70, p. 475.
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- P. Caesetius (3, cf. 5) Q. Sicily 72.
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- L. Caesius (4) Monet. ca. 103, p. 434.
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 L. Calpurnius (13) Leg., Envoy 98.  
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 P. Calpurnius (17) Monetal. ca. 135-126, p. 434.  
 Q. Calpurnius Q. f. (17a, Supb. 3.229f.) Praef. Class. ? before 100.  
 L. Calpurnius - f. - n. Bestia (23) III vir agr. dand. assig. iud. 121-118 ?, Tr. Pl. 121 or 120 (see 120), Pr. by 114, Cos. 111.  
 L. Calpurnius Bestia (24) Tr. Pl. 62, Aed. ca. 59. See no. 25.  
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 L. Calpurnius Bibulus (27) Leg., Lieut. ? (or Prefect ?) 43-42, Promag. or Praef. Class. 36, Pr. Desig. 36, Leg., Envoy 36, Procos. (or Leg., Lieut. ?) Syria ca. 34-32.  
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 C. Calpurnius Piso (61, cf. 8) Pr. urb., and Etruria 211, Promag. (Propr. ?) Etruria 210.  
 C. Calpurnius C. f. C. n. Piso (62) Pr. Farther Spain 186, Promag. (Procos. ?) 185-184, III vir col. deduc. 181, Cos. 180.  
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 Cn. Calpurnius Piso (69) Q. pro pr. Spain 65-64.  
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 L. Calpurnius C. f. C. n. Piso Caesoninus (87) Pr. 154, Cos. 148.  
 L. Calpurnius (L. f. C. n.) Piso Caesoninus (88, Supb. 1.271) Pr. by 115, Cos. 112, Leg., Lieut. 107.  
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- Pr. by 61, Cos. 58, Procos. Macedonia 57–55, Cens. 50, Leg., Envoy 49, 43 (twice).
- C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (93) III vir Monetal. ca. 64, p. 434, Q. 58.  
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 Sex. Pompey, p. 479. See above, no. 95.  
 L. Calpurnius L. f. C. n. Piso Frugi (96) Tr. Pl. 149, Pr. 138 ?, Cos.  
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 L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (98) Monetal. ca. 90, p. 434, Tr. Pl. 89,  
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 C. Caninius Rebilus (not in *RE*) Perhaps a Legate of Sex. Pompey  
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 L. Cantilius (1) Scrib. Pont. (Pont. minor) ?–216.  
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 L. Canuleius (8) Leg., Lieut. 48.  
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- L. Cassius Longinus (65) III vir Monetal. ca. 52, p. 435, Procos. 48, Tr. Pl. 44.
- Q. Cassius L. f. Q. n. Longinus (69) Pr. urb. 167, Cos. 164.
- Q. Cassius Longinus (70) Monetal. ca. 57, p. 435, Q. under Pompey in Spain ca. 52, Tr. Pl. 49, Propr. Spain 49-47, Augur ca. 57-47 (see 50, list).
- L. Cassius - f. - n. Longinus Ravilla (72) Tr. Pl. 137, Pr. by 130, Cos. 127, Cens. 125, Spec. Comm. on Vestal Virgins 113.
- C. Cassius Parmensis (80) Q. 43, Proq. 42.
- Sp. Cassius - f. - n. Vicellinus (91) Cos. 502, Mag. Eq. 501, Cos. II 493, III 486, Tr. Pl. ?? 486.
- Q. Cadius (3) Aed. Pl. 210, Leg. Lieut. 207, Leg., Amb. 205.
- C. Cadius Vestinus (13) Tr. Mil. 43.
- Catulus Verus (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 394 (Diod. *in F*).
- P. Caucilius (not in *RE*) Prefect Carteia 45.
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- L. Cispus (Laevus ?) (3, cf. 6) Praef. Class. 46, Leg., Envoy 43.
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- Ap. Claudius (11) Pr. by 133, Cos. Suff. 130. See below, Ap. Claudius Pulcher.
- Ap. Claudius (12) Tr. Mil. 87.
- C. Claudius (17) Leg., Lieut. ? 310.
- C. Claudius (not in *RE*) Flam. Dial. ?-211.

- C. Claudius (18) Tr. Mil. 264.  
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- (see the previous entry), Pr. 80, Procos. Sicily 79, Augur ?—before 44 (see 50, and 45, lists).
- C. Claudius C. f. M. n. Marcellus (216) Aed. Cur. ? 56 (see no. 217), Pr. by 53, Cos. 50.
- C. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (217) Aed. Cur. ? 56 (see no. 216), Pr. by 52, Cos. 49, Procos. in Pompey's Fleet 48.
- M. Claudius C. f. C. n. Marcellus (218) Cos. 331, Dict. 327.
- M. Claudius (M. f. C. n.) Marcellus (219) Cos. 287.
- M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (220) Aed. Cur. ca. 226, Pr. ca. 224, Cos. Cisalp. Gaul 222, Pr. II Ostia, Canusium, Nola 216, Cos. II Suff. 215, Procos. Nola 215, Cos. III Sicily 214, Procos. Sicily 213–211, Cos. IV Samnium 210, Procos. South. Italy 209, Cos. V South. Italy 208, Augur ca. 226–208 (see 210, list).
- M. Claudius Marcellus (221) Aed. Pl. 216.
- M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (222) Tr. Mil. 208, Tr. Pl. 204, Aed. Cur. 200, Pr. Sicily 198, Cos. 196, Leg., Amb. 195, Leg., Lieut. 193, Cens. 189, Pont. 196–177 (see 179, list).
- M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (223, 224, two persons; see the next entry) Pr. urb. 188 *or* 185, Cos. 183, Procos. Cisalp. Gaul 182–181, Leg., Amb. 173, Leg., Lieut. ? 169, X vir s. f. ?—169.
- M. Claudius Marcellus (see 223, 224; see the previous entry) Pr. 188 *or* 185, Leg., Amb. ? 173, Leg., Lieut. ? 169, X vir s. f. (?) ?—169.
- M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (225) Tr. Pl. 171, Pr. Spain 169, and Procos. 168, Cos. 166, II 155, III 152, and Procos. Nearer Spain 151, Leg., Amb. 148, Pont. 177–148.
- M. Claudius (Marcellus ?) (26) Pr. 137.
- M. Claudius Marcellus (226) Leg., Lieut. 102 ?, 90, Pr. before 73 (see 73, list).
- M. Claudius Marcellus (227) Aed. Cur. 91.
- M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (229) Q. 64, Aed. Cur. ? 56 (see nos. 216, 217). Pr. by 54, Cos. 51.
- M. (Claudius) Mar(cellus) (not in *RE*) Q. Sicily, p. 478.
- M. Claudius Marcellus Aeserninus (232, cf. 233) Q. 48.
- Ap. Claudius Nero (245) Tr. Mil. 198, Leg., Envoy 198, Pr. Farther Spain 195, Leg., Amb. 189–188.
- C. Claudius Ti. f. Ti. n. Nero (246) Leg., Lieut. 214, Pr. Suessula and Capua 212, Propr. Capua 211, Spain 211–210, Leg., Lieut. 209, Cos. 217, Cens. 204, Leg., Amb. 201–199.
- C. Claudius P. f. Nero (247) Pr. 81, Procos. Asia 80–79.
- Ti. Claudius P. f. Ti. n. Nero (249) Pr. Sardinia 204, Cos. 202, Leg., Amb. 172.

- Ti. Claudius Nero (250) Leg., Amb. ? 185–184 (see 185, note 7), Pr. Sicily 181, Leg., Amb. ? 172 (see no. 251).
- Ti. Claudius Nero (251) Pr. peregr. Liguria 178, Procos. 177–176, Leg., Amb. ? 172 (see no. 250).
- Ti. Claudius Nero (252) Pr. Sicily 167.
- Ti. Claudius Ti. f. Clu. (Nero ?) (see 250, 251, 252) Senator soon after 166, p. 489.
- Ti. Claudius Nero (253) Monetal. ca. 78–76, p. 435, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 67—, Pr. before 63, perhaps before 67, p. 463.
- Ti. Claudius Nero (254) Q. 48, Proq. Alexandria 47, Leg., Lieut. or Prefect to settle veterans in colonies in Gaul 46–45, Pr. 42, and Propr. 41–40, Leg., Lieut. ? or Promag. ? 35, Pont. 46–33.
- Ap. Claudius P. f. Ap. n. Pulcher (293) Aed. Cur. 217, Tr. Mil. 216, Pr. Sicily 215, Propr. 214 (or Leg., Lieut. ?) 214–213, Cos. 212, Procos. Capua 211.
- Ap. Claudius Ap. f. P. n. Pulcher (294) Tr. Mil. 196, Leg., Lieut. 195–194, 191, Pr. peregr. 188 ?, Cos. 185, Leg., Amb. 184, Spec. Comm. for Lacedaemonian envoys 183, Leg., Amb. 174–173.
- Ap. Claudius C. f. Ap. n. Pulcher (295) Pr. by 146, Cos. 143, Cens. 136, III vir agr. iud. assig. 133–130, Augur ?–130 (see 133, list), Salus before 167— (mention 143), Princeps senatus 136.
- Ap. Claudius (– f. – n. Pulcher) (11) Pr. by 133, Cos. Suff. 130.
- Ap. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Pulcher (296) Q. 99, Aed. Cur. by 91, Pr. 89, Promag. (Propr. ?) 87, Cos. 79, Procos. Macedonia 78 (but too ill to go), Interrex 77, Procos. Macedonia and Thrace 77–76.
- Ap. Claudius Ap. f. Ap. n. Pulcher (297) Leg., Envoy 72, 71–70, Pr. de repetundis 57, Promag. (Propr. ?) Sardinia 56, Cos. 54, Procos. Cilicia 53–51, Cens. 50, Procos. Greece 49–48, Augur before 63–48 (mention 63; see 50, list).
- Ap. Claudius C. f. Ap. n. Pulcher (298) Cos. 38, Promag. (or Praef. Class.) 36, Procos. Spain 34–33, VII vir Epulo (see 31, list), p. 486.
- C. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Pulcher (300) Pr. Suff. peregr. 180, Cos. 177, and Procos. Cisalp. Gaul and Liguria 176, Tr. Mil. 171, Cens. 169, Leg., Amb. 167, Augur 195–167 (see 179, list).
- C. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Pulcher (302) Q. ca. 105, III vir Monetal. ca. 104 (106, Sydenham), Aed. Cur. 99, Iud. Quaest. veneficis 98, Pr. de repetundis 95, Cur. viis stern. ca. 93, Cos. 92.
- C. Claudius Pulcher (see 302) Monetal. ca. 106–104, p. 435.
- C. Claudius Pulcher (303) Leg., Lieut. ? 58, Pr. 56, Procos. Asia 55–53, Salus before 76—.
- P. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Pulcher (304) Aed. Cur. 253 ?, Cos. 249.
- P. Claudius Ap. f. P. n. Pulcher (305) Aed. Cur. 189, Pr. Tarentum

- 187?, Spec. Comm. to add colonists to Cales 185, Cos. Liguria 184, III vir col. deduc. 181.
- P. Claudius Pulcher (Clodius 49) Q., Quaesitor, Pr. (probably after 31), Augur (see 31, list). pp. 475, 484, 463, 485, resp.
- Ap. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Russus (317) Cos. 268.
- Ap. Claudius M. f. - n. (Crassus?) Sabinus Inregillensis (321) Q.? 496?, Cos. 495.
- C. Claudius Ap. f. M. n. (Crassus?) Inregillensis Sabinus (322) Cos. 460.
- Claudius Ugo (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p.? 398 (Diod. *in F*).
- Claudius Unimanus (376) Pr. Nearer Spain 146.
- Claudia (384) Vest. Virg. 143 (mention).
- Capitos Clodius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p.? 402 (Diod. *in F*).
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- Clodius (3) Prefect? Fleet 42.
- A. Clodius (5) Leg., Envoy 48.
- C. Clodius (8) Prefect 43-42.
- L. Clodius (9, cf. 18) Praef. Fabr. 51, Tr. Pl. 42?
- M. Clodius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p.? 390 (Diod. *in F*).
- P. Clodius M. f. (10) IIII vir a. p. f. ca. 41, p. 435.
- Clodius Arquitius (not in *RE*) Praef. Eq. 45.
- P. Clodius Pulcher (48) Leg., Lieut.? 68-67, Tr. Mil.? 64, Q. Sicily 61-60, Tr. Pl. 58, Aed. Cur. 56. See Additions and Corrections (on 68-67 B.C.).
- C. Clodius Vestalis (62) IIII vir Monetal. ca. 39, p. 435, Procos. Crete and Cyrene, uncertain date, p. 480.
- Q. Cloelius M. f. (4) Senator in 39, pp. 467, 489.
- T. Cloelius (Cloulius) (5) Monetal. ca. 110, p. 436.
- T. Cloelius (Cloulius) (see 5) Monetalis ca. 100 (Sydenham), p. 436, or Q. (Pink), p. 458.
- P. Cloelius - f. - n. Siculus (8) Tr. Mil. c. p. 378.
- P. Cloelius Siculus (9) Rex Sacr. 180—.
- Q. Cloelius - f. - n. Siculus (10) Cos. 498.
- Q. Cloelius - f. - n. Siculus (11) Cens. 378.
- T. Cloelius - f. - n. Siculus (12) Tr. Mil. c. p. 444, III vir col. deduc. 442.
- Cloelius Tullus (6) Leg., Amb. 438.
- T. Cloulius (8), see T. Cloelius (Cloulius) no. 5.
- T. Cluilius (5) Leg., Lieut.? 83.
- C. Cluvius L. f. (2) Pr., and probably Procos. Macedonia or Asia ca. 104?

- C. Cluvius (Clovius) (4) Prefect, to assign lands in Cisalpine Gaul, 46-45 (see 45).
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- C. Cluvius Saxula (1, 14) Pr. Sicily? 178?, Pr. peregr. 173, Leg., Lieut. 168.
- C. (Cluvius) Sax(ula) (see 14) Monetal. ca. 150-133, p. 436.
- C. Cocceius - f. - n. Balbus (3, Supb. 7.90, no. 3) Pr. by 42?, Cos. Suff. 39, Leg., Lieut. or Promag. under Antony in Greece, date uncertain, p. 482.
- L. Cocceius Nerva (12) Leg., Envoy 41, 37.
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- L. Coelius (Coilius) (see 1) Monetal. ca. 150-146, p. 436.
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- C. (Coelius) Antipater (6) Leg., Lieut.? 82.
- C. Coelius C. f. C. n. Caldus (12) Tr. Pl. 107, Pr. ca. 99, Procos.? Nearer Spain 98?, Cos. 94.
- C. Coelius Caldus (13) Monetal. ca. 100, p. 436, Promag. (Imp.), Augur, or X vir s. f. p. 485.
- C. Coelius Caldus (14) Monetal. ca. 62, p. 436, Q. 50, and Q. pro pr. Cilicia, 50-49.
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- L.? Cominius (2) Tr. Pl. after 313.
- L. Cominius (7) Tr. Mil. 325.
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- C. Considius Nonianus (12) Monetal. ca. 63, p. 436.
- M. Considius Nonianus (13) Pr. by 54? or 50?, Propr. assigned Cisalp. Gaul, served in Campania 49.
- C. Considius Paetus (14) Monetal. 45, p. 436.
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- C. Coponius (3, and 9) Prefect Carrhae 53, Pr. 49, and Promag. (Propr. ?) Fleet 48.
- Q. Coponius Q. f. (7) Leg., Lieut. Greece before 150, p. 482. See below, Cosconius, no. 10.
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- C. Cornelius (18) Q. by 71, Tr. Pl. 67.
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- L. Cornelius – f. – n. (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 387.
- L. Cornelius M. f. Rom. (30) Senator in 129, see Additions and Corrections.
- L. Cornelius (51) Pont. Minor before 69— (see 69, and 57, lists).
- P. Cornelius – f. – n. (40, cf. 54) Tr. Mil. c. p. 389.
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- P. Cornelius (41, cf. 66, 316) II vir naval. ? or Praef. or. maritim. 310.
- P. Cornelius (42) Pr. 234.
- P. Cornelius (not in *RE*) Q. Sicily, p. 478.
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- P. Cornelius (45) Prefect Sarsura 46.
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- L. Cornelius L. f. Balbus (69) Cos. Suff. 40, Promag. ?? Spain 40 (see no. 70).
- L. Cornelius P. f. Balbus (Minor) (70) Leg., Envoy 49–48, Q. 44, Proq. ? 43, Promag. (Propr. ?) Spain 40.
- Cn. Cornelius P. f. Cn. n. Blasio (73) Cos. 270, Cens. 265, Cos. II 257.
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- P. Cornelius Blasio (76) Leg., Amb. 170, V vir fin. cognosc. stat. 168, Pr. ca. 165.
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- P. Cornelius Calussa (79) Pont. Max. ca. 332.
- Cornelius Cethegus (84) Senator in 63, p. 489.
- C. Cornelius L. f. M. n. Cethegus (88) Procos. Spain 201–200, Aed. Cur. 199, Cos. 197, Cens. 194, Leg., Amb. 193.
- C. Cornelius Cethegus Pat. (89) Senator in 63, p. 489.
- M. Cornelius M. f. M. n. Cethegus (92) Aed. Cur. 213, Pr. Eastern Sicily 211, Cens. 209, Cos. 204, Procos. Cisalp. Gaul 203, perhaps a Flamen, ?–ca. 223, p. 486, Pont. 213–196 (see 210, list).
- M. Cornelius C. f. C. n. Cethegus (93) Leg., Envoy 171, III vir col. deduc. 169, Pr. by 163, Cos. 160.
- P. Cornelius L. f. P. n. Cethegus (95) Aed. Cur. 187, Pr. 185, Cos. 181, and Procos. in Liguria and Samnium 180, X vir agr. dand. assig. 173.
- P. Cornelius Cethegus (96) Pr. urb. and pereg. 184.
- (P. Cornelius ?) Cethegus (Cetegus) (97) Monetal. ca. 104, p. 437.
- (Cornelius) Cinna (104) Q. 44 (or 43 ?).
- (L. Cornelius) Cin(n)a (103) Monetal. ca. 150–133, p. 437.
- L. Cornelius L. f. – n. Cinna (105) Leg., Envoy ? 136, Pr. by 130, Cos. 127.
- L. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Cinna (106) Pr. by 90, Leg., Lieut. 90 ?, 89, 88, Cos. 87–84.
- L. Cornelius Cinna (107) Pr. 44.
- L. Cornelius – f. – n. (Cinna ?) (32, cf. 104) Cos. Suff. 32.
- A. Cornelius M. f. L. n. Cossus (112) Tr. Mil. 437, Cos. 428a, Tr. Mil. c. p. 426, Mag. Eq. 426, Pont. Max. ? 431 (cf. no. 13).
- A. (or M.) Cornelius – f. – n. Cossus (113, cf. 112) Cos. 413.
- A. Cornelius – f. – n. Cossus (114, cf. 112, 113) Dict. 385.
- A. Cornelius – f. – n. Cossus (115) Tr. Mil. c. p. 369, 367.
- Cn. Cornelius A. f. M. n. Cossus (116) Tr. Mil. c. p. 414, Cos. 409.
- Cn. Cornelius P. f. A. n. Cossus (117) Tr. Mil. c. p. 406, 404, 401, Leg., Amb. 398.
- M. (or A.) Cornelius – f. – n. Cossus (113, cf. 112, 114) Cos. 413.
- P. Cornelius A. f. P. n. Cossus (118) Tr. Mil. c. p. 415.
- P. Cornelius A. f. M. n. Cossus (119) Tr. Mil. c. p. 408.
- P. Cornelius P. f. A. n. Cossus (120) Tr. Mil. c. p. 395, II ? 394 (see no. 39).
- Ser. Cornelius – f. – n. Cossus (121) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 434 (Diod.).
- A. Cornelius P. f. A. n. Cossus Arvina (122) Mag. Eq. 353, 349, Cos. 343, II 332, Dict. 322, Fetialis 320.

Cn. Cornelius Dolabella (131) Rex Sacr. 208–180.

Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Dolabella (132) Aed. Cur. 165, Pr. by 162, Cos. 159.

Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Dolabella (134) Tr. Mil. ? 89 (see 22a, Supb. 3.258, and no. 135), Leg., Lieut. ? 83–82, Cos. 81, Procos. Macedonia 80–77.

Cn. Cornelius Dolabella (135) Tr. Mil. ? 89 (see 22a, Supb. 3.258, and no. 134), Pr. urb. 81, Procos. Cilicia 80–79.

L. Cornelius Dolabella (137) II vir naval. 180–178.

L. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Dolabella (138) Pr. ca. 100, Procos. Farther Spain 99–98.

P. Cornelius – f. – n. Dolabella (139) Cos. 283, Leg., Amb. 280.

P. Cornelius Dolabella (140) Pr. 69 (*or* 68 ?), Procos. Asia 68 ?

P. Cornelius P. f. – n. Dolabella (141) Leg., Lieut. ? 49–48, Tr. Pl. 47, Leg., Lieut. ? 45, Cos. Suff. 44, II vir act. Caes. confirm. 44, VII vir agr. divid. 44, Procos. Syria 44–43, XV vir s. f. 51–43.

Cornelius Gallus (163) Pr., late Rep. or early Aug., p. 464.

C. Cornelius Gallus (164) Prefect pecun. cog. ? (*or* III vir agr. divid. ?) 41–40 (see 41, Spec. Comm.).

Cornelius Lentulus (172, *or* 192) Pr. 137 ?

(Cornelius) Lentulus ? (not in *RE*) Flam. Martial. ? ca. 45 ?

Cn. Cornelius (Lentulus) (21, 175) Leg., Amb. 196.

Cn. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Lentulus (176) Tr. Mil. 216, Q. 212, Aed. Cur. 205, Cos. Fleet 201, and Procos. Fleet 200, III vir col. scrib. 199, Leg. Amb., 196–195 (see no. 21), Augur before 217–184 (see 210, list).

Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. L. n. Lentulus (177) Leg., Amb. 161, Pr. by 149, Cos. 146.

Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Lentulus (178) Pr. by 100, Cos. 97.

Cn. (Cornelius) Lentulus (—) Tr. Pl., and Leg., Lieut., in the subsequent year, before 66, pp. 469, 482. See below, nos. 216, and 228.

L. Cornelius – f. – n. Lentulus (186) Cos. 327, Leg., Envoy 321, Dict. 320.

L. Cornelius Lentulus (187) Pr. Sardinia 211, Leg., Lieut. 209, X vir s. f. ? 213–173 (see nos. 187, 212).

L. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Lentulus (188) Procos. Spain 206–200, Aed. Cur. 205, Cos. Cisalp. Gaul 199, and Procos. into 198, Leg., Amb. 196–195 (see no. 28), X vir s. f. ? 213–173 (see nos. 187, 212).

L. Cornelius Lentulus (190, 191 ?) Leg., Envoy 168.

L. Cornelius Lentulus (190, 191, 192, cf. 172) Pr. ? 140.

L. Cornelius – f. – n. Lentulus (192, cf. 191, 172) Pr. 140 ? *or* 137 ? (by 133), Cos. 130.

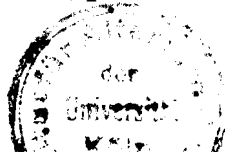
- L. Cornelius Ser. f. Lentulus (193, 195, see Supb. 3.259) Q. before 100.
- L. Cornelius Lentulus (194, 195) Pr., p. 464, Procos. Asia? 82.
- L. Cornelius Lentulus (196) Flam. Martial.? ca. 56.
- L. Cornelius Lentulus (Cruscellio?) (197, cf. 219) Pr.? 44.
- L. Cornelius – f. – n. Lentulus (197, cf. 219) Cos. Suff. 38.
- P. Cornelius Lentulus (200) Pr. Sicily 214, Propr. 213–212.
- P. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Lentulus (202) Leg., Amb. 172, Tr. Mil. 171, Aed. Cur. 169, Leg., Envoy 168, Pr. urb. 165, Cos. Suff. 162, Leg., Amb. 156, Princeps Sen. 125–after 120.
- P. Cornelius P. f. Lentulus (202a, Supb. 3.359f.) Pr.? 128 in Macedonia?.
- P. Cornelius Lentulus (203) Leg., Lieut. 90.
- P. (Cornelius) P. f. L. n. Lentulus (204) Q. ca. 74. See no. 238.
- Ser. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Lentulus (206) Cos. 303.
- Ser. Cornelius Lentulus (207) Aed. Cur. 207, Tr. Mil. 205.
- Ser. Cornelius Lentulus (208a) Leg., Amb. 172, Pr. Sicily 169.
- Ser. Cornelius Lentulus (208b) Procos., probably Asia, late II, p. 480.
- L. Cornelius Ti. f. Ser. n. Lentulus Caudinus (210) Cos. 275.
- L. Cornelius L. f. Ti. n. Lentulus Caudinus (211) Cos. 237, Cens. 236, Pont. before 221–213, Pont. Max. 221–213.
- L. Cornelius (Lentulus) Caudinus (212) Aed. Cur.? 209 (see no. 214).
- P. Cornelius L. f. Ti. n. Lentulus Caudinus (213) Cos. 236.
- P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus (214) Aed. Cur.? 209 (see 212), Pr. Sardinia 203, and Propr. 202, Leg., Amb. 196, 189–188.
- Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. – n. Lentulus Clodianus (216) Pr. by 75, Cos. 72, Cens. 70, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 67—. See Cn. Lentulus, Tr. Pl. and Leg., Lieut. before 66, pp. 469, 482, resp.
- Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus (217) Leg., Amb. 60, Pr. de maiestate? 59.
- L. Cornelius P. f. – n. Crus (218) Pr. 58, Cos. 49, Procos. 48.
- L.? Cornelius Lentulus Cruscellio (219, cf. 197) Leg., Lieut.? under Sex. Pompey 42–39 or Pr. after 39, and Leg., Lieut. 38–36 (see 38).
- L. Cornelius Cn. f. L. n. Lentulus Lupus (224) Aed. Cur. 163, Leg., Amb. 162–161, Pr. by 159, Cos. 156, Cens. 147, X vir s. f.? 143 (mention), Princeps Sen. 130–before 125.
- Cn. Cornelius P. f. – n. Lentulus Marcellinus (228) Monetal. ca. 87, p. 437, Q. 74?, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 67—, Pr. 60, Promag. (Procos?) Syria 59–58, Cos. 56, VII vir Epulo before 56 (mention). See Cn. Lentulus, Tr. Pl. and Leg., Lieut. before 66, pp. 469, 482, resp.

- P. Cornelius Lentulus Mar(celli) f. (230) Monetal. ca. 95-91, p. 437.  
 P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (231, see 228) Q. cum imperio Cyrene 75 or 74 (see 75).  
 P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (232) Q. 48.  
 (P. Cornelius Lentulus) Marcellinus (233) Monetal. ca. 38, p. 437.  
 L. Cornelius Lentulus Niger (234) Pr. by 61, Flam. Martial. before 69-56.  
 P. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Lentulus Spinther (238, cf. 204) Q. urb. ca. 74, Aed. Cur. 63, Pr. urb. 60, Promag. (Procos.?) Nearer Spain 59, Cos. 57, Procos. Cilicia 56-54, and in Italy 53-51, Pont. ca. 60-47 (see 60, and 57, lists).  
 L. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther (239) Q. 44?, Proq. pro pr. Asia 43, Leg., Lieut.? 43-42, Augur 57-ca. 42 (see 50, list).  
 P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura (240) Q. 81, Pr. de repetundis 74, Cos. 71, Pr. II 63.  
 Cornelius - f. - n. Maluginensis (cf. 251) Cos. 393 (abdicated or never entered office).  
 M. Cornelius L. f. Ser. n. Maluginensis (246) X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 450-449.  
 M. Cornelius (M. f. L. n.) Maluginensis (247) Cos. 436.  
 M. Cornelius P. f. M. n. Maluginensis (248) Cens. Suff. 392.  
 M. Cornelius P. ? f. M. ? n. Maluginensis (249) Tr. Mil. c. p. 369, 367.  
 P. Cornelius M. f. M. n. Maluginensis (250, cf. 39) Tr. Mil. c. p. 404.  
 P. Cornelius P. f. M. n. Maluginensis (252, cf. 251) Tr. Mil. c. p. 397, Mag. Eq. 396, Cos. ? 393, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 390 (see no. 39).  
 Ser. Cornelius - f. - n. Maluginensis (253) Cos. 485, Flam. Quirinal. ?-453.  
 Ser. Cornelius P. f. M. n. Maluginensis (254) Cos. ? 393 (see no. 251; Degraasi 100), Tr. Mil. c. p. 386, 384, 382, 380, 376, 370, 368, Mag. Eq. 361.  
 L. Cornelius Ser. f. P. n. Maluginensis Uritinus (256) Cos. 459.  
 A. Cornelius Mammula (257) Pr. Sardinia 217, and Propr. 216.  
 A. Cornelius Mammula (258) Pr. Bruttium 191, and Propr. 190.  
 M. Cornelius Mammula (259) Leg., Amb. 173.  
 P. Cornelius Mammula (260) Pr. Sicily 180.  
 Cn. Cornelius Merenda (265) Pr. Sardinia 194, Leg., Amb. ? 189-188.  
 Ser. Cornelius P. f. Ser. n. Merenda (267) Leg., Lieut. 275, Cos. 274.  
 Cn. Cornelius Merula (268) Leg., Amb. ? 189-188 (see no. 265).  
 Cn. Cornelius Merula (269) Leg., Amb. 162, 154.  
 L. Cornelius L. f. - n. Merula (270) Pr. urb. 198, III vir col. deduc. 194, Cos. 193.  
 L. Cornelius Merula (271) Aed. Cur. 161.

- L. Cornelius - f. - n. Merula (272) Pr. by 90?, Cos. Suff. 87, **Flam.** Dial. ?-87.
- P. Cornelius - f. - n. Rufinus (301) Dict. 334 (Liv.), 333 (*FC*).
- P. Cornelius Cn. f. P. n. Rufinus (302) Cos. 290, Dict. between 292 and 285 (see 285), Cos. 277.
- P. Cornelius M. f. L. n. Rutilus Cossus (307) Dict. 408, Tr. Mil. c. p. 406.
- P. Cornelius - f. - n. Scapula (315, 316, 344, see no. 41) Cos. ? 328.  
See P. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus, no. 344.
- Cornelius Scipio (318) Leg., Lieut. ? 77.
- Cn. Cornelius Scipio (not in *RE*) III vir agr. dand. assig. 218.
- Cn. Cornelius Scipio (320, 325) Pr. ? 177? (see no. 346).
- Cn. Cornelius Scipio (321) Pr. ca. 109.
- L. Cornelius P. f. - n. Scipio (322) Interrex 352, Cos. 350, Cens. ? 340.
- L. Cornelius L. f. Cn. n. Scipio (323) Aed. Cur. before 259 (see 261), Cos. 259, Cens. 258.
- L. Cornelius Scipio (324) Tr. Mil. by 168, Q. urb. 167.
- L. Cornelius Scipio (325) Pr. peregr. 174.
- P. Cornelius - f. - n. Scipio (328) Tr. Mil. c. p. 395, II ? 394 (see no. 39), Interrex 391, 389.
- P. Cornelius P. f. - n. Scipio (329) Aed. Cur. 366, Mag. Eq. 350, Cens. ? 340.
- P. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Scipio (330) Cos. 218, Procos. Spain 217-211.
- P. Cornelius Scipio (Africani f.) (331) Augur 180— (see 179, list).
- P. Cornelius P. f. Scipio (see 331) Flam. Dial., II cent., p. 486.
- P. Cornelius P. f. - n. (Scipio ?) (not in *RE*) Cos. Suff. 35.
- P. Cornelius P. f. P. n. Scipio Africanus Aemilianus (335) Tr. Mil. 151, Leg., Envoy 150, Tr. Mil. 149-148, Cos. Africa 147, and Procos. 146, Cens. 142, Leg., Amb. 140-139, Cos. II Nearer Spain 134, and Procos. 133-132. Augur before 140-129 (see 141 and 133, lists).
- P. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Scipio Africanus (336) Tr. Mil. 216, Aed. Cur. 213, Procos. Spain 210-216, Cos. 205, Procos. Africa 204-201, Cens. 199, Cos. II 194, Leg., Amb. Africa 193, and Asia ? 193, Leg., Lieut. 190, Leg., Lieut. ? 184?, Salus before 211-184 or 183 (see 190), Princeps Senatus 199, 194, 189.
- L. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Scipio Asiaticus (337) Leg., Envoy 207, 206, 202, Leg., Lieut. 207-202, Q. ca. 196, Aed. Cur. 195?, Pr. Sicily 193, Leg., Envoy 191, Leg., Lieut. 191, Cos. Greece and Asia 190, and Procos. until triumph 189, Leg., Amb. ? 186, Leg. Amb. 183.
- L. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Scipio Asiaticus (Asiagenus) (338) Monetal.

- ca. 101, p. 437. Leg., Lieut. ? 90, Pr. by 86, Promag. (Propr. ?) Macedonia ? 85 ?, Cos. 83, Pont. 88–after 82.
- Cn. Cornelius L. f. n. Cn. Scipio Asina (341) Cos. Fleet 260, II Sicily 254, and Procos. 253.
- P. Cornelius (Cn. f. L. n.) Scipio Asina (342) Cos. 221, III vir agr. dand. assig. 218, Interrex 216.
- Cn. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus (see 343, 344) Pont. Max. ? 304 (mention).
- L. Cornelius Cn. f. – n. Scipio Barbatus (343) Aed. Cur. 301 ?, Cos. 298, Leg., Lieut. 297, Leg., Lieut. ? 295, and Propr. 295, Leg., Lieut. 293, Cens. 280 ?, Pont. Max. ? before 304–after 280 (see below, no. 344).
- P. Cornelius – f. – n. Scipio Barbatus (344, cf. 216) Cos. 328 ? (see P. Cornelius Scapula), Dict. 306, perhaps Pont. Max. ? in 304 (see above, no. 343).
- Cn. Cornelius – f. – n. Scipio Calvus (345) Cos. 222, Leg., Lieut. 218, Promag. (Procos. ?) Spain 217–211.
- Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. L. n. Scipio Hispallus (346) Leg., Lieut. ?, Greece and Asia 190 (see Additions and Corrections), Pr. peregr. 179, Cos. 176, Pont. 199–176 (see list, 179).
- Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispanus (347) X vir stlit. iud. before 150 (see p. 485), Q. ca. 150, Tr. Mil. before 150, 149, Aed. Cur. 141 ?, Pr. peregr. 139, X vir s. f. 139 (mention).
- M. Cornelius Scipio Maluginensis (348, cf. 35) Pr. 176 (assigned Farther Spain but excused).
- P. Cornelius Cn. f. L. n. Scipio Nasica (350) Q. ca. 200, III vir col. deduc. 200, Aed. Cur. 197, Pr. Farther Spain 194, and Promag. (Propr., Liv.) 193, Cos. Cisalp. Gaul 191, and Procos. 190, III vir col. deduc. 183, Leg., Amb. ? 183, Spec. Comm. on extortion in Spain 171.
- P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica (351) Pr. ca. 93.
- P. Cornelius P. f. Cn. n. Scipio Nasica (Corculum) (353) Aed. Cur. 169, Tr. Mil. 168, 167, Pr. 165, Cos. 162, Cens. 159, Cos. II 155, Leg., Amb. 152, Tr. Mil. 150, Pont. before 150–141, Pont. Max. 150–141, Princeps Senatus 147, 142.
- P. Cornelius P. f. P. n. Scipio Nasica Serapio (354) Tr. Mil. ? 149, Pr. by 141, Cos. 138, Leg., Amb. 132, Pont. 141 ?–132, Pont. Max. 141–132.
- P. Cornelius P. f. P. n. Scipio Nasica Serapio (355) Pr. by 114, Cos. 111.
- (Cornelius ?) Sisenna (371) Leg., Lieut. or Prefect 57.
- Cn. Cornelius Sisenna (373) Pr. Macedonia 119, and Procos. 118.

- Cn. Cornelius L. f. Sisenna (see 373) Monetal. ca. 100, p. 437.
- L. Cornelius Sisenna (374) Pr. urb. and pereg. 78, Promag. ? Sicily ? 77, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 67.
- P. Cornelius Sisenna (375) Pr. urb. 183.
- Faustus Cornelius Sulla (377) Monetal. ca. 62, p. 437, Tr. Mil. ? 63, Q. 54, Curator to build Curia Hostilia 52, Proq. pro pr. 49-47, Promag. Africa 46, Augur ca. 57-46 (see 50, list).
- P. Cornelius P. f. Sulla (382) Flam. Dial. ca. 250.
- P. Cornelius Sulla (Rufus Sibylla ?) (383) Pr. urb. and pereg. 212, X vir s. f. 212 (mention).
- P. Cornelius Sulla (384) Pr. Sicily 186.
- P. (Cornelius) Sul(l)a (see 384) Monetal. ca. 145-137, p. 437.
- P. Cornelius Sulla (385) Senator in 63, p. 489.
- P. Cornelius P. ? f. L. n. Sulla (386) III vir col. deduc. Pompeii 80, Pr. by 68, Cos. Desig. 65, Leg., Lieut. ? 48-47.
- Ser. Cornelius Sulla (2, 388) Pr. 175, Promag. (Propr. ?) Sardinia 174, Leg., Amb. 167.
- Ser. Cornelius Sulla (389) Senator in 63, p. 490.
- L. Cornelius L. f. P. n. Sulla Felix (392) Q. 107, Proq. 106-105, and pro pr. 105, Leg., Envoy 106, 105, Leg., Lieut. 104, 103, Tr. Mil. 103, Leg., Lieut. 102-101, Pr. urb. 93, Propr. Cilicia 92, Leg., Lieut. 90, 89, and Promag. ? 89, Cos. 88, Procos. Greece, Macedonia, Asia 87-84, and in Italy 83-81, Dict. r. p. c. 82-79, Cos. 80, Augur before 88-78 (mention in 88).
- L. Cornificius (4) Senator 52, p. 490.
- L. Cornificius L. f. - n. (5) Tr. Pl. 43, Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Class. ? 38, Leg., Lieut. 36, Cos. 35, Procos. Africa 34-33.
- Q. Cornificius (7, Supb. 1.331) Tr. Pl. 69, Pr. by 66.
- Q. Cornificius (8) Q. pro pr. Illyricum 48-47, Cilicia 46, Pr. 45 ?, Procos. Africa Vetus 44-42, Augur ca. 47-42.
- C. Coruncanius (1) Leg., Amb. 230.
- L. Coruncanius (2) Leg., Amb. ? 230.
- Ti. Coruncanius Ti. f. Ti. n. (3) Cos. 280, Dict. 246, Pont. before 254-243, Pont. Max. 254-243.
- Cosconius (1) Viocurus (Aed. Pl. ?), p. 485.
- C. Cosconius (3, Supb. 3.262) Leg., Lieut. ? or Pr. ? 89, Procos. Illyricum 78-76. Perhaps Pr. 79.
- C. Cosconius (4) Pr. 63, Procos. Farther Spain 62, V vir agr. dand. iud. (or XX vir) 59.
- C. Cosconius (5) Tr. Pl. 59, Aed. Pl. 57, Pr. 54 ? and Procos. Macedonia ? ca. 53-52 ? (see also 48, Praetors).
- L. Cosconius (6) Monetal. ca. 112-108, p. 437.



- M. Cosconius (7) Tr. Mil. 203.  
M. Cosconius (8) Pr. Macedonia 135, and Promag. (Procos.?) 134-132.  
M. Cosconius M. f. Ter. (9, cf. 8) Senator in 129, p. 490.  
Q. Cosconius (10) Legate in Greece before 150, p. 481. See Cosconius no. 7.  
L. Cossinius (2) Pr. ? 73.  
L. Cossutius Maridianus (4) IIII vir a. a. a. f. f. 44, p. 437.  
L. Cossutius C. f. Sabula (6) Monetal. ca. 72, p. 438.  
Crepereius (not in *RE*) Tr. Pl. ?, date uncertain, p. 469.  
M. Crepereius (1) Tr. Mil. 69.  
Q. Crepereius Rocus (8) Monetal. ca. 70-68, p. 438.  
P. Crepusius (1) Monetal. ca. 83-82, p. 438.  
Crispius Laevus (6) Leg., Envoy 43.  
Critonius (1) Aed. 44, possibly Aed. Cer.  
L. Critonius (2) Aed. Pl. ca. 83.  
L. Culleolus (1) Pr. ca. 60, Promag. (Propr.?) Macedonia or Illyricum ca. 59.  
C. Cupiennius (2) Prefect (or Leg.?) agr. dand. assig. 44.  
L. Cupiennius (3) Monetal. ca. 145-138, p. 438.  
C. Curiatius (3, cf. 10, 11) Tr. Pl. 138.  
P. Curiatius (4) Tr. Pl. 401.  
P. Curiatius - f. - n. Fistus Trigeminus (6) Cos. 453, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451.  
C. Curiatius Trigeminus (10) Monetal. ca. 135-134, p. 438.  
C. Curiatius Trigeminus filius (11) Monetal. ca. 133-126, p. 438.  
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Curius (3) Leg., Lieut. ? 35.  
M'. Curius (4) Tr. Pl. 198.  
Q. Curius (1, cf. 7) Q. ? by 71.  
Q. Curius (7, cf. 1) Pr. by 67.  
M'. Curius M'. f. M'. n. Dentatus (9) Tr. Pl. 298 ?, Cos. 290, Pr. Suff. ? 283, Cos. II 275, III 274, Cens. 272, II vir aquae perducendae 270.  
M. Curtius (8) Q. 61.  
Q. Curtius (11) Monetal. (III vir ?) ca. 108-107, p. 438.  
C. (or Agrippa) Curtius - f. - n. Chilo (or Philo) (P. Curatius, Liv.) (15) Cos. 445.  
C. Curtius Peducaeanus (23) Pr. 50.  
M'. (or C.) Curtius Peducaeanus (23) Tr. Pl. 57, Pr. 50.  
C. (Curtius) Postumus (24) Q. by 71 (candidate for Pr. 63).  
M. Curtius Postumus (26) Tr. Mil. 54, Pr. 47 or 46.  
Q. Curtius (Postumus ?) (12, cf. 25) Aed. ? 71, Ind. Quaest. 70.



Q. Curtius Salassus (32) Prefect under Antony at Aradus 41.

M. Cusinius (1) Pr. ? 44.

Dasius (1) Prefect Clastidium 218.

C. Decidius C. f. Rufus (not in *RE*) X vir agr. dand. assig. ? 91.

Decidius Saxa (3) Q. 41, Proq. 40 ?

L. Decidius C. f. Saxa (4) Tr. Pl. 44, VII vir agr. divid. ? 44, Leg.

Lieut. (pro pr. ?) under Antony in Syria 42-40.

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- Cn. Domitius (see 19) Monetal. ca. 150-146, p. 438.
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- Cn. Domitius (11) Iud. Quaest. 56, Pr. ? ca. 54, Praef. Eq. 49.
- L. Domitius Cn. f. ~~Pap.~~ (Ahenobarbus ?) (not in *RE*) Senator 129, p. 490.
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- Cn. Domitius Cn. f. Cn. n. Ahenobarbus (21) II vir col. ded. Narbo ? 118 (see Additions and Corrections), Monetal. ca. 108-107, p. 439, Tr. Pl. 104, Pr. ca. 99, Cos. 96, Cens. 92, Pont., and Pont. Max. 103-ca. 89.
- Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (22) Promag. ? Africa 82-81.
- Cn. Domitius L. f. Cn. n. Ahenobarbus (23) Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Class. ? 44-42, Promag. (Imp.) Fleet 42-40, Procos. Bithynia and Pontus under Antony 40-34, Cos. 32, Procos. ? or Leg., Lieut. ? with Antony 31.
- L. Domitius Cn. f. Cn. n. Ahenobarbus (26) Pr. Sicily 97 ?, Cos. 94.
- L. Domitius Cn. f. Cn. n. Ahenobarbus (27) Q. 66, Aed. Cur. 61, Pr. 58, Cos. 54, Quaesitor 52, Procos. Transalp. Gaul 49 (assigned), and in Greece with Pompey 49-48, Pont. by 50-48.
- Domitius Calvinus (40) Commander in Liguria, date uncertain, p. 464.
- Cn. Domitius - f. - n. Calvinus (42) Cos. 332.
- Cn. Domitius M. f. M. n. Calvinus (43, cf. 11; Supb. 3.394) Leg., Lieut. 62, Tr. Pl. 59, Pr. de ambitu 56, Cos. 53, Procos. ? or Leg., Lieut. Asia 48-46, Mag. Eq. Desig. for 43 (see 44), Leg., Lieut. 42, Cos. II 40, Procos. Spain 39-36, Pont. ca. 45-after 20 ? (see 31, list).
- M. Domitius Calvinus (44) Pr. 80, Procos. Nearer Spain 79.
- Cn. Domitius Cn. f. Cn. n. Calvinus Maximus (45) Aed. Cur. 299 ?, Cos. 283, Dict. 280, Cens. 280.
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- C. Duillius (2) V vir mensar. 352.
- C. Duillius M. f. M. n. (3) Cos. 260, Cens. 258, Dict. 231.
- K. Duillius - f. - n. Longus ? (4) X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 450-449.

- K. Duillius - f. - n. (5) Cos. 336, III vir col. deduc. 334.  
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 L. Egnatuleius (2) Q. 44.  
 C. Epidius Marcellus (3) Tr. Pl. 44.  
 M. Eppius (2) Q. by 52 (see 51, additional note), Leg., Lieut. Africa 46, Spain 44. See p. 490.  
 L. Equitius (3) Tr. Pl. 99 (killed Dec. 10, 100).  
 C. Erenucius - f. - n. (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. 379 (Diod.).  
 Erucius (1) Tr. Mil.? or Prefect? Chaeronea 86.  
 L. Erucius L. f. Stell. (3) Senator in 44, p. 490.  
 Exitius (1) Q. 43.
- L. Faberius L. f. Serg. (2) Senator 78, p. 490.  
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 Fabius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p.? 383 (Diod. *in F*).  
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 C. Fabius C. f. (Buteo) (15) Monetal. ca. 96-94, p. 439.  
 C. Fabius (Hadrianus?) (17) Pr. 58, Procos. Asia 57.  
 C. Fabius (cf. 17) Tr. Pl. 55?, Leg., Lieut. 54-49.  
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 Q. Fabius (30, 116) Aed. Cur. bef. 266 (see 267).  
 Fabius Albus (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p.? 382 (Diod. *in F*).  
 C. Fabius Ambustus (39), see K. Fabius Ambustus (42).

- C. Fabius N. f. M. n. Ambustus (40) Cos. 358, Interrex 355.  
 C. Fabius M. f. N. n. Ambustus (41) Mag. Eq. Suff. 315.  
 K. Fabius M. f. Q. n. Ambustus (42, cf. 39) Q. 409, Tr. Mil. c. p. 404, II 401, Leg., Amb. ? 398, Tr. Mil. c. p. III 395, Leg., Amb. 391, Tr. Mil. c. p. IV 390.  
 M. Fabius K. f. M. n. Ambustus (43) Tr. Mil. c. p. 381, 369, Cens. 363.  
 M. Fabius N. f. M. n. Ambustus (44) Cos. 360, 356, Interrex 355, Cos. 354, Interrex 351, Dict. 351, Interrex ? 340, III vir col. deduc. ? 334, Mag. Eq. 322 (cf. no. 24). Princeps Senatus, date uncertain (Pliny *NH* 7.133).  
 N. (or Cn.) Fabius M. f. Q. n. Ambustus (45) Tr. Mil. c. p. 406, Leg., Amb. ? 398, 391, Tr. Mil. c. p. 390 (cf. no. 48).  
 Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Ambustus (46) Cos. 412, see Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Vibulanus (166).  
 Q. Fabius - f. - n. Ambustus (47) Mag. Eq. 344, Dict. 321.  
 Q. Fabius M. f. Q. n. Ambustus (48) Leg., Amb. 391, Tr. Mil. c. p. 390.  
 M. Fabius M. f. M. n. Buteo (53) Cos. 245, Cens. 241, Leg., Amb. ? 218, Dict. 216, Princeps Senatus, after the lection of 214 (perhaps of 220 and 216), and through 210.  
 M. Fabius Buteo (54) Aed. Cur. 203, Pr. Sardinia 201.  
 N. Fabius M. f. M. n. Buteo (55) Cos. 247, Mag. Eq. 224.  
 N. Fabius Buteo (56) Pr. Hither Spain 173 (died at Massilia).  
 Q. Fabius Buteo (31, 57) Leg., Envoy 198, Pr. Farther Spain 196.  
 Q. Fabius Buteo (32, 58) Q. Spain 188-186 ?, Pr. Gall. Cisalp. 181, and Propr. 180, III vir col. deduc. 180, V. vir fin. cognosc. stat. 168.  
 C. (or K. ?) Fabius Dorsuo (68) Pont. ? 390.  
 M. Fabius C. f. - n. Dorsuo (69, cf. 24) Cos. 345, Interrex ? 340 (see no. 44), III vir col. deduc. ? 334 (see no. 44).  
 C. Fabius Hadrianus (82) Pr. Africa 84, and Propr. 83-82.  
 M. Fabius Hadrianus (83) Leg., Lieut. 72-68 or 67.  
 L. Fabius L. f. Hispaniensis (84) Q. 81, officer of Sertorius ?-72.  
 Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Labeo (91) Q. urb. ? 196, Pr. Fleet 189, and Promag. (Propr. ?) 188, III vir col. deduc. 184, Cos. 183, III vir col. deduc. 183, Procos. Liguria 182-181, Leg., Amb. ? 167, Pont. 180—(see 179, list).  
 Q. Fabius Labeo (92) Monetal. ca. 109, p. 439.  
 Q. Fabius Labeo (cf. 92) Pr. Nearer Spain, and Procos., late II (see 110 B. C.), p. 464.  
 C. Fabius M. f. M. n. Licinus (70) Cos. 273.  
 M. Fabius C. f. M. n. Licinus (94) Cos. 246.

- Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus (103) Tr. Mil. 216, Aed. Cur. 215, Pr. Apulia 214, Cos. Apulia 213, Leg., Lieut. 212, 209–208, Leg., Envoy 207.
- Q. Fabius Maximus (104) Augur 203–196.
- Q. Fabius Maximus (105) Q. Farther Spain 188–186?, Pr. peregr. 181.
- Q. Fabius Maximus (107) Monet. ca. 125–120, p. 439 (see below, no. 111).
- Q. Fa(bius) (not in *RE*) Q. Sicily, p. 478. See no. 108.
- Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus (108) Aed. Cur. 57, Pr.? by 48, Leg., Lieut. Spain 46–45, Cos. Suff. 45 (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31).
- Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Aemilianus (109) Leg., Envoy 168, Leg., Lieut.? 168–167, Leg., Amb. 154, Pr. Sicily 149, Cos. Farther Spain 145, and Procos. 144–143, Leg., Lieut. 134–132.
- Q. Fabius Q. Aemiliani f. Q. n. Maximus Allobrogicus (110) Q. 134, Pr. by 124, and Propr. Spain 123, Cos. Transalp. Gaul 121, and Procos. 120–117?, Leg., Amb.? 113 (see no. 111). See Additions and Corrections.
- Q. Fabius Q. Serviliani f. Q. n. Maximus (Eburnus) (111) Monet.? ca. 134 (Mommsen), p. 439 (see no. 107), Q. 132, Pr. 119, Cos. 116, Procos. Macedonia? 115 (see Additions and Corrections), Leg., Amb.? 113 (see no. 110), Cens. 108.
- Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Maximus Gurgus (112) Tr. Mil. 297, Aed. Cur.? 295, Cos. Samnium 292, and Procos. 291, Cens. 289?, Cos. II 276, Leg., Amb. 273, Princeps Senatus, date uncertain (Plin. *NH* 7.133).
- Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Gurgus (see 112) Cos. 265.
- Q. Fabius M. f. N. n. Maximus Rullianus (114) Aed. Cur. 331, Mag. Eq. 325 (Liv.), 324 (*FC* and *AT*), Cos. 322, Interrex 320, Dict. 315, 313? (Diod.), Cos. II Etruria 310, and Procos. 309 (*FC*), Cos. III Samnium 308 and Procos. 307, Cens. 304, Mag. Eq. 302 (Liv.), 301 (*FC* and *AT*), Aed. Cur. 299?, Cos. IV 297, and Procos. Samnium 296, Cos. V 295, Leg., Lieut. 292–291, Princeps Senatus, date uncertain (Plin. *NH* 7.133).
- Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Servilianus (115) Pr. by 145, Cos., 142, and Procos. Farther Spain 141–140, Pont. 141 (mention).
- Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Verrucosus (116) Tr. Mil. (twice), p. 481, Q. before 237 and 236?, Aed. Cur. by 235?, Cos. 233, Cens. 230, Cos. II, 228, Interrex 222?, Dict. 221?, Leg., Amb. 218, Dict. 217, Cos. III Suff. 215, II vir aed. loc. 215, Cos. IV 214, Leg., Lieut. 213, Cos. V 209, Interrex 208?, Augur 265–203 (see 210, list), Pont. 216–203 (see 210, list), Princeps Senatus 209, 204.

- C. Fabius C. f. M. n. Pictor (123) Cos. 269.  
 N. Fabius C. f. M. n. Pictor (124) Leg., Amb. 273, Cos. 266.  
 N. Fabius Pictor (125) Monetal. ca. 110, p. 439.  
 Q. Fabius Pictor (126) Leg., Amb. 216.  
 Q. Fabius Pictor (127) Pr. assigned Sardinia, then Pereg. 189, Flam. Quirinal. 190-167 (see 179, list).  
 Q. Fabius Sanga (143) Senator 63, p. 490.  
 Fabius Senator (144) Pr. date uncertain, p. 464.  
 C. Fabius Vergilianus (154) Leg., Lieut. 53-51.  
 K. Fabius K. f. - n. Vibulanus (159) Q. 485, Cos. 484, 481, 479, and Procos. ? at Cremera 478.  
 M. Fabius K. f. - n. Vibulanus (160) Cos. 483, 480.  
 M. Fabius (- f. - n.) Vibulanus (161) Cos. 457b (Diod.).  
 M. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Vibulanus (162) Cos. 442, Leg., Lieut. 437, Tr. Mil. c. p. 433, Leg., Lieut. 431.  
 N. (or Cn.) Fabius Q. f. M. n. Vibulanus (163) Cos. 421, Tr. Mil. c. p. 415, 407.  
 Q. Fabius K. f. - n. Vibulanus (164) Cos. 485, 482.  
 Q. Fabius M. f. K. n. Vibulanus (165) Cos. 467, Leg., Amb. 466, Cos. II 465, Praef. urb. 462, Cos. III 459, Leg., Amb. 458, Praef. urb. 458, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 450-449.  
 Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Vibulanus (Ambustus) (166, cf. 46) Cos. 423, Tr. Mil. c. p. 416, II 414, Interrex 413, Cos. 412 (see Q. Fabius Ambustus, no. 46).  
 Fabia (172) Vest. Virg. bef. 73-aft. 58 (see 69, list).  
 L. Fabricius (4) Cur. Viarum, perhaps Tr. Pl. 62.  
 Q. Fabricius (7) Tr. Pl. 57.  
 C. Fabricius C. f. C. n. Luscinus (9) Leg., Amb. 283, Cos. 282, Leg., Amb. 280, 279, Leg., Lieut. 279, Cos. 278, Cens. 275.  
 C. Fabricius Luscinus (10) Pr. Urb. 195, Leg., Lieut. 190.  
 (Fabricius) Veiento (Fabricius 14) Leg., Lieut. ? (pro pr.) Syria 50.  
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 T. Fadius Gallus (9) Q. 63, Tr. Pl. 57.  
 C. Falcidius (2) Tr. Pl., and Leg., Lieut. the subsequent year, pp. 469, 483.  
 C. (or P.) Falcidius (3) Tr. Pl. 41.  
 M. Falerius M. f. Claud. (1) Senator 129, p. 491.  
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 C. Fannius (6) Tr. Pl. 184 ? (or 187 ?).  
 C. Fannius M. f. - n. (7) Leg., Lieut. ? 147-146, Tr. Pl. 142 ?, Tr. Mil. 141, Pr. 126 ? (see note 2), Cos. 122, Augur bef. 129— (see 133, list).

- C. Fannius C. f. (7, see 122 B. C., note 2) Leg., Envoy 146, Pr. before 118, Leg., Amb. 113.
- C. Fannius C. f. (8) Senator 81, p. 491.
- C. Fannius (9) Tr. Pl. 59, Pr. 54? or 50?, Propr. first Sicily, then Asia 49, 48, Pont. ca. 63-48 (see 60, and 57, lists). See the next name.
- C. Fannius (9, cf. 16) Leg., Envoy 43, Leg., Lieut.? 42.- See *RE*, no. 16, on Fannius Caepio.
- L. Fannius (12) Leg., Lieut. (or Prefect) 68-67.
- M. Fannius C. f. (14) Monetal. ca. 137-134, p. 440 (see above, no. 7).
- M. Fannius (15) Aed. Pl. ca. 83, Iud. quaest. sicariis 81, Pr. de sicariis 80.
- C. Fannius C. f. C. n. Strabo (20) Pr. by 164, Cos. 161, Leg., Amb. 158-157, 154.
- L. Farsuleius Mensor (1) Monetal. ca. 73, p. 440.
- M. Favonius (1) Q. before 59, Aed. 52, Quaesitor 52, Pr. 49, Propr.? in Macedonia 48.
- M. Feridius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. 41.
- C. Fidiculanus Falcula (1) Senator 74, p. 491.
- L. Filius (Philius) L. f. Hor. (1) Senator 129, p. 491.
- Flaccus (not in *RE*) Leg., Lieut. 136.
- L. — L. f. Flaccus (not in *RE*) Aed., and Pr., dates uncertain, pp. 467, 466, resp.
- Flaminius (1) Leg., Amb. 154.
- C. Flaminius C. f. L. n. (2) Tr. Pl. 232, Pr. Sicily 227, Cos. 223, Mag. Eq. 221?, Cens. 220, Cos. II 217.
- C. Flaminius C. f. C. n. (3) Q. 209, Aed. Cur. 196, Pr. Nearer Spain 193, and Promag. (Propr.?) 192-190, Cos. 187, III vir col. deduc. 183.
- C. Flaminius (4) Aed. Cur. 67?, Iud. Quaest. 66.
- T. Flaminius (5) Pr.? 104?? (see 126, Praetors, on T. Quinctius Flaminius).
- L. Flaminius Cilo (6) Monetal. ca. 106, p. 440.
- L. Flaminius Chilo (7) [Candidate Tr. Pl. Suff.? 44], IIII vir Monetal. 42, p. 440.
- (Flaminius?) Flamma (8) Praef. Class.? 49.
- Flavius L. f. Lem. (see 17) Senator 44, p. 491.
- Cn. Flavius Cn. (or Anni) f. (15) III vir nocturn.?? bef. 305, III vir col. deduc. bef. 305 (see 304, note 1), Tr. Pl. 305?, Aed. Cur. 304 (see 304, note 1, on his career). See Additions and Corrections.
- L. Flavius (17) Tr. Pl. 60, Pr. 58.
- L. Flavius - f. - n. (18) Cos. Suff. 33.

- M. Flavius (19) Tr. Pl. 327, 323.  
 Flavius Fimbria (86) Leg., Lieut. 82.  
 C. Flavius C. f. – n. Fimbria (87) Pr. by 107, Cos. 104.  
 C. Flavius Fimbria (88) Leg., Envoy 87, Praef. Eq. (or Tr. Mil. ?) 87, Leg., Lieut. 86–85.  
 Flavius Gallus (94) Tr. Mil. ? 36.  
 C. Flavius Hemicillus (11) Leg., Lieut. (pro pr.) 43–42, or Praef. Fabr. 42.  
 ——— Flavius, perhaps Decimius Flavius (9), Monetal. ca. 145–137, p. 438.  
 Floronia (1) Virg. Vest. ?–216.  
 M. Folius (Foslius) – f. – n. Flaccinator (1, 2) Tr. Mil. c. p. 433, Pont. ?–390.  
 M. Folius (Foslius) C. f. M. n. Flaccinator (3) Mag. Eq. 320, Cos. 318, Mag. Eq. 314, 313 (one tradition recorded in Livy).  
 (Fo)nteius Q. f. Pap. (1) Senator ca. 161, p. 491.  
 Fonteius (2) Leg., Lieut. 91 (or into early 90).  
 Fonteius (not in *RE*) Pr. ? Urb. ? 54.  
 A. Fonteius (5) Tr. Mil. 46.  
 C. Fonteius (6) Monetal. ca. 109, p. 440.  
 C. Fonteius (7) Leg., Lieut. 74–72.  
 M'. Fonteius C. f. Pap. (7a, Supb. 3.528) Senator ca. 166, p. 491.  
 M'. Fonteius (8) Monetal. ca. 103, p. 440.  
 M'. Fonteius C. f. (9) Monetal. ca. 84 (Grueber believes him a Q. then), p. 440.  
 M'. Fonteius (10) Tr. Mil., ca. 75–72, p. 481.  
 M. Fonteius (11) Pr. Sardinia ? 166.  
 M. Fonteius (12) III vir Monetal., p. 440, Q. urb. 84, Leg., Lieut. 81, 77–76 ?, Pr. 75 ?, Propr. Transalp. Gaul 74–72.  
 Ti. Fonteius (14, cf. 27) Leg., Lieut. 211.  
 P. Fonteius Balbus (17) Pr. Nearer and Farther Spain 168.  
 C. Fonteius C. f. – Capito (20) Leg., Envoy 37, Cos. Suff. 33, Priest ca. 39 (see 31, list, and p. 486).  
 P. Fonteius Capito (24) Pr. Sardinia 169, and Promag. (propr. ?) 168–167.  
 P. Fonteius P. f. Capito (25) III vir monetal. ca. 61, p. 440.  
 T. Fonteius Capito (26) Pr. Farther Spain 178, and Procos. 177–176.  
 Fonteia (31) Vest. Virg. before 91–after 68 (see 69, list).  
 M. Fruticius (1) Tr. Pl., Aed., and Pr., late Rep. or early Aug., pp. 469, 467, 464, resp.  
 C. Fuficius Fango (5) Promag. (Procos. ?) Africa 41–40.  
 L. Fufidius (4) Pr. 81 ?, Propr. Farther Spain 80.  
 Q. Fufidius (7, cf. 5) Tr. Mil. 51–50.



- Fufius (1) Tr. Pl. ? ca. 153 (see 153).  
 Q. Fufius Q. f. C. n. Calenus (10) Monetal. ca. 70–68, p. 440, Tr. Pl. 61, Pr. 59, Leg., Lieut. 51–49, and pro pr. 48–47, Cos. 47, Leg., Envoy 43, Procos. ? or Leg., Lieut. pro pr. ? Italy and Transalp. Gaul 42–40.  
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 C. Fulcinius (1) Leg., Amb. 438.  
 L. Fulcinnius (2) Q. 148.  
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 A. Fulvius (see 94) Senator 63, p. 491.  
 C. Fulvius (10) Q. 218.  
 Cn. Fulvius (12) Pr. Peregr. 190.  
 Cn. Fulvius (13) Pr. Hither Spain 167.  
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 Q. Fulvius (28) Tr. Pl. 197.  
 Q. Fulvius M. f. (29) III vir Epul. 180—.  
 Cn. Fulvius Cn. f. Cn. n. Centumalus (42) Cos. Illyria 229, and Procos. 228.  
 Cn. Fulvius Cn. f. Cn. n. Centumalus Maximus (43) Aed. Cur. 214, Pr. Suessula 213, Cos. Apulia 211, and Procos. 210.  
 M. Fulvius Centumalus (44) Tr. Pl. ? 198 (see below, no. 56), Pr. Urb. 192.  
 C. Fulvius Curvus (45) Aed. Pl. 296.  
 L. Fulvius L. f. L. n. Curvus (46) Cos. 322, Mag. Eq. 316.  
 M. Fulvius L. f. L. n. Curvus Paetinus (47) Cos. Suff. 305.  
 C. Fulvius Flaccus (52) Leg., Lieut. 211, 209.  
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- Q. Fulvius Cn. f. M. n. Flaccus (60) Leg., Envoy 198 (see no. 26), Tr. Pl. ? 197 (see no. 28), Aed. Pl. 189, Pr. Sardinia 187, Leg., Lieut. 181, Cos. Suff. 180.
- Q. Fulvius Q. f. M. n. Flaccus (61) Aed. Cur. 184, Pr. Hither Spain 182, and Procos. 181–180, Cos. 179, Cens. 174, Pont. 180–172 (see 179, list).
- Ser. Fulvius Q. f. – n. Flaccus (64) Pr. by 138, Cos. 135.
- Q. Fulvius Gillo (69) Leg., Envoy 203, Aed. Cur. ? 202 (see no. 25), Pr. Sicily 200.
- P. Fulvius Longus (78) III vir col. deduc. 313.
- Cn. Fulvius Cn. f. Cn. n. Maximus Centumalus (88) Leg., Lieut. 302 (Liv., 301 *FC*), Cos. 298, Pro pr. 295, Dict. 263.
- M. Fulvius M. f. Ser. n. Nobilior (91) Aed. Cur. 196, Pr. Farther Spain 193, and Procos. 192–191, Cos. Aetolia 189, and Procos. 188–187, Cens. 179.
- M. Fulvius (Nobilior?) (92) Tr. Mil. 180, Leg., Envoy ? 171 (on both offices, see M. Fulvius Flaccus, no. 57).
- M. Fulvius M. f. M. n. Nobilior (93) Tr. Pl. 171, Aed. Cur. 166, Pr. by 162, Cos. Liguria 159, and Procos. 158.
- Q. Fulvius M. f. M. n. Nobilior (95) III vir col. deduc. 184, Aed. Cur. 160, Pr. by 156, Cos. 153, Cens. 136.
- M. Fulvius Cn. f. Cn. n. Paetus (Paetinus) (96) Cos. 299.
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- C. Fundanius C. f. (1) Senator 81, p. 491.
- C. Fundanius (1) Q. ? ca. 101 (*RE*) or Monetal. ? ca. 89 (Grueber).
- C. Fundanius C. f. (1) Tr. Pl. 68 ?
- M. Fundanius (3) Tr. Pl. 195.
- C. Fundanius Fundulus (5) Tr. Pl. 248, Aed. Pl. 246, Cos. 243.
- M. Fundanius Fundulus (6) Aed. Pl. 213.
- C. Fundilius C. f. (1) Tr. Mil. ? 89.
- T. Furfanius Postumus (1) Q. 51 ?, Proq. Sicily 50–49, Pr. 46 ?, Procos. Sicily 45.
- Furius (not in *RE*) Tr. Pl. or Pr., p. 469.
- C. Furius (10, cf. 31) II vir Naval. 178, Leg., Lieut. 170.
- C. Furius (11) Tr. Pl. or Pr., p. 469.
- L. Furius (14) Pr. 318.
- L. Furius (15) Tr. Pl. 308.
- L. Furius (16) Monetal. ca. 155–150, p. 441. See S. Furius.
- L. Furius (2, 18) Pr. repetundis 75 (see L. Turius, no. 2), Leg., Lieut. 73.
- M. Furius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 389 (Diod.).

- P. Furius (22) Tr. Pl. 99.  
 Sex. Furius (-f. - n. Medullinus? Fusus?) (26) Cos. 488, Tr. Mil. ? 486.  
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- Sp. Furius - f. - n. Medullinus Fusus (71) Cos. 464, Cos. Suff. 453.  
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- L. Hortensius (3) Tr. Pl. 422.  
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- Icilius (see no. 3) Tr. Pl. 409.
- Icilius (see no. 3) Tr. Pl. 409.
- Sp. Icilius (5) Leg., Envoy 493, Tr. Pl. 470.
- C. Icilius? (Visellius, *or* Viscellius?) Ruga (see Icilius 5) Tr. Pl. 493, Aed. Pl. 491.
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- C. Insteius (1) Praef. Eq. under Sertorius 76.
- L. Insteius (2) Officer (Leg., Lieut.?) with Sertorius 76.
- M. Insteius (3) Tr. Pl. 43?, Leg., Lieut.? *or* Praef. Class.? 31.
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- C. Iulius (- f. - n. Iullus?) (13) Cos. 447, II 435, III 434?
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- C. Iulius C. f. Caesar (130) Q. before 100, X vir agr. dand. attrib. iud.? ca. 100—, Pr. ca. 92, Procos. Asia ca. 91; (X vir stlit. iud.? ca. 100, p. 485). See Additions and Corrections.
- C. Iulius C. f. C. n. Caesar (131) Leg., Envoy 81, Leg., Lieut. 73-72, Tr. Mil. 71, Q. 69-68, Aed. Cur. 65, Iud. Quaest. 64, II vir perduell. 63, Pr. 62, Promag. (Procos.?) Farther Spain 61-60, Cos. 59, Procos. Cisalp. Gaul, Transalp. Gaul, and Illyricum 58-49, Dict. I 49, Cos. II 48, Dict. II 48-47, Cos. III 46, Dict. III 46-45, Cos. IV 45, Dict. IV 45-44, Cos. V 44, Dict. perpet. 44, Pont. 73-44, Pont. Max. 63-44 (see 57, list), Augur ca. 47-44, Flam. Dial. (nominated but not inaugurated) 87-82?
- C. Iulius C. f. C. n. Caesar (Augustus) (132) Praef. Urb. 47, and Mag. Eq. Desig. 44 (for 43; both with the name C. Octavius), Propr. 43 (Jan. 7-Aug. 19), Cos. Suff. 43 (Aug. 19-late in Nov.), III vir r. p. c. 43-38, 37-33, Cos. II 33, (Dux 32), Cos. III 31, Pont. 47 B. C.-14 A. D., Augur 42 B. C.-14 A. D., XV vir s. f. ca. 37 B. C. - 14 A. D., VII Epulo before 16 B. C. (See 31, lists of priests).
- C. Iulius L. f. Caesar Strabo (Vopiscus) (135) X vir agr. dand. attrib. iud. ca. 100—, Q. ca. 96?, Aed. Cur. 90, Pont. bef. 99-87 (mention 99).



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- L. Iulius L. f. Sex. n. Caesar (142) Pr. 95, Procos. Macedonia 94, Cos. 90, Cens. 89.
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- Sex. Iulius Caesar (152, 153) Tr. Mil. ? 49, Q. 48, Proq. pro pr. ? Syria 47-46, Flam. Quirinal. ca. 58-46.
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- C. Iulius C. f. L. n. Iullus (294) Cos. 482, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451, Leg., Envoy 449.
- C. Iulius - f. - n. Iullus (14, 296) Tr. Mil. c. p. 438 (see L. Iulius Iullus no. 296).
- C. Iulius Sp. f. Vop. n. Iullus (295) Tr. Mil. c. p. 408, 405, Cens. 393.
- L. Iulius Vop. f. - n. Iullus (296, cf. 14) Tr. Mil. c. p. 438 (see C. Iulius Iullus), Mag. Eq. 431, Cos. 430.
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- C. Iunius (14) Monetal. ca. 145-138, p. 442.
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- T. Labienus (6) Tr. Pl. 63, (Pr. by 59 ? ?), Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 58–49 (with Caesar), 49–45 (with the Pompeians).
- C. Lacerius (1) Tr. Pl. 401.
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- D. Laelius (6) Tr. Pl. 54, Praef. Class. 49–48, Leg., Envoy 49.
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- C. Laetorius (1) Tr. Pl. 471.
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- L. Laetorius (7) Aed. Pl. 202.
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- C. (or M.) Laetorius Mergus (11) Tr. Mil. after 313.
- M. Laetorius M. f. M. n. Plancianus (12) Mag. Eq. 257.
- Sp. Larcius – f. – n. Flavius (or Rufus) (4) Tr. Mil. 508, Leg., Amb. 508, Cos. 506, Leg., Lieut. 505–504, Cos. 490, Leg., Envoy 488, Praef. Urb. 487, Interrex 482.
- T. Larcius – f. – n. Flavius (or Rufus) (2) Tr. Mil. ? 504, Cos. 501, Dict. 501 (or 498 ?), Cos. II 498, Praef. Urb. 494, Leg., Envoy ? 493, Leg., Lieut. 493.
- Q. Laronius – f. – n. (2) Leg., Lieut. 36, Cos. Suff. 33.

- L. Lartius L. f. (1) Aed. ? bef. 73 (see 73, Addendum).  
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 C. Licinius C. f. P. n. Calvus (42) Mag. Eq. 368, Cos. 364 (*FC*) or 361 (*Liv.*).  
 P. Licinius P. f. P. n. Calvus Esquilinus (43) Tr. Mil. c. p. 400, Leg., Amb. 398, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 396.  
 C. Licinius Calvus Stolo (44) XV vir s. f. by 31 (see 31, list).  
 C. Licinius C. f. P. n. Crassus (51) Pr. Urb. 172, Leg., Lieut. 171, Cos. Italy and Gall. Cisalp. 168, and Procos. 167, Leg., Amb. 167.  
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 M. Licinius Crassus (56) Q. in Gaul with Caesar 54, and Proq. 53, Leg., Lieut. 49, Pont. ? ca. 60— (see 60, and 57, lists).  
 M. Licinius Crassus (Agelastus) (57) Pr. by 126.  
 M. Licinius Crassus (58) Governor, Crete and Cyrene, ca. 37-35, Cos. 30, Augur (see 31, list, but also Additions and Corrections).  
 P. Licinius C. f. P. n. Crassus (60) Pr. 176 (assigned Hither Spain but excused), Cos. 171, Leg., Amb. 167. See Additions and Corrections, on 171.  
 P. Licinius M. f. P. n. Crassus (61) Aed. 102 ?, Pr. by 100, Cos. Farther Spain 97, and Procos. 96-93, Leg., Lieut. 90, Cens. 89, Leg., Lieut. 87.  
 P. Licinius Crassus (63) Praef. Eq. 58, Leg., Lieut. or Prefect 57-56

(under Caesar), Monetal., perhaps Q. 55, p. 443, Leg., Lieut. ? 54–53 (with Crassus in Syria), Augur ca. 55–53.

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P. Licinius P. f. P. n. Crassus Dives (69) Aed. Cur. 212, Mag. Eq. 210, Cens. 210, Pr. Pereg. 208, Cos. Bruttium 205, and Procos. 204, Pont. bef. 218–183, Pont. Max. 212–183 (see 210, list).

P. Licinius Crassus Dives (71) Aed. Pl. ca. 60, Iud. Quaest. 59, Pr. 57.

P. Licinius P. f. P. n. Crassus Dives Mucianus (72) Q. 152, Aed. Cur. 142 ?, Pr. by 134, III vir agr. iud. assig. 133–130, Cos. Asia 131, and Procos. 130, Pont. ?–130, Pont. Max. 132–130.

P. Licinius Crassus Dives Iunianus (75) Tr. Pl. 53, Leg., Lieut. ? 49, Leg. (Lieut.) pro pr. Africa 46.

C. Licinius P. f. – n. Getha (88) Pr. by 119, Cos. 116, Cens. 108.

C. Licinius Lucullus (99) Tr. Pl. 196, II vir aed. dedic. 191, III vir Epul. 196—.

L. Licinius Lucullus (101) Aed. Cur. 202.

L. Licinius – f. – n. Lucullus (102) Pr. by 154, Cos. Nearer Spain 151, and Procos. 150.

L. Licinius Lucullus (103) Pr. 104, and Propr. Sicily 103.

L. Licinius L. f. L. n. Lucullus (Ponticus) (104) Tr. Mil. ? 89, Q. 87, and Proq. Greece 86, and Asia 85–80, Leg., Envoy 86–85, Aed. Cur. 79, Pr. 78, Promag. (Propr. ?) Africa 77–76, Cos. Cilicia 74, and Asia probably 74, Procos. Cilicia 73–68, Asia 73–69, Bithynia and Pontus 73–67, and in Italy 66–63, Augur ?–56.

(L. Licinius) Lucullus (105) See L. Luceceius.

M. Licinius Lucullus (1 ?, 108) Pr. Pereg. 186.

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P. Licinius Lucullus (111) Tr. Pl. 110.

C. Licinius L. f. Macer (112) Monetal. ca. 83, p. 443, Tr. Pl. 73, Pr. 68 ?, Promag. ? 67 ?

C. Licinius Murena (119) Leg., Lieut. 64–63, Aed. Cur. ca. 59.

L. Licinius Murena (120) Monetal. ca. 150–133, p. 443, Pr. 147, Leg., Amb. 146–145.

L. Licinius Murena (121) Pr. by 101.

L. Licinius Murena (122) Pr. by 88 or 87 (see 88), Leg., Lieut. ? 87 ?, 86–84, Propr. 84–81, Leg., Amb. 70 ?–66.

L. Licinius L. f. L. n. Murena (123) Praef. Fabr. before 74, p. 484,

- Q. 74, Leg., Lieut. 73–69, Pr. Urb. 65, Procos. Gall. Cisalp. and Transalp. 64–63, Cos. 62. See Additions and Corrections (on 64–63).  
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 A. Licinius Nerva (131) Tr. Pl. ? 177 (see 129 and 133), Leg., Amb. 171, Leg., Envoy 169–168, Pr. Nearer Spain ? 166.  
 A. Licinius Nerva (132) III vir Monetal. ca. 47, p. 443.  
 C. Licinius Nerva (133) Tr. Pl. ? 177 (see 129 and 131), Leg., Envoy 168, Leg., Amb. 167, Leg., Lieut. 167.  
 C. Licinius Nerva (133) Pr. Farther Spain 167.  
 C. Licinius Nerva (134) Tr. Pl. ca. 111.  
 P. Licinius Nerva (135) Pr. Sicily 104.  
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 L. Licinius Pollio (143) Leg. Envoy 208.  
 C. Licinius C. f. Sacerdos (154) Pr. Urb. 75, Propr. Sicily 74, Leg., Lieut. 68, 67–66.  
 C. Licinius C. f. P. n. Stolo (161) Tr. Pl. 376–367, Cos. 364 (Liv.) *or* 361 (*FC*).  
 M. Licinius Strabo (166) Tr. Mil. 178.  
 C. Licinius P. f. P. n. Varus (174, cf. 12) Cos. 236, Leg., Amb. 218 (see no. 12).  
 P. Licinius Varus (175) Aed. Cur. 210, Pr. Urb. 208, Leg., Envoy 207.  
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 T. Ligarius (4) Leg., Lieut. Africa 51–50, and pro pr. ? 50–49.  
 Q. Ligarius (5) Q. urb. ca. 54.  
 Cn. Ligurius (2) Tr. Mil. 197.  
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 M. Livius – f. C. n. Denter (11) Cos. 302, Pro Pr. 295, Pont. 300–aft. 295 (mention).  
 (Livius ?) Drusus (12) Mag. Eq. 324 ? (*Fast. Hyd. and Chr. Pasc.*).  
 C. Livius M. Aemiliani f. M. n. Drusus (14) Pr. by 150, Cos. 147.  
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- M. Livius Drusus (18) Tr. Mil. ca. 105, X vir stlit. iud. ca. 104, Q. by 102, Aed. ca. 94, Tr. Pl. 91, X vir agr. dand. assig. 91, V vir agr. dand. assig. 91, Pont. ?-91.
- M. (Livius) Drusus (Claudianus) (19) Pr. or Iudex 50.
- M. Livius Macatus (24) Prefect Tarentum 214-209.
- C. Livius L. f. Ocella (26) Q. Spain, late Rep. p. 476.
- L. Livius Ocella (25, 26) Pr. late Rep., p. 464. See L. Pella, L. Iulius Mocilla.
- C. Livius M. f. M. n. Salinator (29, cf. 1) Aed. Cur. 204, Pr. Bruttium 202, Leg., Lieut. 199-198 (see no. 1), Praef. Eq. 193, Pr. Fleet 191, and Promag. (Propr. ?) 190, Leg., Amb. 190, Cos. 188, Pont. 211-170 (see 210, and 179, lists).
- L. Livius Salinator, see L. Iulius Salinator (453).
- M. Livius M. f. M. n. Salinator (32) X vir s. f. 236.
- M. Livius M. f. M. n. Salinator (33) Cos. 219, Leg., Amb. 218, Cos. 207, Dict. 207, Procos. Etruria 206-205, and Cisalp. Gaul 204, Cens. 204.
- Cn. Lollius (5) III vir nocturn. 241 ?
- L. Lollius (6) Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 67—.
- M. Lollius Q. f. Men. (not in *RE*) Senator 129, p. 492.
- M. Lollius (9) Q. 64.
- M. (Lollius ?) (11) Leg., Lieut. ? 43-42, 31, Cos. 21.
- (L.) Lollius (Palicanus) (20) III vir Monetal. ca. 47, p. 444, Promag., or Leg., Lieut. Crete and Cyrene ca. 35-34.
- M. Lollius Palicanus (21, cf. 8) Tr. Pl. 71, Pr. by 69.
- Lucanus (Lucanius) (Lucanius 1) Leg., Lieut. 89.
- L. Lucceius M. f. (4) Leg., Lieut. ca. 92.
- L. Lucceius (6, cf. Licinius 105) Pr. pereg. 67.
- Q. Lucienus (1) Senator ca. 67, p. 492.
- C. Lucilius (6, cf. 25) III vir cap., date uncertain, p. 484.
- L. Lucilius L. f. (18) Pr. or Propr. Asia before 90 (see 91, and 90).
- M'. Lucilius M. f. Pompt. (11) Senator 129, p. 492.
- M. Lucilius (12) Tr. Pl. date uncertain, p. 470.
- Sex. Lucilius (15) Tr. Pl. 87.
- Sex. Lucilius (16) Tr. Mil. 51.
- (C. Lucilius) Hirrus (not in *RE*) Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 102-101.
- C. Lucilius (25) Tr. Pl. 53, Leg., Lieut. ? 49, Leg., Envoy 48.
- M. Lucilius Rufus (31) Monetal. ca. 100-95, p. 444.
- Lucius ——— (not in *RE*) Leg., Envoy 43. See L. Lucceius (6).
- L. Lucretius (4) Q. 218.
- M. Lucretius (6) Tr. Pl. 210.
- M. Lucretius (7) Leg., Lieut. ? 207 ?
- M. Lucretius (8) Tr. Pl. 172, Leg., Lieut. 171.



- M. Lucretius (9) Senator 70, p. 492.  
P. Lucretius (11) Cos. ? 507 or 506 (Liv.).  
Sp. Lucretius (13) Aed. Pl. 206, Pr. Gall. **Cisalp.** 205, and Propr. 204–202, Leg., Amb. 200.  
Sp. Lucretius (14) Pr. Farther Spain 172, and Promag. (Procos. ?) 171, Leg., Lieut. ? 169, Leg., Amb. 163–162.  
L. Lucretius – f. – n. Flavius Tricipitinus (20) Cos. (Liv.) or Cos. Suff. (*FC*) 393, Tr. Mil. c. p. 391, 388, 383, **381**, Princ. Sen. ca. 390 ?  
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Q. Lucretius Ofella (25) Prefect, siege of Praeneste 82.  
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L. Lucretius T. f. T. n. Tricipitinus (28) Cos. **462**, Praef. Urb. 459.  
P. Lucretius Hosti f. – n. Tricipitinus (29) Tr. Mil. c. p. 419, 417.  
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T. Lucretius T. f. – n. Tricipitinus (31) Cos. 508, 504, Tr. Mil. ? 508 (Dion. Hal.).  
Cn. Lucretius Trio (32) Monetal. ca. 135–127, p. 444.  
L. Lucretius Trio (33) Monetal. ca. 74, p. 444.  
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Q. Lucretius Vespillo (36) Prefect ? Sulmo 49, then in Pompey's fleet 49–48.  
M. Lurius (1) Promag. (Propr. ?) Sardinia 42–40, Promag. or Leg., Lieut. 31.  
C. Luscius Ocrea (2) Senator 76, p. 492.  
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Q. Lutatius Q. f. – n. Catulus (7) Pr. by 109, Cos. in Gall. **Cisalp.** against the Cimbri 102, and Procos. 101, Leg., Lieut. 90, Leg., Envoy 87.  
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Cn. Lutatius Cerco (11) Pr. ? 175, Leg., Amb. **173**.  
Cn. Lutatius Cn. f. A (—) (Cerco ?) (12) Senator ca. 140, p. 492.  
Q. Lutatius C. f. C. n. Cerco (13) Cos. 241, Cens. 236.  
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Q. Lutatius Cerco (14) Q. ca. 90 (Grueber), 106 (Sydenham).

- Sp. Maecilius (1) Tr. Pl. 416, for the fourth time.  
 T. Maecilius Croto (3) Leg., Lieut. 215.  
 Machaeras (not in *RE*) Leg., Lieut. ? 38.  
 Maecenas (2) Scriba of Sertorius ?-72.  
 C. Maecenas (1) Leg., Envoy 38, 37, Prefect at Rome 36, 31.  
 Octavius Maecius (1) Leg., Lieut. 293.  
 Q. Maelius (3) Tr. Pl. 320.  
 Sp. Maelius (3) Tr. Pl. 436.  
 P. Maelius Sp. f. C. n. Capitolinus (4) Tr. Mil. c. p. 400, 396.  
 Maenius (1 and 2) Tr. Pl. 279 ? (see 219).  
 Mae(nius ?) (see 12) Monetal. very early, p. 444.  
 C. Maenius (8) Tr. Pl. 483.  
 C. Maenius P. f. P. n. (9) Cos. 338, Dict. 320, Cens. 318, Dict. II 314.  
 C. Maenius (10) Pr. Sardinia 180.  
 P. Maenius (12) Monetal. ca. 150-146, p. 444.  
 Q. Maenius (14) Pr. Urb. or Peregr. 170.  
 T. Maenius (15) Pr. Urb. 186, Tr. Mil. 182-180, Leg., Envoy 180.  
 T. Maenius T. f. (16) Q. ? bef. 73 (see 73, Addendum).  
 P. Mae(nius) M. f. Ant(ias) or Ant(iaticus) (18) Monetal. ca. 119-110, p. 444.  
 Maeuius (Mevius) (1) Tr. Pl. bef. 121.  
 M. Maeuius (4) Tr. Mil. 203.  
 Magius (see 8) Pr. bet. 89 and 81 (see 82).  
 Magius (see 8) Pr. bet. 89 and 81 (see 82).  
 N. Magius (9) Praef. Fabr. 49, Leg., Envoy 49.  
 P. Magius (10) Tr. Pl. 87.  
 M(aia)nius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. ? 89.  
 C. Maianius (1) Monetal. ca. 135-124, p. 444.  
 Q. Mal(leolus ?), see Q. Publicius Malleolus.  
 L. Mallius (Manlius ?) L. f. Men. (6) Senator ca. 126, p. 492.  
 L. Mallius (8) Leg., Lieut. ? 74.  
 T. Mallius Fa(b). (not in *RE*) Senator in 161, p. 493.  
 T. Mallius (10) Q. urb. 99.  
 Mallius Maltinus (Manlius 59) Leg., Amb. 89-88.  
 Cn. Mallius Cn. f. Maximus (13) Pr. by 108, Cos. 105.  
 M. Maloleius M. f. (1) Tr. Mil. ? 89.  
 Mamercus (not in *RE*) Leg., Lieut. ? 74 (with Lucullus in Asia).  
 Mamercus (not in *RE*) Leg., Lieut. ? 74 ? (with Antonius in Liguria).  
 Mamilius (not in *RE*) Tr. Pl. 55 ?  
 L. Mamilius (2) Monetal. ca. 150-133, p. 444.  
 C. Mamilius Atellus (5) Aed. Pl. 208, Pr. Sicily 207, Leg., Amb. 203,  
 Curio Maximus 209-174 (see 179, list).

- C. Mamilius Limetanus (7) Tr. Pl. 109, X vir agr. dand. assig. ? 91.  
 C. Mamilius Limetanus (8) Monetal. ca. 82-81, p. 444.  
 C. Mamilius Q. f. Q. n. Turrinus (11) Cos. 239, Pont. *or* Augur ? 254 ?— (see Q. Mamilius Turrinus, no. 12).  
 Q. Mamilius Turrinus (12) Pont. *or* Augur ? 254 ?— (see C. Mamilius Turrinus no. 11).  
 Q. Mamilius Turrinus (13) Aed. Pl. 207, Pr. Peregr., then Gall. Cisalp. 206.  
 L. Mamilius Q. f. M. n. Vitulus (14) Cos. 265.  
 Q. Mamilius Q. f. M. n. Vitulus (15) Cos. 262.  
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 C. Manilius (Crispus ?) (10) Tr. Mil. 66.  
 M'. Manilius P. f. P. n. (12) Pr. Farther Spain 155 ?, Cos. Africa 149, and Procos. 148.  
 P. Manilius (13) Leg., Amb. 167.  
 P. Manilius P. ? f. M'. n. (14) Pr. by 123, Cos. 120.  
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 Q. ? Manilius Cumanus (24) Tr. Pl. 52.  
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 Manlius (*or* Mallius) (Manlius 5) Officer of Sertorius ?-72.  
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 A. Manlius (T. f. A. n. Capitolinus) (9) Tr. Mil. c. p. 389, 385, 383, 370. Cf. no. 51.  
 A. Manlius (11) Tr. Mil. 208.  
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 A. Manlius A. f. (Torquatus ?) (13) Q. 81 (see no. 76).  
 A. Manlius Q. f. Ser., see A. Manlius Q. f. Sergianus (63).  
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 L. Manlius (Acidinus ?) (26) Q. urb. 168 (see Manlius Acidinus no. 43).  
 L. Manlius (30, cf. 79) Pr. 79 ?, Procos. Gall. Transalp. 78.  
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 Q. Manlius (34) III vir Capital. 77 ?, Tr. Pl. 69.  
 T. Manlius (Torquatus) (see 57, and 81) Prefect 340.  
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- Manlius L. f. Acidinus (43) Tr. Mil. 171, Q. ? 168 (see L. Manlius no. 26).
- Manlius M. f. Acidinus (43) Tr. Mil. 171.
- L. Manlius Acidinus (46) Pr. Urb. 210, Leg., Amb. 208, Promag. (Propr. ?) to guard passes in Appennines 207, Procos. Spain 206–199.
- L. Manlius L. f. L. n. Acidinus Fulvianus (47) Pr. Nearer Spain 188, Procos. 187–185, III vir col. deduc. 183, Leg., Amb. 183, Cos. 179.
- C. (or Cn.) Manlius – f. – n. — (48) Tr. Mil. c. p. 379.
- L. Manlius – f. – n. Capitolinus (49) Tr. Mil. c. p. 422.
- M. Manlius – f. – n. Capitolinus (Vulso ?) (50) Cos. *or* Tr. Mil. c. p. 434.
- M. Manlius T. f. A. n. Capitolinus (51) Cos. 392, Interrex 387.
- P. Manlius A. f. A. n. Capitolinus (52) Tr. Mil. c. p. 379, Dict. Suff. 368, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 367.
- Cn. Manlius L. f. A. n. Capitolinus Imperiosus (53) Cos. 359, 357, Interrex 355, Cens. 351, Mag. Eq. 345.
- L. Manlius A. f. A. n. Capitolinus Imperiosus (54) Dict. 363.
- Cn. Manlius P. f. – n. Cincinnatus (see 19) Cos. 480.
- T. Manlius L. f. A. n. Imperiosus Torquatus (57) Tr. Mil. 361, Dict. 353, II 349, Cos. 347, II 344, III 340, Dict. III 320.
- Manlius Lentinus (58) Leg., Lieut. 62–60.
- T. Manlius Mancinus (61, cf. 16) Tr. Pl. 107, Leg., Amb. 89–88.
- Manlius Priscus (62) Leg., Lieut. 65.
- A. Manlius Q. f. Ser(gianus ?) (63) Monet. ca. 100, p. 444.
- T. Manlius T. f. Sergia(nus ?) (64) Possibly Legate in Spain ca. 42.
- Manlius Torquatus (72) Q. 43.
- A. Manlius Torquatus (73) Pr. 167 (assigned Sardinia).
- A. Manlius A. f. A. n. Torquatus (73) Pr. 167 (assigned Sardinia but retained in Italy), Cos. 164.
- (A.) Manlius (Torquatus) (74) Pr. ? Sicily 136 ? (see Manlius no. 2).
- A. (Manlius) Torquatus (see 74) Pr. Greece *or* Sicily, date uncertain, p. 464.
- A. Manlius Torquatus (70) Pr. 70 ?, Promag. (Propr. ?) Africa 69 ? (see A. Manlius Torquatus no. 76).
- A. Manlius A. f. Torquatus (13, 76) Q. 81 ?, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 67— (see nos. 13, and 70), Quaesitor 52.
- L. Manlius Torquatus (77) Leg., Lieut. 295.
- L. Manlius Torquatus (78) Q. ca. 94.
- L. Manlius L. f. – n. Torquatus (79) Proq. 84–81 (East and Italy under Sulla; see no. 29), Pr. 68 ?, Procos. Asia ? 67 ?, Leg. Lieut. (*or* Procos. ?) 67, Cos. 65, Procos. Macedonia 64–63.

- L. Manlius Torquatus (80) III vir Monetal. ca. 65, p. 445, Pr. 49, Promag. (Propr. ?) 48, 46. XV vir s. f. before 69–46, p. 485.
- T. Manlius (T. f. L. n.) Torquatus (see 57, or 81) Prefect 340.
- T. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquatus (81) Cos. 299.
- T. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquatus (82) Cos. 235, Cens. 231, Cos. II 224, Propr. Sardinia 215, Dict. 208, Pont. bef. 212–202 (see 210, list).
- T. Manlius A. f. T. n. Torquatus (83) Pr. 170?, Cos. 165, Leg., Amb. 162, Pont. 170—.
- T. Manlius T. f. Torquatus (85) Senator by 78, p. 493.
- A. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquatus Atticus (87) Cens. 247, Cos. 244, 241.
- A. Manlius Cn. f. P. n. Vulso (89) Cos. 474, Leg., Amb. 454–452, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451.
- A. Manlius Cn. f. L. n. Vulso (90) III vir col. deduc. 194–192, Pr. Suff. ? 189?, Cos. Cisalp. Gaul and Istria 178, and Procos. 177. See p. 645.
- Cn. Manlius Cn. f. L. n. Vulso (91) Aed. Cur. 197, Pr. Sicily 195, Cos. Asia 189, and Procos. 188–187.
- L. Manlius (Vulso) (92) Pr. Pereg., then Gall. Cisalp. 218.
- L. Manlius Vulso (93) Pr. Sicily 197, Leg., Lieut. 189, Leg., Envoy 188.
- L. Manlius Vulso (94) Leg., Amb. 149.
- M. Manlius – f. – n. Vulso (96) Tr. Mil. c. p. 420.
- P. Manlius M. f. Cn. n. Vulso (97) Tr. Mil. c. p. 400.
- P. Manlius Vulso (98) Pr. Sardinia 210.
- Q. Manlius A. f. Cn. n. Vulso (Capitolinus ?) (99) Tr. Mil. c. p. 396.
- A. Manlius A. f. Cn. n. Vulso Capitolinus (100) Tr. Mil. c. p. 405, 402, 397, Leg., Amb. 394.
- L. Manlius A. f. P. n. Vulso Longus (101) Cos. 256, 250.
- L. Marcilius (1) Leg., Lieut. 74–72.
- Marcus (not in *RE*) Cos. Suff. 36.
- C. Marcus (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 390 (Diod. *in F*).
- Cn. Marcus (12) Tr. Pl. 389.
- M'. Marcus (17) Aed. Pl. 440 ? (or II cent. middle ?).
- M. Marcus (20) Rex Sacrorum ?–210 (see 210, list of Pontifices).
- M. Marcus (21) Tr. Mil. 193.
- M. Marcus (22) Monetal. ca. 119–110, p. 445.
- Q. Marcus (21) Tr. Mil. 193.
- Q. Marcus (30) Monetal. ca. 103–102, p. 445.
- Q. Marcus (31, cf. 95) Tr. Pl. 68 ?
- Q. Marcus (32) Tr. Mil. 45.
- (Marcus) Censorinus, (42) Leg., Lieut. ? 53.

- C. Marcius Censorinus (43) Monetal. ca. 86, p. 445, Tr. Mil. ? or Praef. Eq. 87, Leg., Lieut. ? 82.
- Cn. Marcius Censorinus (45) Tr. Pl. 122 ?
- L. Marcius C. f. C. n. Censorinus (46) Aed. Cur. 160, Pr. by 152, Cos. 149, Cens. 147.
- (L. Marcius) Censorinus (47 ?) Monetal. ca. 82, p. 445, Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 70.
- L. Marcius L. f. C. n. Censorinus (48) Pr. 43 (perhaps urb. before going to Mutina to Antony), Procos. Macedonia and Achaëa 42-40, Cos. 39, XV vir s. f. (see 31, list).
- Q. Marcius Crispus (52) Leg., Lieut. 57-54, Pr. 46, Leg., Lieut. ? or Tr. Mil. ? Africa 46, Procos. Bithynia and Pontus 45, and thence to Syria 44-43.
- C. Marcius C. f. Q. n. Figulus (61) Pr. Fleet 169, Cos. 162, II 156.
- C. Marcius Figulus (62) Pr. ca. 130.
- C. Marcius C. f. C. n. Figulus (63) Pr. by 67, Cos. 64.
- L. (Marcius) Figulus (64) Praef. Class. 43.
- Marcius Libo (69) Praef. Fabr. 66 ?
- Q. Marcius Libo (70) Monetal. ca. 145-138, p. 445.
- (Marcius) Philippus (74), see below, no. 77.
- L. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Philippus (75) Tr. Pl. ca. 104, Aed. ?, p. 467, Pr. by 96, Cos. 91, Cens. 86, Leg., Lieut. 82, Augur bef. 93 (mention) —.
- L. (Marcius) Philippus (see 75) Monetal. ca. 104, p. 445.
- L. Marcius L. f. Q. n. Philippus (76) Pr. 62, and Promag. (Procos. ?) Syria 61-60, Cos. 56, Leg., Envoy 43.
- L. Marcius L. f. L. n. Philippus (77, cf. 74) Monetal. ca. 56, p. 445, Tr. Pl. 49, Pr. ? 44, Cos. Suff. 38, Procos. Spain 34-33, Augur bef. 56 ?— (see 50, and 31, lists).
- Q. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Philippus (78) Cos. 281, Pr. ? 280, Cens. ? 269, Mag. Eq. 263.
- Q. Marcius L. f. Q. n. Philippus (79) Pr. Sicily 188, Cos. 186, Leg., Amb. 183, 172, Leg., Lieut. ? 171, Cos. II Macedonia 169, and Procos. into 168, Leg., Amb. ? 167, Cens. 164, X vir sac. fac. 180—.
- Q. Marcius (Philippus) (80) Leg., Lieut. ? 169, Leg., Amb. ? 163.
- Q. (Marcius) Philippus (82, cf. 81) Monetal. ca. 125-120, p. 445.
- Q. (Marcius) Philippus (83) Pr. ca. 48, Procos. (Cilicia ?) 47.
- M. Marcius Ralla (86) Pr. urb. 204, Promag. (Propr. ?) Fleet 203, Leg., Envoy 202.
- Q. Marcius Ralla (87) Tr. Pl. 196, II vir aed. dedic. 194, 192.
- (Marcius) Rex (not in *RE*) Legate ?, Sicily, p. 483.
- P. Marcius Rex (89) Leg., Envoy 171.

- Q. Marcius Rex (90) Pr. urb. 144, and Promag. (Propr. ?) to complete his aqueduct 143.
- Q. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Rex (91) Pr. by 121, Cos. Liguria 118, and Procos. 117.
- Q. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Rex (92) Pr. by 71, Cos. 68, Procos. Cilicia 67-66, and in Italy waiting unsuccessfully for a triumph, 66-63 or 62. See Additions and Corrections (on 67-66).
- Marcius Rufus (94) Q. 49.
- Q. Marcius Rufus (95, cf. 31) Leg., Lieut. 71.
- C. Marcius L. f. C. n. Rutilus (97) Cos. 357, Dict. 356, Cos. II 352, Cens. 351, Cos. III 344, IV 342.
- C. Marcius C. f. L. n. Rutilus Censorinus (98) Tr. Pl. 311, Cos. 310, Leg., Lieut. ? 295, Cens. 294, 265, Pont. 300—, Augur 300—.
- Q. Marcius Scilla (100) Tr. Pl. 172.
- L. Marcius Septimius (101) Tr. Mil. 211, Leg., Lieut. 206 (probably 210-206).
- M. Marcius Sermo (102) Tr. Pl. 172.
- Q. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Tremulus (106) Cos. 306, 288.
- Marcia (114) Vest. Virg. ?-113, see 114.
- Marcus (not in *RE*) Leg., Amb. 182.
- Marcus (not in *RE*) Q. pro pr. Asia ?, late II, p. 481.
- Marcus (not in *RE*) Q. Asia, I cent., p. 476.
- Marcus, see M. (Lollius) (11).
- Marius Appius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 398 (Diod. *in F*).
- Marius Statilius (7) Praef. Soc. 216.
- C. Marius C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Q. 121 ?, Tr. Pl. 119, Pr. 115, Promag. (Propr. ?) Farther Spain 114, Leg., Lieut. 109-108, Cos. Numidia 107, and Procos. 106-105, Cos. II 104, III 103, IV 102, V 101, VI 100, Leg., Amb. 97, Procos. ? 90, Leg., Lieut. 90, Procos. ? 88, 87, Cos. VII 86, Augur 97-86.
- C. Marius C. f. C. n. (15) Cos. 82.
- L. Marius (19) Tr. Pl. 62, Leg., Lieut. 62-60.
- L. Marius (4) Q. Syria 50.
- M. Marius (22) Pr. ca. 102, and Promag. Spain 101.
- M. Marius (23) Q. ? 76 (under Sertorius).
- Q. Marius (26) Monetal. ca. 150-133, p. 445.
- Sex. Marius (27) Leg., Lieut. 43.
- C. Marius C. f. Capito (33) Monetal. ca. 79, p. 445.
- M. Marius Gratidianus (42) Tr. Pl. ? 87, Leg., Lieut. 87, Pr. 85 ?, II 84 ?
- T. Marius Siculus (30) Prefect Fleet of Lentulus in Sicily, 42-39 or 38-36, Prefect under two leaders ca. 36 ?, Tr. Mil. Leg. XII after 36.

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C. Megabocchus (see 1) Promag. (Propr. ?) Sardinia, date uncertain, p. 481.

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C. Memmius (9) Tr. Pl. 54.

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L. Memmius (11) Pr. by 113 ?

L. Memmius (12) Leg., Amb. ca. 112, perhaps as ex-Praetor.

L. Memmius (13) Monetal. ca. 109, p. 446.

L. Memmius L. f. Gal. (14) Monetal. ca. 103-102, and with C. Memmius C. f. Gal. ca. 86, p. 446, Tr. Pl. 89.

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- Licinus Menenius T. f. T. n. Lanatus (15) Tr. Mil. c. p. 387, 380, 378, 376.
- L. Menenius (T. f. Agripp. n.) Lanatus (16, cf. 10 and 18) Cos. 440 (see T. Menenius Lanatus no. 18).
- T. Menenius Agripp. f. C. n. Lanatus (17) Cos. 477.
- T. Menenius Agripp. f. Agripp. n. Lanatus (18) Cos. 452, 440 (*FC*; see L. Menenius Lanatus no. 16).
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- L. Mescinius Rufus (2) Q. 51–50.
- C. Messius (2) Tr. Pl. 57, Aed. Pl. 55, Leg., Lieut. 54, Leg., Lieut. ? or Prefect ? Hadrumetum 46.
- Metilius (1) Tr. Pl. 220 ? (see no. 9).
- M. Metilius (7) Tr. Pl. 416 (for the third time).
- M. Metilius (8) Tr. Pl. 401.
- M. Metilius (9) Tr. Pl. 217 (see no. 1), Leg., Envoy 212.
- M. Mettius (2) Leg., Envoy 58, Monetal. 44 (probably IIII vir), p. 446.
- C. Mevulanus (or Mevulanius) (1) Tr. Mil. 63.
- C. Milonius (2) Tr. Pl. ? 87, Leg., Lieut. ? 87.
- M. Minatius Sabinus (3) Proq. under Pompey's sons in Spain 46–45.
- M. Mindius L. f. (1) Aed. before 200, p. 467 (in Rome ?).
- M. Mindius Marcellus (5) Praef. Class. 36.
- Minicius (12.2399) Tr. Pl. ? before 90 ?, p. 471.
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- Minucius (6) Tr. Pl. ? 133. See Mucius 1, Mummius 12.
- Minucius (not in *RE*) Tr. Pl. ? by 91 ?, p. 471.
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- L. Minucius (16, cf. 37) Monetal. ca. 135–126, p. 446.
- M. Minucius (19) Tr. Pl. 401.
- M. Minucius (20) Tr. Pl. 216.
- P. Minucius (21) Tr. Mil. 193.
- Q. Minucius (Rufus) (22, cf. 55) Leg., Lieut. 211. See Q. Minucius Rufus (55).
- Q. Minucius (23, cf. 24) Tr. Mil. 193, Leg., Amb. 174 (see no. 55), Pr. 164 ?
- Q. Minucius (25) Aed. Cur. 135 ?
- Sp. Minucius (28) Pont. Max. ? 420 (mention).
- C. Minucius Augurinus (30) Tr. Pl. 184 ? (or 187 ?).
- C. Minucius Augurinus (31) Monetal. ca. 133–126, p. 446.
- M. Minucius – f. – n. Augurinus (32) Q. 509, Cos. 497, II 491, Leg., Envoy 488.
- P. Minucius – f. – n. Augurinus (33) Cos. 492.

- Ti. Minucius - f. - n. Augurinus (34) Cos. 305.
- Ti. Minucius C. f. Augurinus (35) Monetal. ca. 119-110, p. 446.
- L. Minucius Basilus (37) Leg., Lieut. 88, Tr. Mil. 86.
- L. Minucius Basilus (38) Q. 55?, Leg., Lieut. 53-48, and Praef. Castr. 48, Pr. 45.
- L. Minucius P. f. M. n. Esquilinus Augurinus (40) Cos. (Liv.), Cos. Suff. (FC) 458, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 450-449, Praef. annonae 440-439. Tr. Pl. ?? 439.
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- M. Minucius Faesus (42) Augur 300—.
- Ti. Minucius Molliculus (43) Pr. Pereg. 180.
- C. Minucius Reginus (47) Prefect Zeta 46.
- Minucius Rufus (49) Praef. Class. 88.
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- M. Minucius C. f. C. n. Rufus (52) Cos. 221, Mag. Eq. 217, Dict. 217.
- M. Minucius Rufus (53) Pr. Pereg. 197, III vir col. deduc. 194-192, Leg., Amb. 193.
- M. Minucius Q. f. - n. Rufus (54, cf. 48) Tr. Pl. 121, Spec. Comm. to arbitrate between Genua and the Langenses Viturii 117, Pr. by 113, Cos. Macedonia and Thrace 110, and Procos. 109-106. See Additions and Corrections.
- Q. Minucius C. f. C. n. Rufus (22, 55) Leg., Lieut. 211, Aed. Pl. 201, Pr. Bruttium 200, and Propr. 199, Cos. 197, Leg., Amb. 189-188, 183, 174? (see no. 23).
- Q. Minucius Rufus (56) Monetal. ca. 137-134, p. 446, Spec. Comm. to arbitrate between Genua and the Langenses Viturii 117, Leg., Lieut. 110-106.
- T. Minucius Rufus (58) Leg., Lieut.? (or Prefect) Gyrtio 171.
- (Minucius?) Thermus (60) Pr. by 67.
- L. Minucius Thermus (15, 63) Leg., Lieut. 182-181, 180, 178, Leg., Envoy 177, Leg., Amb. Egypt 154, Egypt 145-144 (see Additions and Corrections).
- M. Minucius Thermus (64) Pr. 81, and Propr.? Asia 80.
- Q. Minucius Q. f. L. n. Thermus (65) Tr. Mil. 202, Tr. Pl. 201, Aed. Cur. 198, III vir col. deduc. 197-194, Pr. Hither Spain 196, and Promag. (Procos.?) 195, Cos. Liguria 193, and Procos. 192-190, Leg., Amb. 189-188.
- Q. Minucius M. f. Ter. (Thermus?) (66) Monetal. ca. 96-94, p. 447, Q.? 89, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 86.
- Q. Minucius Q. f. Ter. Thermus (67) Q.? bef. 73, Tr. Pl. 62, Pr. by 58?, or 53?, Propr. Asia 52-50, Propr. at Iguvium 49 (Pr., Caes.), Leg., Envoy 43.

- Minucia (68) Vest. Virg. ?-337.  
 Q. ? Mucius (1) Tr. Pl. ? 133. See Minucius (6), Mummius (12).  
 Q. Mucius Orestinus (12) Tr. Pl. 64.  
 P. Mucius Scaevola (7) Tr. Pl. ? ? 486, Tr. Mil. ? 486.  
 C. (Mucius) Scaevola (14) XV vir s. f. by 31 (see 31, list).  
 P. Mucius Q. f. P. n. Scaevola (16) Pr. Urb. 179, Cos. 175.  
 P. Mucius P. f. Q. n. Scaevola (17) Tr. Pl. 141, Pr. 136, Cos. 133,  
 — Pont. bef. 130-115, Pont. Max. 130-ca. 115.  
 P. Mucius Scaevola (18) Pont. bet. 73 and 69 — ca. 60 (see 73, 69,  
 60, lists).  
 Q. Mucius P. f. — n. Scaevola (19) Cos. ? 220a, Pr. Sardinia 215, and  
 after temporary release from command, Propr. 214-212, X vir sac.  
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 Q. Mucius Q. f. P. n. Scaevola (20) Pr. Sicily 179, Cos. 174, Tr. Mil.  
 171, and Leg., Lieut. to hold Ambracia 171.  
 Q. Mucius Q. f. Q. n. Scaevola (Augur) (21) Pr. by 120 in Asia,  
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 Q. Mucius P. f. P. n. Scaevola (22) Q. by 109, Tr. Pl. 106, Aed. Cur.  
 by 100, Pr. by 98, and Procos. Asia by 97, Cos. 95, Pont. ca. 115-82,  
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 Q. Mucius Scaevola (23) Tr. Pl. 54, Leg., Lieut. ? 53-51, Augur be-  
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 C. Mummius (6) Leg., Lieut. ? 88.  
 L. Mummius (7) Tr. Pl. 187, Pr. Sardinia 177.  
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 (Procos. ?) 152, Cos. Achaia 146, and Procos. 145, Cens. 142. See  
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 M. Mummius (9, cf. 2) Pr. urb. ? 70.  
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 C. Munatius Plancus (26), see L. Plotius Plancus.  
 L. Munatius (Plancus) (28) Officer (Leg., Lieut. ? or Prefect ?) under  
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 L. Munatius L. f. L. n. Plancus (30) Leg., Lieut. 54-46, Prefect at  
 Rome 45, Pr. 45 ?, Procos. Transalp. Gaul 44-43, Cos. 42, Procos. ?  
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- T. Munatius Plancus Byrsa (32) Tr. Pl. 52, Officer (Leg., Lieut. ?) under Antony at Mutina 43.
- M. Munius M. f. Lem. (not in *RE*) Senator 129, p. 493.
- L. Mussidius T. f. Longus (3) IIII vir a. p. f., ca. 42, p. 447.
- M. Naevius (3) Tr. Pl. 184.
- C. Nae(vius) Balbus (10) Monetal. ca. 78–76, p. 447.
- L. Naevius Balbus (11) V vir fin. cognosc. stat. 168.
- Q. Naevius Crista (14) Praef. soc. 214.
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- L. Nasidius (3) Praef. Class. ? 49, 47.
- Q. Nasidius (4) Legate under Sex. Pompey, or Prefect of the Fleet till 35 (see 38), Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 31.
- (P. ?) Naso (not in *RE*) Q. Sicily, p. 478.
- P. — Naso (not in *RE*) Pr. ? 44.
- Nautius (1) Tr. Mil. 256.
- C. Nautius Q. f. Vet. (Nutius 1) Senator 129, p. 493.
- Sp. Nautius (Antius ?) (3) Leg., Amb. 438.
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- C. Nautius Sp. f. Sp. n. Rutilus (5) Cos. 475, 458.
- C. Nautius – f. – n. Rutilus (6) Cos. 287.
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- Sp. Nautius Sp. f. Sp. n. Rutilus (11) Cos. 316
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- C. Nigidius (1) Pr. Nearer ? Spain 145 ?
- P. Nigidius Figulus (3) Tr. Pl. ? 59, Pr. 58, Leg., Lieut. 52–51.
- L. Ninnius Quadratus (3) Tr. Pl. 58.
- P. (—)nius (not in *RE*) Procos. before 88, p. 481 (at Delos).
- Nonius (see 50) Senator in 43, p. 493.
- (Nonius) Asprenas (13) Tr. Pl. 44.
- L. Nonius L. f. T. ? n. Asprenas (14) Pr. 47 ?, Procos. with Caesar in Africa 46, Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Eq. ? 45, Cos. Suff. 36, VII vir Epulo before 31 ? (see 31, list).
- M. ? Nonius Balbus (25–26, cf. 27) Tr. Pl. 32.
- Nonius Struma (50) Aed. Cur. ? 55 ?
- M. Nonius Sufenas (52) Q. ca. 62, Tr. Pl. 56, Pr. before 57 or 52

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- (M. Nonius) Sufenas (see 52) Monetal. ca. 63, p. 447.
- Sex. Nonius Sufenas (53) Pr. 81.
- C. Norbanus - f. (Balbus ? ?) (5) Tr. Pl. 103, Q. 102, and perhaps Proq. 101-100, Pr. 88 ?, Promag. (Propr. ?) Sicily 87, Cos. 83, and probably Procos. 82.
- C. Norbanus (6) Monetal. ca. 80, p. 447.
- C. Norbanus C. f. Flaccus (9a) Pr. 44 or 43 (see 43), Leg., Lieut. ? 42, Cos. 38, Procos. Spain 36-34, XV vir s. f. ? by 31 (see 31, list).
- L. Novius (Niger ?) (7, cf. 12) Tr. Pl. 58.
- L. ? Novius Niger (12, cf. 7) Spec. Comm. on the Catilinarian conspiracy 62.
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- T. Numicius - f. - n. Priscus (4) Cos. 469.
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- T. Numisius Tarquiniensis (10) Leg., Amb. 169, 167.
- C. Numitorius (Nemetorius) C. f. Lem. (see 1) Senator 129, p. 493.
- C. Numitorius (1) Monetal. ca. 133-126, p. 447.
- L. Numitorius (3) Tr. Pl. 470.
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- C. Numonius Vaala (1) Monetal. ca. 43, p. 447.
- Q. Occius (1) Leg., Lieut. 143-140.
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- Cn. Octavius (16) Tr. Mil. 216, Aed. Pl. 206, Pr. Sardinia 205, and Propr. Fleet off Sardinia and Sicily 204-201, in Africa 202, Leg., Amb. 200, III vir col. deduc. 194, Leg., Amb. 192, 191.
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- C. Peducaeus (1) Leg., Lieut. ? 43.  
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- Q. Pompeius A. f. Bithynicus (\*7) Leg., Lieut. ? (or Proq. ?) 75 (in Bithynia ca. 74), probably Pr., date uncertain.
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- Sex. Pompeius Magnus Pius (\*18) Leg., Lieut. ? ? 67, Imp. 45 ?, 44, Praef. Class. et orae maritimae (imperium not described) 43-40, Procos. (Sicily and Islands) 39-35, Cos. Desig. for 35, Augur Desig. 39-35.
- (Pompeius) Menecrates (Menecrates 15) Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Class. (under Sextus Pompey) before 40-38.
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- Pompeius ? Trogus ? — Praef. Equitum, Mithredatic war (see Additions and Corrections).
- Cn. Pompeius Sex. f. Cn. n. Strabo (\*14) Q. ca. 104, Pr. by 92, Leg., Lieut. 90, Cos. Picenum 89, Procos. 88 (Central Italy, and after giving up his command resumed it when Pompeius Rufus was killed), 87.
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- Pomponius (not in \*RE) Propr. Suessula, then Nola 214.
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- M. Pomponius Matho (\*9) Pr. Pereg. 217 ? (see no. \*8), Pr. pereg. 216 ? (see no. \*6), Propr. Gall. Cisalp. 215, 214 (see 217, note 4), Augur ?-204 (see 210, list) or X vir s. f. ?-204.
- M. Pomponius Matho (\*12) Aed. Pl. 207, Leg., Amb. 205, Pr. Sicily 204, and Propr. Fleet off Sicily 203-202.

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- P. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Regillensis (\*10) Tr. Mil. c. p. 414 (M. Postumius Liv.).
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- A. Postumius P. f. — n. Albus Regillensis (\*3) Dict. 499 or 496, Cos. 496, Leg., Lieut. ? 495, Leg., Envoy 493 (see Postumius Balbus).
- A. Postumius A. f. P. n. Albus Regillensis (\*5) II vir aed. dedic. ? 484 (see no. \*4), Cos. 464, Leg., Amb. 458, Pont. or Augur 462–439 (see no. \*4).
- Sp. Postumius A. f. P. n. Albus Regillensis (\*4) II vir aed. dedic. ? 484 (see no. \*5), Cos. 466, Leg., Amb. 454–452, X vir consul. imp. leg. scribe. 451, Leg., Lieut. 446, Pont. or Augur 462–439 (see no. \*5).
- Sp. Postumius — f. — n. Albus (Regillensis) (\*7) Tr. Mil. c. p. 432, Leg., Lieut. 431.
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- L. Postumius L. f. Sp. n. Megellus (\*19) Aed. Cur. 307?, Cos. 305, Propr. 295, Cos. II 294, Leg., Lieut. 293, Interrex 291, Cos. III 291, Leg., Amb. 282.
- L. Postumius L. f. L. n. Megellus (\*20) Cos. 262, Pr. 253, Cens. 253.
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- C. Postumius TA (in ligature) (\*40) Monet. ca. 74, p. 450.
- L. Postumius Tempsanus (\*27) Pr. Tarentum 185, and Promag. (Propr.?) 184.
- A. Postumius — f. — n. Tubertus (\*6) Mag. Eq. 434, Dict. 431.
- P. Postumius Q. f. — n. Tubertus (\*1) Cos. 505, 503, Leg., Envoy 493.
- L. Postumius Tympanus (\*24) Q. 194.
- Postumia (\*9) Vest. Virg. 420 (mention).

- L. Precilius (not in *\*RE*) Tr. Pl., late Rep., p. 473.  
 L. Procilius (not in *\*RE*; see \*1) Monetal. ca. 78, p. 450, Senator, p. 495.  
 L. Procilius (\*1) Tr. Pl. 56.  
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 M. Publicius (\*20) Leg., Lieut. pro pr. (under Cn. Pompeius in Spain) 46.  
 Q. Publicius (\*16) Pr. 67 ?  
 C. Publicius Bibulus (\*5) Tr. Pl. 209, Aed. Pl. 195 ? (see no. \*9).  
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 C. (Publicius) Malle(olus) C. f. (not in *\*RE*) Monetal. ca. 112–109, p. 450.  
 C. (Publicius) Malleolus (\*14) Monetal. ca. 91, p. 450, Q. 80.  
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**M. Pupius M. f. - n. Piso Frugi Calpurnianus** (\*2,100, without number; Pupius \*2) Q. 83, Pr. 72 (*or* 71), and Procos. Spain 71 *or* 70-69, Leg. Lieut. pro pr. 67-62, Cos. 61, Leg., Lieut. 49.

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**L. Quinctius L. f. L. n. Cincinnatus** (Cin. \*1) Cos. Suff. 460, Dict. 458, Cos. 457b (Diod.), Dict. 439.

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- L. Quinctius - f. - n. Cincinnatus (Cin. \*6) Tr. Mil. c. p. 386, 385 ? (see L. Quinctius Capitolinus), Tr. Mil. c. p. 377.
- Q. Quinctius L. f. L. n. Cincinnatus (Cin. \*5) Tr. Mil. c. p. 415, 405.
- T. Quinctius T. f. L. n. Cincinnatus Capitolinus (Cin. \*7, see Cap. \*3) Tr. Mil. c. p. 388, 385, Mag. Eq. 385, Tr. Mil. c. p. 384, Dict. 380, II vir s. f. 387 (mention).
- T. Quinctius - f. - n. Cincinnatus Capitolinus (Cin. \*10) Tr. Mil. c. p. 368, Mag. Eq. 367 ? (see T. Quinctius Poenus, Cin. \*11).
- T. Quinctius L. f. L. n. Cincinnatus Poenus (Cin. \*4) Cos. 431, 428a, Tr. Mil. c. p. 426, Leg., Lieut. 426, Tr. Mil. c. p. 420 ? (see L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, \*3).
- K. Quinctius L. f. Cn. n. Claudus (\*19) Cos. 271.
- L. Quinctius Crispinus (Cin. \*13) Pr. Nearer Spain 186, and Pro-mag. (Procos. ?) 185-184, III vir col. deduc. 183.
- T. Quinctius L. f. L. n. Crispinus (Cin. \*12) Leg., Lieut. 213-212, Pr. Capua 209, Cos. in southern Italy against Hannibal 208.
- T. (Quinctius ?) Crispinus (not in \*RE) Q. before 69.
- C. Quinctius Flaminius (\*5) Pr. Peregr. 177.
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- L. Quinctius T. f. L. n. Flaminius (\*4) Aed. Cur. 201, Pr. Urb. 199, Leg., Lieut. (pro pr.) with fleet in Greece 198-194 (see 198, note 6), Cos. 192, Leg., Lieut. 191, Augur 213-170 (see 210, and 179, lists).
- T. Quinctius T. f. L. n. Flaminius (\*3) Tr. Mil. 208, Propr. Tarentum 205-204, X vir agr. dand. assig. 201-200, III vir col. deduc. 200, Q. 199 ?, Cos. Greece and Macedonia 198, and Procos. 197-194, Leg., Amb. 192, 191, Cens. 189, Leg., Amb. 183, Spec. Comm. to hear Lacedaemonian Envoys 183.
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- T. Quinctius - f. - n. Poenus Capitolinus Crispinus (Cap. \*11) Mag. Eq. ? 367 (see T. Quinctius Cincinnatus Capitolinus, Cin. \*10), Dict. 361, Mag. Eq. 360, Cos. 354, II 351, III vir col. deduc. 334.
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- Quintus — (not in \*RE) Leg., Amb. 153.

- C. Rabirius C. f. Gal. (5) Senator ca. 100, p. 495, Tr. Mil. ? 89.  
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- P. Sabinus (Sabinus 30) Monetal. ca. 100-97, p. 451, or Q. (Pink), p. 458.
- C. Sae(nius?) (not in *RE*) Monetal. ca. 150-133, p. 451.
- L. Saenius (1) Senator 63, p. 496.
- \*Canini Sallustius (2A.1913 and 1919) Q. 52?, Proq. Syria 51-50.
- C. Sallustius Crispus (10) Q. 55?, Tr. Pl. 52, officer (Leg., Lieut.?) under Caesar in the Adriatic 49, Q.? 48, Leg., Lieut.? (Envoy to Caesar's mutinous soldiers) 47, Pr. 46, Procos. Africa Nova 46-45 or early in 44.
- C. Salluvius C. f. Naso (1) Leg., Lieut. pro pr. Asia 73—.
- C. Salonium (\*2) III vir col. deduc. 194, X vir agr. dand. assig. 173.
- P. Salonium (\*1) Tr. Mil. 342 (and several times before that date).
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- P. Satrienus (1) Monetal. ca. 75, p. 451.
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- P. Satureius (1) Tr. Pl. 133.
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- L. Saufeius (4) Monetal., ca. 145-138, p. 451.
- Sca.u.la (not in *RE*) Mag. Eq. 362.
- P. Scantinius (2) Pont. ?-216.
- C. Scantinius Capitolinus (3) Aed. Pl.? 226?
- M. Scantius (or Scantinius) (Scantius 2, see Scantinius 1) Tr. Pl.? 149 (certainly before 50).

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- C. Scribonius** (4) Praef. Soc. 181.
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- C. Scribonius Curio** (8) Aed. Pl. 196, Pr. urb. 193, Curio Maximus 174—.
- C. Scribonius Curio** (9) Pr. ca. 121 (a contemporary of the Gracchi).
- C. Scribonius C. f. – n. Curio** (10) Tr. Pl. 90, Leg., Lieut. ? 86–85, Aed. ?, p. 467, Pr. by 80, Cos. 76, Procos. Macedonia 75–72, Cens. 61 ? ?, Pont. ca. 60–53 (see 57, list).
- C. Scribonius Curio** (11) Q. ? 54 or 53 (see 53), Proq. ? Asia ca. 52, Tr. Pl. Suff. 50, Leg., Envoy 49, Leg., Lieut. or Prefect at the capture of Iguvium 49, then Propr. Sicily and for the invasion of Africa 49, Pont. 52–49.
- L. Scribonius Libo** (16) Tr. Pl. 216, III vir mensar. 216, Pr. peregr., then Cisalp. Gaul 204.
- L. Scribonius Libo** (17) Aed. Cur. 194, Pr. peregr. 192, III vir col. deduc. 186.
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- (L. Scribonius) L. f. Libo (20 ?) Proq. pro pr. Farther Spain, date uncertain, p. 481.
- L. Scribonius L. f. – n. Libo** (20) Monetal. ca. 55 (Sydenham), p. 451, Senator 56, Pr. ? by 50 ?, Leg., Lieut. 49–48, Leg., Envoy 40, Cos. 34, VII Epulo ? by 31 ? (see 31, list).
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- L. Sempronius** (9) Monetal. ca. 150–125 (Grueber), p. 452.
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- Sempronius Asellio** (16) Tr. Mil. 134–132.
- A. Sempronius Asellio** (17) Pr. urb. 89, X vir agr. dand. assig. ? 91 ?
- L. (Sempronius) Asellio ?** (18) Pr. Sicily ca. 96, X vir agr. dand. assig. ? 91 ? (see A. Sempronius Asellio).
- A. Sempronius – f. – n. Atratinus** (20) Cos. 497, Praef. urb. 499 or



- 496, Cos. II 491, Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. urb. ? 487, Tr. Mil. ? 486, Interrex 482.
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- A. Sempronius - f. - n. Atratinus (23) Mag. Eq. 380.
- C. Sempronius - f. - n. Atratinus (24) Cos. 423.
- L. Sempronius A. f. - n. Atratinus (25) Cos. Suff. 444, Cens. 443.
- L. Sempronius Atratinus (26) Pr. Suff. ? 40, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. (under Antony in Greece) 39-37 ?, Praef. Class. pro pr. ? 36, Cos. Suff. 34, Augur 40 B. C. - 7 A. D. (see 31, list).
- C. Sempronius Ti. f. Ti. n. Blaesus (28) Cos. 253, 244.
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- C. Sempronius Blaesus (30) Aed. Pl. 187, Pr. Sicily 184, Leg., Amb. 170.
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- C. Sempronius Gracchus (47) Tr. Mil. ? 134-132, III vir agr. iud. assig. 133-121, Q. Sardinia 126, and Proq. 125-124, Tr. Pl. 123-122, III vir col. deduc. 122-121, and a member of many colonial and building commissions during his tribunates (see 123, 122, Tribunes of the Plebs).
- P. Sempronius Gracchus (49) Tr. Pl. 189.
- Ti. Sempronius Ti. f. C. n. Gracchus (50) Aed. Pl. 246, Cos. 238.
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- Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (52, cf. 53) Augur 204 (see Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, no. 53).
- Ti. Sempronius P. f. Ti. n. Gracchus (53) Leg., Envoy 190, Leg., Amb. 185 (and into 184 ?; see Ti. Claudius Nero, no. 250, and Ti. Sempronius Longus, no. 67), Tr. Pl. 187 ? or 184 ? (see 184), III vir col. deduc. 183, Aed. Cur. 182, Pr. Nearer Spain 180, and Procos. (Prop., Liv.) 179-178, Cos. Sardinia 177, and Procos. 176-175, Cens. 169, Leg., Amb. 165, Cos. II Corsica and Sardinia 163, and Procos. 162, Leg., Amb. 162-161, Augur 204 ? — (see 179, list).
- Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (54) Officer (Leg., Lieut. or Tr. Mil. ?) under Scipio at Carthage 147-146, Q. 137, Leg., Envoy 137, Tr. Pl. 133, III vir agr. iud. assig. 133, Augur ?-133 (see 133, list).
- Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (56) IIII vir Monetal. ca. 40, p. 452, Q. Desig., p. 476.

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- Ti. Sempronius Gracchus Veturianus (Veturius \*17) Augur 174—  
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- C. Sempronius Longus (63) X vir s. f. 174—.
- C. (Sempronius) Longus (64) Leg., Lieut. ca. 96.
- P. Sempronius Longus (65) Pr. Farther Spain 184, and Procos. 183–182.
- Ti. Sempronius C. f. C. n. Longus (66) Cos. Sicily and Africa, then Cisalp. Gaul 218, Leg., Lieut. ? 215, X vir s. f. ?–210.
- Ti. Sempronius Ti. f. C. n. Longus (67) Tr. Pl. 200, Aed. Cur. 198, III vir col. deduc. 197–194, Pr. Sardinia 196, and Promag. (Propr.?) 195, Cos. Cisalp. Gaul and Liguria 194, Procos. ?? 193, Leg., Lieut. cum imperio 193, Leg., Lieut. 191, Leg., Amb. ? 185–184 (see 185, note 7), X vir s. f. 210–174, Augur ? 210–174 (see 210, note 6; 174, note 4; and lists, 210, and 179).
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- L. Sempronius Pitio (74) Monet. ca. 145–138, p. 452.
- C. Sempronius Rufus (79) Pr. before 44, p. 465.
- M. (Sempronius) Rufus (not in *RE*) Procos. in Asia Minor, date uncertain, p. 481.
- C. Sempronius Rutilus (81) Tr. Pl. 189.
- M. Sempronius Rutilus (82) Leg., Lieut. under Caesar in Gaul 52.
- P. Sempronius P. f. C. n. Sophus (85) Tr. Pl. 310, Cos. 304, Cens. 300, Pr. 296, Pont. 300—.
- P. Sempronius P. f. P. n. Sophus (86) Cos. 268, Cens. 252.
- C. Sempronius Tuditanus (90) Aed. Pl. 198, Pr. Nearer Spain 197, and Procos. 196, Pont. ?–196.
- C. Sempronius Tuditanus (91) Pr. by 147?, Leg., Amb. 146–145.
- C. Sempronius C. f. C. n. Tuditanus (92) Q. 145, Aed. Cur. ? by 135, Pr. 132, Cos. Illyria 129.
- M. Sempronius C. f. M. n. Tuditanus (93) Cos. 240, Cens. 230.
- M. Sempronius Tuditanus (94) Tr. Mil. ? 209.
- M. Sempronius M. f. C. n. Tuditanus (95) Tr. Pl. 193, Pr. Sicily 189, and Propr. to bring a fleet and army home 188, Cos. 185, Pont. 183–174 (see 179, list).
- P. Sempronius C. f. C. n. Tuditanus (96) Tr. Mil. 216, Aed. Cur. 214, Pr. Cisalp. Gaul 213, and Promag. (Propr.?) 212–211, Cens. 209, Procos. Macedonia and Greece 205, Cos. in Bruttium vs. Hannibal 204, and Procos. 203, Leg., Amb. 201–199.
- C. Sentius C. f. (3) Pr. urb. 94, Propr. Macedonia 93–86.
- C. Sentius C. f. (4) Senator ? 49, p. 496.

- L. Sentius C. f. (6) Monetal. ca. 100–95, p. 452, Pr. date uncertain, p. 465.
- Sentius Saturninus Vetulo (see 9) Leg., Envoy 40.
- C. Septimius (7) Pr. 57, Procos. Asia 56.
- L. Septimius (9) Tr. Mil. (under Pompey) 67—, in Egypt with troops left there by Gabinius 55–48 (see 48).
- P. Septimius (11) Q., under M. Terentius Varro, date uncertain, p. 477.
- P. Septimius Scaevola (51) Senator 74, p. 496.
- P. Sepullius Macer (1) Monetal. 44, p. 452.
- L. Sergius (11) Leg., Envoy 203.
- M'. Sergius (16) Leg., Amb. 164.
- M'. Sergius (17) Pr.—, Procos. Hither Spain late second century (see 110), and p. 465.
- M. Sergius M'. f. (18) Q. after 212, p. 477.
- M. Sergius (19) Tr. Mil. 205.
- L. Sergius Catilina (23) Leg., Lieut. 82, Pr. 68, Propr. Africa 67–66.
- C. Sergius Esquilinus (not in *RE*) Cos. Suff. 478?? (see 478, note 2).
- M. ? Sergius – f. – n. Esquilinus (24) X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 450–449.
- L. Sergius C. f. C. n. Fidenas (25) Cos. 437, Tr. Mil. c. p. 433, Cos. II 429, III vir Fidenat. cognosc. 428, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 424, III 418.
- L. Sergius M'. f. L. n. Fidenas (26) Tr. Mil. c. p. 397, Leg., Amb. 394.
- M'. Sergius L. f. L. n. Fidenas (27) Tr. Mil. c. p. 404, 402.
- Cn. Sergius – f. – n. Fidenas Coxo (28) Tr. Mil. c. p. 387, 385, 380.
- C. Sergius Plautus (36) Pr. urb. 200, and Promag. (Propr.?) to assign land to veterans 199.
- M. Sergius Silus (40) Pr. urb. 197.
- M. Sergius Silus (41) Leg., Lieut. 168.
- M. Sergius Silus (42) Q. ca. 94.
- M. Serrius (Sergius?) M. f. Ter. (not in *RE*) Senator 129, p. 496.
- P. Serrius (Sergius?) (Sergius 20) Senator in 44, p. 496.
- Q. Sertorius (3) Tr. Mil. 97–93, Q. in Cisalpine Gaul 90, Leg., Lieut. 87, Pr., retired from Italy to his province of Hither Spain 83, Promag. (Procos.?) in the form of Roman government he maintained in Spain 82–73.
- Servaeus (3) Tr. Pl. Desig. 50, hence Q. before 50, p. 477.
- Servilius (or Servianus) Leg., Lieut. ? (under Gabinius in Syria) 57.
- Servilius (3) Pr. 88.
- (M.) Servilius (C. f.) (4, 19) Leg., Lieut. ? 82.
- Servilius (5, cf. 67, 40–42) Leg., Lieut. in command of Pompey's fleet in the Euxine sea 65.

- C. Servilius (Geminus?) (9) Aed. Pl. 173?
- C. Servilius (12, cf. 11) Pr. Sicily 102, Augur? ca. 102.
- C. Servilius (13) Monetal. ca. 125-120, p. 452.
- C. Servilius M. f. (14) Monetal. ca. 110-108, p. 452.
- C. Servilius C. f. (16) Monetal. ca. 63, p. 452.
- L. Servilius L. f. L. n. (17) Q., late Rep. p. 477, III vir., p. 484.
- M. Servilius C. f. (19) Monetal. ca. 100-95, p. 452.
- M. Servilius (20) Senator? in 51, p. 496.
- M. Servilius (21) Tr. Pl. 43, Leg., Lieut. 43-42.
- P. Servilius (23) X vir agr. assig. 201-200.
- Q. Servilius (- f. - n. Priscus Structus) (27) Mag. Eq. 494 (Dion. Hal.).
- Q. Servilius (29) Pr. or Procos. 91, perhaps Procos. early in 90.
- C. Servilius - f. - n. Ahala (32) Mag. Eq. 439.
- C. Servilius P. f. Q. n. Ahala (33) Tr. Mil. c. p. 408, Mag. Eq. 408, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 407, Leg., Lieut. ? 406, Tr. Mil. c. p. 402.
- C. Servilius - f. - n. Ahala (34) Mag. Eq. 389.
- Q. Servilius Q. f. Q. n. Ahala (35) Cos. 365, II 362, Dict. 360, Interrex 355, Mag. Eq. 351, Cos. III 342.
- C. Servilius Q. f. C. n. Axilla (Ahala) (37) Cos. 427, Tr. Mil. c. p. 419, II 418 (C. Servilius Priscus Structus, Liv.), Mag. Eq. 418 (C. Servilius Priscus), Tr. Mil. c. p. III 417 (C. Servilius Priscus Structus, Liv.).
- C. Servilius Brocchus (39) Tr. Mil. 49.
- (Servilius) Caepio (*RE* 2A.1775-1780) Leg., Lieut. ? 67.
- (Q. Servilius) Caepio (40-42) Tr. Mil. 72. See also no. 5, above.
- Cn. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (43) Cos. 253.
- Cn. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (44) Aed. Cur. 207, Pr. urb. 205, Cos. Bruttium 203, Leg., Amb. 195, 192, Pont. 213-174 (see 210, and 179, lists).
- Cn. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (45) Aed. Cur. 179, Pr. Farther Spain 174, and Promag. in 173, Leg., Amb. 172, Cos. Gall. Cisalp. 169, and Procos. in 168.
- Cn. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (46) Pr. by 144, Cos. 141, Cens. 125.
- Cn. Servilius Caepio (47) Q., late second century, see 105 B. C.
- Q. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (48) Pr. by 143, Cos. Farther Spain 140, and Procos. 139.
- Q. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (49) Tr. Mil. 129-126?, Pr. Farther Spain 109, and Procos. 108-107, Cos. Gall. Narb. 106, and Procos. 105.
- Q. Servilius Caepio (50) Q. 100, Pr. 91?, Leg., Lieut. 90, and Procos. 90. See Additions and Corrections.

- Q. Servilius Caepio Brutus, see M. Iunius Brutus, no. 53.
- C. Servilius Casca (51) Tr. Pl. 212.
- C. (Servilius) Casca (52, cf. 53) Tr. Pl. 44.
- P. Servilius Casca Longus (53) Tr. Pl. 43, Officer (Leg., Lieut. ?) under Brutus 42.
- Q. Servilius Q. f. P. n. Fidenas (56) Tr. Mil. c. p. 402, II 398, Interrex 396, Tr. Mil. c. p. III 395, IV 390, V 388, VI 386.
- Q. Servilius Q. f. Q. n. Fidenas (57) Tr. Mil. c. p. 382, 378, 369.
- C. Servilius (Geminus) (59) Pr. before 218, III vir agr. dand. assig. 218.
- C. Servilius C. f. P. n. Geminus (60) Leg., Envoy 212, Tr. Pl. 211, Aed. Pl. 209, Mag. Eq. 208, Aed. Cur. 208, Pr. Sicily 206, Cos. Etruria and Gall. Cisalp. 203, and Procos. 202, Dict. 202, X vir agr. assig. 201-200, II vir aed. dedic. 194, Pont. 210-180 (see 210, list), and Pont. Max. 183-180, X vir sac. fac. ?-180.
- Cn. Servilius P. f. Q. n. Geminus (61) Cos. 217, and Procos. in Apulia 216.
- P. Servilius Q. f. Cn. n. Geminus (62) Cos. 252, 248.
- Servilius Glaucia (64) Leg., Amb. 162-161.
- C. Servilius Glaucia (65) Q. by 109?, Tr. Pl. 101 (or 104?; see Additions and Corrections), Pr. 100.
- P. Servilius Globulus (66) Tr. Pl. 67, Pr. 64, Propr. Asia 63.
- P. Servilius P. f. C. n. Isauricus (67) Q. by 60, Pr. 54, Cos. 48, Propr. and Procos. Asia 46-44, Leg., Envoy 43, Cos. II 41, Augur bef. 46-aft. 41 (see 50, list; and 40). See also no. 5, above.
- P. Servilius Sp. f. P. n. Priscus (73) Cos. 463 (P. Servilius Structus, Diod.).
- Q. Servilius - f. - n. Priscus (Structus) (77) Cos. 468, 466, Praef. Urb. 465, Q. 459 (see no. 28; Structus in Diod.).
- Sp. Servilius - f. - n. Priscus (74, cf. 86) Cens. 378.
- Q. Servilius P. f. Sp. n. Priscus Fidenas (75) Dict. 435, III vir Fidenat. cognosc. 428, Dict. 418, Pont. or Augur 439-390.
- C. Servilius Priscus Structus, see C. Servilius Axilla (Ahala) no. 37.
- P. Servilius P. f. - n. Priscus Structus (76) Cos. 495, Leg., Envoy 493.
- Q. Servilius (- f. - n. Priscus Structus), see above, no. 27.
- M. Servilius C. f. P. n. Pulex Geminus (78) Aed. Cur. 204, Mag. Eq. 203, Cos. in Etruria 202, and Procos. 201, X vir agr. assig. 201, III vir col. deduc. 197-194, Augur 211— (see 210, and 179, lists).
- P. Servilius M. f. Rullus (79) Monet. ca. 100-95, p. 452.
- P. Servilius M. f. Rullus (80) Tr. Pl. 63.
- P. Servilius Rullus (81) Praef. Eq. ? 40.

- Sp. Servilius P. ? f. - n. Structus (85) Cos. 476, Leg., Lieut. 475.  
 Sp. Servilius C. f. C. n. Structus (86) Tr. Mil. c. p. 368.  
 C. Servilius - f. - n. Structus Ahala (87) Cos. 478.  
 C. Servilius - f. - n. Tucca (88) Cos. 284.  
 (- Servilius - f. - n.) Vatia (not in *RE*) Cos. Suff. 68 (did not enter office).  
 C. Servilius Vatia (91) Pr. or Promag. before 100, p. 465.  
 P. Servilius C. f. M. n. Vatia Isauricus (93) Tr. Pl. ca. 98, Pr. by 90, probably in Sardinia, and Propr. 89-88, Leg. Lieut. ? 87, 82 ?, Cos. 79, and Procos. Cilicia 78-74, Cens. 55, Pont. before 76-44 (see 73, and 57, lists).  
 L. Servius Rufus (6) Monet. ca. 43-42, p. 452.  
 L. Sestius (1) Tr. Pl. by 91.  
 L. Sestius (2) Q. 44, and Proq. under M. Brutus 43-42.  
 P. Sestius (6) Q. under the Consul M. Antonius 63, and Proq. Macedonia 62-61, Tr. Pl. 57, Pr. by 54 ? or 50 ?, Promag. (Procos. ?) Cilicia 49-48, and cum imperio under Caesar and Domitius Calvinus 48-47.  
 L. Sestius Pansa (10) Q. 54.  
 P. Sestius (Sextius) (15) Q. 414.  
 P. Sestius Q. f. Vibi n. Capito Vaticanus (9) Cos. 452, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451.  
 P. Sestuilius (Sextilius ?) P. f. Ouf. (Sextilius 14) Senator 35, p. 496.  
 Sextilius (2) Leg., Lieut. 69 (see Secilius; and Selicius no. 1).  
 Sextilius (3) Pr. 68.  
 C. Sextilius - f. - n. (6) Tr. Mil. c. p. 379.  
 L. Sextilius (8) III vir noct. 241 ?  
 P. Sextilius (not in *RE*) Pr., perhaps Urbanus, II cent. med., p. 465.  
 P. Sextilius (12) Pr. Africa 89 or 88, and Promag. (Propr.) 88 or 87.  
 P. Sextilius (13) Q. urb. 61.  
 P. Sextilius P. f. (14) Senator 39, pp. 477, 496. See above, Sestuilius.  
 C. Sextilius Rufus (23) Q. Cyprus 47 ?  
 L. (or C.) Sextilius Rufus (24, cf. 23) Praef. Class. 43.  
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 P. ? Sextius (1, cf. 9) Q. 111.  
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 T. Sextius (13) Leg., Lieut. 53-50, Pr. 45 ?, Promag. (Procos. ?) Africa Nova 44-42, and Procos. Africa Vetus and Africa Nova 42-40.  
 C. Sextius C. f. C. n. Calvinus (20) Pr. by 127, Cos. 124 against the Salluvii and Vocontii, and Procos. 123-122.

- C. Sextius Calvinus (21) Pr. by 92.  
 M. Sextius Sabinus (35) Aed. Pl. 203, Pr. in Gall. Cisalp. 202.  
 L. Sextius Sex. f. N. n. Sextinus Lateranus (36) Tr. Pl. 376–367, Cos. 366.  
 Cn. Siccus (1, Sicinius 4) Tr. Pl. 470.  
 T. Siccus (2, cf. Sicinius 13) Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 480–479 (See T. Sicinius Sabinus, no. 13).  
 L. Siccus Dentatus (3) Tr. Pl. 454, Leg., Lieut. 449.  
 C. Sicinius (5) Tr. Pl. 449.  
 C. Sicinius (7) Q. ca. 70.  
 Cn. Sicinius (8) Aed. Pl. 185, Pr. Sardinia 183, III vir col. deduc. 177, Pr. II Peregr. (with other duties) 172, and Promag. (Propr. ?) making preparations for the Macedonian war 171, Leg., Amb. 170.  
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 L. Sicinius (10) Tr. Pl. 387.  
 Q. Sicinius (12) III vir Monetal. ca. 49, p. 453.  
 Sp. Sicinius (not in *RE*) Tr. Pl. 492.  
 T. Sicinius – f. – n. Sabinus ? (13, cf. Siccus 2) Cos. 487, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 480–479 (see T. Siccus, no. 2).  
 T. Sicinius (14) Tr. Pl. 395–393.  
 L. Sicinius L. f. Bellutus (Vellutus) (4) Tr. Pl. 493, Aed. Pl. 492, Tr. Pl. 491.  
 P. Silicius Corona (1) Senator 43, p. 496.  
 C. Silius Sex. f. Cam. (not in *RE*) Senator 129, p. 496.  
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 P. Silius (Nerva) (8) Pr. by 58 ? or 52 ?, Propr. Bithynia and Pontus 51–50.  
 Q. Silius (10) Q. 409.  
 T. Silius (11) Leg., Envoy 56, Tr. Mil. 56.  
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 C. Sosius (see 2) Q. 66, Pr. 49.  
 C. Sosius C. f. T. n. (2) Q. 39 ?, Procos. Syria and Judaea 38–37, and until his triumph 36–34, perhaps Praef. Class. vs. Sex. Pompey in Sicily 36, Cos. 32, Promag. or Leg., Lieut. at Actium 31, XV vir s. f. before 32 (see 31, list).  
 (Ti.) Spurillius (1) Tr. Pl. 422.  
 A. Spuri(us ?) or Spuri(lius ?) (Spurius 2) Monetal. ca. 135–127, p. 453.  
 L. Staberius (2) Prefect ? at Apollonia 48.  
 C. Staienus (1) Q. 77.

- L. Staius Murcus (2) Leg., Lieut. 48, 47?, 46, Pr. 45?, Procos. Syria 44-43, and Fleet 42-41, Promag.? or Leg., Lieut.? 41-39 (status under Sex. Pompey not clear).
- Q. Statilienus Q. f. Corn. (1) Senator by 140, p. 497.
- T. Statilius T. f. Taurus (34) Senator by 44, Pr. by 40?, Cos. Suff. 37, Procos.? or Praef. Class. 36, Procos. Africa 36-34, Promag. (Procos.?) first in Illyricum 34-33, then in command of Octavian's army against Antony 32-31, Augur, perhaps after 38 (see 31, list), Curio Maximus (see 31).
- Staius the Samnite (1) Senator after 87, p. 497.
- T. Staius (4) Tr. Pl. 475.
- Q. Statorius (13) Leg., Envoy 213.
- C. Stertinius (4) Pr. Sardinia 188.
- L. Stertinius (5) Procos. Farther Spain 199-196, Leg., Amb. 196.
- L. Stertinius (6) Q. urb. 168.
- C. Sulpicius - f. - n. (Camerinus) (7, cf. 29) Tr. Mil. c. p. 382.
- C. Sulpicius (8) Pr. Sicily 211.
- C. Sulpicius C. f. (9) Monetal. ca. 103-102, p. 452.
- C. Sulpicius (10) Pr. 63.
- L. Sulpicius (14) Tr. Mil. 181.
- Q. Sulpicius (16) Flamen ?-ca. 223.
- Ser. Sulpicius (20, cf. 16) Senator in 49, p. 497.
- Ser. Sulpicius (20, cf. 21) Monetal. ca. 54, p. 452.<sup>3</sup>
- C. Sulpicius - f. - n. Camerinus (29, cf. 7) Tr. Mil. c. p. 382 (see no. 7), Cens. 380.
- Ser. Sulpicius Q. f. Ser. n. Camerinus (31) Cos. (Liv.) or Cos. Suff. (FC) 393, Tr. Mil. c. p. 391 (see Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, no. 94), Interrex 387.
- P. Sulpicius (- f. Ser. n. Camerinus Cornutus?) (32) Leg., Amb. 454-452, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451, Leg., Envoy 449, Leg., Lieut.? 446 (the praenomen P. throughout in Liv., see Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus Cornutus, no. 36).
- Q. Sulpicius - f. - n. Camerinus Cornutus (33) Cos. 490, Leg., Envoy 488.
- Q. Sulpicius Ser. f. Ser. n. Camerinus Cornutus (34) Tr. Mil. c. p. 402, 398.
- Ser. Sulpicius P. f. - n. Camerinus (Cornutus) (35) Cos. 500, Leg., Envoy 493, Curio Maximus ?-463.
- Ser. Sulpicius Ser. f. Ser. n. Camerinus (Cornutus) (36) Cos. 461, Leg., Amb. 454-452, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451, Leg., Envoy? 449, Leg., Lieut.? 446 (see P. Sulpicius Camerinus Cornutus, no. 32, above).



- Q. Sulpicius Ser. ? f. – n. Camerinus Praetextatus (37) Cos. 434b,  
or Tr. Mil. c. p. 434, Leg., Lieut. 431.
- Ser. Sulpicius – f. – n. Camerinus Rufus (38) Cos. 345.
- Sulpicius Galba (not in *RE*) Pr. by 48 ?
- C. Sulpicius Galba (49) Pont. 202–199.
- C. Sulpicius Galba (50) Pr. Urb. 171, Pont. 174—.
- C. Sulpicius Galba (51) III vir agr. dand. 121–118 ?, Leg., Lieut. ?  
110, Priest, Augur ? 109 (mention).
- C. Sulpicius Galba (52) Pr., late Rep., p. 465.
- P. Sulpicius Galba (55, cf. 48) Aed. Cur. 69 ?, Pr. by 66, Pont. bet.  
73 and 69 — (see 69, list).
- Ser. Sulpicius Galba (56) Aed. Cur. 209, Leg., Amb. 205–204, Pont.  
203–199.
- Ser. Sulpicius Galba (57) Aed. Cur. 189, Pr. urb. 187.
- Ser. Sulpicius Ser. f. P. n. Galba (58) Tr. Mil. 168–167, Pr. Farther  
Spain 151, and Promag. (Procos.) 150, Cos. 144, Leg., Amb. 141.
- Ser. Sulpicius Ser. f. Ser. n. Galba (59) Pr. Farther Spain by 111,  
and perhaps Promag. 110, Cos. 108. See Additions and Corrections.
- Ser. Sulpicius Galba (60) Pr. by 91, Promag. ? Lucania 90, then  
Leg., Lieut. under Pompey Strabo 90, 89, 88 ?, under Sulla 86.
- Ser. Sulpicius Galba (61) Leg., Lieut. under Pomptinus 62–60,  
under Caesar, 58–56, Pr. 54, Leg., Lieut. under Pansa 43, Leg.,  
Envoy 43, Augur before 49–43 ? (see 50, list).
- P. Sulpicius Ser. f. P. n. Galba Maximus (64) Cos. Greece and  
Macedon 211, and Procos. with Fleet 210–206, Leg., Amb. 205–204,  
Dict. 203, Cos. Macedon and Greece 200, and Procos. 199, Leg.,  
Lieut. 197, Leg., Amb. 196–195, 193–192.
- C. Sulpicius C. f. Ser. n. Galus (65) Cos. 243.
- C. Sulpicius C. f. C. n. Galus (66) Officer (Leg., Lieut. ?) under  
Aemilius in Spain ? 191 ?, Leg., Lieut. ? under Aemilius Paullus in  
Liguria 182–181, Leg., Envoy 181, Spec. Comm. to investigate cases  
of extortion in Spain 171, Pr. urb. 169, Tr. Mil. or Leg., Lieut. 168,  
167, Cos. 166, Leg., Amb. 164.
- C. Sulpicius Ser. f. Q. n. Longus (75) Cos. 337, II 323, Cens. ? 319,  
Cos. III 314, Dict. 312.
- Q. Sulpicius T. f. – n. Longus (76) Tr. Mil. c. p. 390.
- C. Sulpicius Q. f. Q. n. Paternulus (81) Cos. 258.
- C. Sulpicius M. f. Q. n. Peticus (83) Tr. Mil. c. p. 380, Cens. 366,  
Cos. 364, Leg., Lieut. 362, Cos. II 361, Dict. 358, Interrex 355, Cos.  
III 355, IV 353, Interrex 351, Cos. V 351.
- Ser. Sulpicius – f. – n. Praetextatus (88) Tr. Mil. c. p. 377 (see Ser.  
Sulpicius Rufus, no. 94), 376, 370, 368.

- P. Sulpicius Rufus (92) Leg., Lieut. 90?, 89, Tr. Pl. 88.
- P. Sulpicius P. f. - n. Rufus (93) Q. 69, Leg., Lieut., under Caesar 55-49, Pr. Fleet 48, Promag. ? probably Procos. Illyricum 46, Propr. and Procos. Bithynia and Pontus 46-45, Cens. 42, Pont. ca. 47-after 42 (see 40).
- Ser. Sulpicius - f. - n. Rufus (94, cf. 31) Tr. Mil. c. p. 388, Interrex ? 387, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 384, III 383, IV 377 (see Ser. Sulpicius Praetextatus, no. 88).
- Ser. Sulpicius Q. f. - n. Rufus (95) Q. Ostia 74, Pr. de peculatu 65, Interrex 52, Cos. 51, Leg., Lieut. or Procos. under Caesar in Greece 46-45, Leg., Envoy 43.
- P. Sulpicius Ser. f. P. n. Saverrio (97) Cos. 304, Cens. 300, Interrex 298.
- P. Sulpicius P. f. Ser. n. Saverrio (98) Cos. 279.
- P. Tadius (1) Leg., Lieut. 73-71.
- L. Tarius Rufus (3) Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 31.
- Sp. Tarpeius M. f. M. n. Montanus Capitolinus (4) Cos. 454, Leg., Envoy 449, Tr. Pl. ?? 448.
- L. Tarquinius Egerii f. Collatinus (8) Cos. 509.
- C. Tarquitius P. f. (1) Q. 81.
- L. Tarquitius L. f. Flaccus (6) Mag. Eq. 458.
- C. Tarquitius Priscus (8) Officer (Leg., Lieut.?) under Sertorius before 76-72.
- Tatius ? (TA or AT) (not in *RE*) Monetal. ca. 150-133 B.C., p. 453.
- P. Tedetius L. f. Pol. (1) Pr. before 44?, pp. 466, 497.
- Tedius Afer (1) Cos. Desig. between 43 and 33, p. 466.
- Sex. Teidius (2) Senator 52, p. 497.
- M. Teiedius M. f. Pat. (1) Tr. Mil. ? 89.
- Sex. Tempanius (1) Praef. Eq. 423, Tr. Pl. 422.
- C. Terentilius Harsa (1) Tr. Pl. 462.
- Terentius (2, cf. 91 and 92) Tr. Pl. 54.
- Cn. Terentius (21) Senator 63, p. 497.
- Q. Terentius (30) Leg., Envoy 218.
- Q. Terentius Culleo (43) Leg., Amb. 195, Tr. Pl. 189, Pr. peregr. 187, Leg., Amb. 171.
- Q. Terentius Culleo (44) Tr. Pl. 58, Leg., Lieut. ? or Prefect ? under Lepidus in Narb. Gaul 43, Pont. Min. 57 (mention; see 57, list).
- C. Terentius Istra (51) Pr. Sardinia 182, III vir col. deduc. 181.
- C. Terentius Lucanus (56) Monetal. ca. 135-134, p. 453.
- L. Terentius Massiliota (58) Aed. Pl. 200, Leg., Amb. 196, Pr. Sicily 187, Tr. Mil. 182-180, Leg., Envoy 180.

- Terentius Maximus — See 406, note.
- P. Terentius Tuscivicanus (75) Leg., Amb. 167.
- (Terentius ?) Var(ro) (see 76) Monetal. 150–146, p. 453.
- Terentius Varro (77) Q. 154.
- (Terentius ?) Var(r)o (see 76) Monetal. ca. 150–133, p. 453.
- Terentius Varro (see 82) Pr. 78 ?, Propr. ? Asia 77 ?
- A. Terentius Varro (80) Leg., Envoy 190–189, Pr. Nearer Spain 184, and Procos. 183–182, Leg., Amb. 172, 167.
- A. Terentius Varro (81) Leg., Amb. 146–145.
- A. Terentius Varro (82) Leg., Lieut. 82 (probably 84–82). See above, Terentius Varro.
- C. Terentius C. f. M. n. Varro (83) Q. by 222, Aed. Pl. by 221 ?, Aed. Cur. by 220 ?, Pr. probably Sardinia 218, Cos. 216 (at Cannae), Procos. Picenum 215–213, Propr. Etruria 208–207, Leg., Amb. 203, 200, III vir col. deduc. 200.
- C. (Terentius) Varro (76) Monetal. very early, p. 453.
- M. Terentius Varro (84, Supb. 6) III vir (capital.) before 90, p. 484, Q. 85 ?, Leg., Lieut. ? Illyricum 78–77, Tr. Pl., date uncertain, p. 473, Leg., Lieut. and Leg. pro q. under Pompey in Spain ca. 76–71, Pr., date uncertain, p. 466, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. under Pompey vs. pirates 67—, XX vir agr. dand. assig. 59, Leg., Lieut. probably pro pr. Farther Spain 50–49 (probably 55–49), Spec. Comm. from Caesar to collect a library 45.
- M. Terentius Varro Gibba (89) Q. 46, Tr. Pl. 43.
- M. Terentius M. f. – n. Varro Lucullus (Licinius 109) Q. or Leg., Lieut. 83, Propr. in Cispadane Gaul 82, and probably 81, Aed. Cur. 79, Pr. peregr. or de repetundis 76, Cos. 73, Procos. Macedonia and Thrace 72–71, Leg., Amb. ca. 70–66, Pont. before 73–after 57 (see lists, 73, and 57). See Additions and Corrections.
- A. Terentius Varro Murena (91, cf. 2 and 92) Leg., Envoy 48, Aed. Cur. by 44.
- A. Terentius Varro Murena (92) Augur (see 31, list), Cos. 23.
- M. Terpolius (1) Tr. Pl. 77.
- T. Terrasidius (1) Tr. Mil. 56, Leg., Envoy 56.
- T. Tettius (5) Prefect at Curubis 47.
- C. Teutius (1) Tr. Mil. 49.
- C. Thoranius, see C. Toranius, no. 4.
- Sp. Thorius ? (2) Tr. Pl. 111 ? (see 111, note 2).
- L. Thorius Balbus (4) Monetal. ca. 100–95, p. 453, Leg., Lieut. 79.
- M. Tiburtius (1) Leg., Envoy 48.
- Q. Tillius (4) Leg., Lieut. 48.

- L. Tillius Cimber (5) Pr. 45?, Promag. (Procos.?) Bithynia and Pontus 44-43, Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 42 (under Brutus).
- Tisienus Gallus (1) An officer (Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Class. ?) under L. Antonius 41, then under Sextus Pompey 41, 36, probably from 40-36.
- Titinius (4) Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. under Octavian 36.
- C. Titinius (5) Tr. Pl. 192.
- C. Titinius (6) Monetal. ca. 135-127, p. 453.
- M. Titinius (10) Tr. Pl. 449.
- M. Titinius C. f. C. n. (11) Mag. Eq. 302.
- M. Titinius (12) Monetal. ca. 150-133, p. 454 (see nos. 13, and 20).
- M. Titinius (13, cf. 20) Pr. urb. 178.
- M. Titinius (14) An officer (Leg., Lieut. or Prefect) under Licinius Nerva in Sicily 104.
- P. Titinius (16) Leg., Lieut. 200.
- Q. Titinius (17) Senator 70, p. 497.
- Sex. Titinius (18) Tr. Pl. 439.
- M. Titinius Curvus (20, cf. 12, 13) Tr. Pl. 192, Pr. Nearer Spain 178, and Procos. 177-175.
- L. Titinius L. f. M' n. Pansa Saccus (25) Tr. Mil. c. p. 400, 396.
- Titius (not in *RE*) Tr. Pl. ? or Pr. ? date uncertain, p. 473.
- Titius (not in *RE*) Pr. before 81, p. 473.
- Titius — Tr. Pl. ? or Pr. ? after 46?, p. 473. See below, no. 20.
- Titius — Tr. Mil. 46 (see L. Titius, no. 13).
- C. Titius (6) Praef. soc. 133.
- C. Titius (9) Leg., Lieut. 43.
- L. Titius (13) Tr. Mil. 48, 46?
- L. Titius (14, cf. 15) Pr., date uncertain, p. 466.
- M. Titius (18) An irregular commander 40, then under Sex. Pompey, Q. 36, Procos. Fleet 35-34, Cos. Suff. 31, Pont. ? after 34 (see 31, lists).
- P. Titius (20) Tr. Pl. 43.
- Sex. Titius (22) Tr. Pl. 462.
- Sex. Titius (23) Tr. Pl. 99.
- Sex. Titius (24), see Exititius.
- T. Titius (26) Leg., Lieut. 51.
- Q. Titius (Mutto?) (33) Monetal. ca. 87, p. 454.
- C. Titius Rufus (37) Pr. Urb. 50.
- (L.) Titurius (Sabinus?) (2) Monetal. ? ca. 88, p. 454, Leg., Lieut. 75.
- Q. Titurius Sabinus (3) Leg., Lieut. 58?, 57-54.
- C. Toranius (4) Q. 73, Aed. Pl. 64? See C. Turranius.
- L. Trebanius (1) Monetal. ca. 135-126, p. 454.

- L. Trebellius (3) Tr. Pl. 67.  
 L. Trebellius (Fides) (4, cf. 5) Tr. Pl. 47, Aed. Cur. by 44, **Officer** (Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Eq. ?) under Antony 43.  
 M. Trebius Gallus (2) Tr. Mil. 56, Leg., Envoy 56.  
 C. Trebonius C. f. - n. (6) Q. 60 ?, Tr. Pl. 55, Leg., Lieut. 54-49, **Pr. urb.** 48, Procos. Farther Spain 47-46, and Procos. or Leg., Lieut. with Caesar 46-45, Cos. Suff. (from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31) 45, Procos. Asia 44-43.  
 C. Trebonius (7) Prefect of a vexillum of a legion under Q. Cicero in Gaul 53.  
 Cn. Trebonius (8) Tr. Pl. 401.  
 M. Trebonius (10) Tr. Mil. c. p. 383.  
 P. Trebonius (11) Tr. Mil. c. p. 379.  
 T. ? Trebonius (13) Leg., Lieut. 293.  
 L. Trebonius Asper (9) Tr. Pl. 448.  
 Tremellius (cf. 5) Pr. ca. 100.  
 C. Tremellius (1) X vir agr. dand. assig. 173, Pr. possibly 175, 174, or 170.  
 Cn. Tremellius (2) Tr. Pl. 168, Pr. 159.  
 Cn. Tremellius Flaccus (4) Q. 206, Leg., Amb. 205, Aed. Pl. 203, **Pr. Sicily** 202.  
 Cn. Tremellius Scrofa (5) Q. 71, Tr. Mil. 69, XX vir agr. dand. assig. 59—, Pr. by 58 ? (or 52), Promag. (Propr. ?) in an eastern province 51-50. See p. 466.  
 L. Tremellius Scrofa (6) Q. 143 or 142 ?, Pr. ca. 136.  
 M. Tuccius (5) Aed. Cur. 192, Pr. Apulia and Bruttium 190, and Propr. 189-188, III vir col. deduc. 186.  
 Tuccia (12) Vest. Virg. 230 (mention).  
 Cn. Tudicius (1) Senator in 66, p. 497.  
 L. Tullius (Rufus) (9, cf. 49) Q. —, Leg., Lieut. 51-50.  
 M. Tullius (11, cf. 34) Monetal. ca. 109-100, p. 454.  
 M. Tullius M. f. M. n. Cicero (29) Q. Sicily 75, Aed. Pl. 69, **Pr. 66**, Cos. 63, Leg., Lieut. under Pompey 57, Procos. Cilicia 51-50, and in Greece and Italy 49-47, Leg., Lieut. under Dolabella 44, **Leg., Envoy** to Antony 43 (appointed but withdrew), Augur 53-43 (see 50, list).  
 M. Tullius M. f. M. n. Cicero (30) Praef. Eq. 49-48, 43-42, **possibly** Leg., Lieut. 42, Cos. Suff. 30, Leg. pro pr. Syria, Procos. Asia, **Priest** (probably Augur) by 31 (see 31, list). See De Laet no. 385.  
 Q. Tullius Cicero (31) Q. 68 ?, Aed. Pl. 65, Pr. urb. 62, **Procos.** Asia 61-58, Leg., Lieut. under Pompey 57-56, under Caesar 54-52, under M. Cicero 51-50.  
 Q. Tullius Cicero (32) Lupercus 46.

- Q. Tullius M. f. A. n. Decula (34, cf. 11) Cos. 81.  
M'. Tullius - f. - n. Longus (41) Cos. 500 (see M'. Tullius Tolerinus).  
Tullius Rufus (49) Q. before 46, p. 477.  
M'. Tullius Tolerinus (53, cf. 41) Cos. 500 (Fest., see M'. Tullius Longus).  
L. Turius (2) Pr. ? de repetundis 75 (L. Furius, no. 18, above). See L. Tur(u)llius ?; and Additions and Corrections.  
M. Turius (not in *RE*) Leg., Lieut. ? or Promag. ? Asia 42-40. See p. 483.  
T. Turpilius Silanus (10) Praef. Soc. ? 109.  
C. Turranius (4) Pr. ? 44.  
D. Turullius (1) Q. 44, Proq. ? in command of a fleet 43, Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Class. ? 42.  
L. Tur(u)llius ? (not in *RE*) Monetal. ca. 87 (Bahrfield), p. 454. See L. Turius.  
Tuticanus Gallus (see 3) Senator before 48, p. 497. See Pavus 1.  
C. Urbinius (not in *\*RE*) Q. Spain 74.  
—us M. f. (not in *\*RE*) Leg., Lieut., late II, Delphi, p. 483.  
Valerius (3) Tr. Mil. 252.  
Val(erius) (4) Monetal. ca. 155-150, p. 454.  
Valerius (\*57 ?) Leg., Lieut. or Prefect Ostia 87.  
L. Valerius (not in *RE*) XV vir s. f. 76 (mention).  
M'. Valerius M. f. Volesi n. (65) Dict. ? 501, Leg., Amb. 501, Leg., Lieut. 499 or 496, Tr. Mil. ? 486.  
M. Valerius (68) Pont. 340 (mention). See M. Valerius Corvus.  
M. Valerius (69) Tr. Pl. 68 ?  
M. Valerius Volusi f. (74), see M. Valerius Volusus.  
P. Valerius (77) Pr. ? 73.  
L. Valerius Acisculus (94) Monetal. 45, p. 454.  
L. Valerius Antias (99) Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 215.  
M. Valerius Corvus (137), see M. Valerius Maximus Corvus.  
M. Valerius Falto (153) Q. by 206, Leg., Amb. 205, Aed. Cur. 203, Pr. Bruttium, then Campania 201, Propr. Sardinia 200.  
P. Valerius Q. f. P. n. Falto (155) Cos. 238.  
Q. Valerius Q. f. P. n. Falto (157) Praetor Sicily and Fleet 242, Propr. 241, Cos. 239.  
C. Valerius Flaccus (\*36, \*44) Aed. Cur. 199, Pr. peregr. 183, Flam. Dial. 209-before 174 (see 179, list).  
C. Valerius C. f. Flaccus (\*33) Monetal. ca. 133-126, p. 454.  
C. Valerius C. f. L. n. Flaccus (168) Pr. by 95, Cos. Nearer Spain 93, and Procos. 92, Promag. (Procos.) Transalp. Gaul 85 ?-81.

- C. Valerius Flaccus (\*91) Leg., Lieut. ? under Ap. Claudius Pulcher in Cilicia 53-51.
- L. Valerius - f. - n. Flaccus (\*21) Mag. Eq. 321.
- L. Valerius (Flaccus ?) (\*23) II vir navalis 282.
- L. Valerius M. f. L. n. Flaccus (\*26) Cos. 261.
- L. Valerius P. f. L. n. Flaccus (\*35) Tr. Mil. ? 212, Aed. Cur. 201, Leg., Lieut. 200, Pr. Sicily 199, Cos. Cisalp. Gaul 195, and Procos. 194, Leg., Lieut. 191, III vir col. deduc. 190, 189, Cens. 184, Princeps Senatus 184, Pont. 196-180.
- L. Valerius L. f. P. n. Flaccus (\*46) Aed. Cur. 163, Pr. by 155, Cos. 152.
- L. Valerius L. f. L. n. Flaccus (\*47, 175, cf. 60) Aed. Cur. by 135 ?, Pr. by 134, Cos. 131, Flam. Martial. 154—.
- L. (Valerius) Flaccus (\*48 ?) Pr. or Procos. ca. 117.
- L. Valerius L. f. L. n. Flaccus (\*54, \*59, 176) Pr. by 103, Cos. 100, Cens. 97, Interrex 82, Mag. Eq. 82-79 ?, Flam. Martial. ?- before 69, Princeps Senatus 86, and probably kept so by Sulla.
- L. Valerius C. f. Flaccus (176 or 177 ?) Monetal. ca. 103, p. 454.
- L. Valerius C. f. L. n. Flaccus (\*57) Tr. Mil. before 100, Aed. Cur. 99, Pr. by 92, and probably Pr. or Propr. in Asia ca. 92-91, Cos. Suff., and sent to Asia 86.
- L. Valerius Flaccus (\*69, 179) Tr. Mil. under C. Valerius Flaccus in Transalp. Gaul probably before and after 82, under Servilius Isauricus in Cilicia 78-76, Q. 71 or 70, and Proq. ? under M. Pupius Piso in Spain, Leg., Lieut. under Metellus Creticus in Crete 68-66, and under Pompey in Asia 66-65, Pr. 63, Propr. Asia 62, Leg., Amb. 60, Leg., Lieut. under Piso in Macedonia 57-56.
- P. Valerius L. f. M. n. Flaccus (181) Cos. 227, Leg., Envoy 219, Leg., Lieut. 216, Praef. Class. 215, Leg., Lieut. or Prefect Brundisium 214.
- M. Valerius M. f. M'. n. Lactuca (or Lactucinus) Maximus (206) Cos. Suff. 437.
- M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Lactucinus Maximus (207) Tr. Mil. c. p. 398, 395.
- C. Valerius M. f. P. n. Laevinus (208) Leg., Lieut. 189, Pr. Sardinia 179, (Pr. Cisalp. Gaul ?? 177 ??), Cos. Suff. 176, Leg., Amb. 174-173, 172.
- (M'. Valerius) Laevinus (see 65) Tr. Mil. ? 486.
- M. Valerius P. f. P. n. Laevinus (211) Aed. Cur. ?? 229 ?, Pr. Sardinia 227, Cos. 220a ?, Pr. Pereg. 215, Promag. (Procos. ?) Fleet and Adriatic coast 214, Greece and Macedonia 213-211, Cos. 210, Procos. Fleet off Sicily 209-207, Promag. (Propr.) to bring urban

- legions to Arretium 205, Leg., Amb. 205, Propr. to watch Macedonia?? 201-200.
- M. Valerius Laevinus (210) Aed. Cur. 185?, Pr. peregr. 182, Leg., Lieut. 181, 171.
- P. Valerius - f. - n. Laevinus (213) Cos. 280.
- M'. Valerius Volesi f. - n. Maximus (67, 243) Dict. ? 501?, 494, Leg., Envoy 493, Augur ?-463, Princeps Senatus 493 (see 494).
- M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Maximus (Corvinus) (244) Leg., Lieut. ? 325 (see M. Valerius Maximus Corvus), Cos. 312, Leg., Lieut. ? 310, Tr. Mil. 297, Cos. II 289, III ? 286 (see M. Valerius Maximus Potitus).
- M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Maximus Corvus (137) Tr. Mil. 349, Cos. 348, Pr. 347?, Cos. II 346, Aed. Cur. ? 345 or later, Cos. III 343, Dict. 342, Interrex 340, Cos. IV 335, Interrex 332, Leg., Lieut. 325 (see M. Valerius Maximus Corvinus), Interrex 320, III vir col. deduc. 313, Leg., Lieut. 310 (see M. Valerius Maximus Corvinus), Pr. IV 308, Cens. 307, Dict. II 302 (Liv.), 301 (*FC* and *AT*), Cos. V 300, Cos. VI Suff. 299, Pont. 340? (mention; see M. Valerius no. 68).
- M. Valerius M'. f. Volesi f. Maximus Lactuca (246) Q. 458, Cos. 456.
- M'. Valerius M. f. M. n. Maximus Messalla (\*25) Cos. 263, Cens. 252.
- M. Valerius M'. f. M. n. (Maximus) Messalla (\*31) Cos. 226, Praef. Class. 210-209.
- M'. Valerius Messalla (\*57) Leg., Lieut. ? 90. See below \*56.
- M. Valerius M. f. M'. n. Messalla (\*40) Pr. peregr. 193, Cos. Liguria 188, Leg., Amb. 174-173, X vir s. f. 172—.
- M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla (\*45) Pr. by 164, Cos. 161, Cens. 154.
- M. Valerius Messalla (\*56) Leg., Lieut. ? 90, almost certainly as a praetorius. See above no. \*57.
- M. Valerius - f. - n. Messalla (\*97) Cos. Suff. (Nov. 1 to Dec. 31) 32, Frat. Arv.
- M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla Corvinus (\*95) Leg., Lieut. 43-42 (under Brutus and Cassius), Pr. Suff. ? 40, Promag. or Praef. Class. 36, Cos. Suff. (Jan. 1 to May 1) 31, Promag. or Leg., Lieut. at Actium 31, Augur 36 (supernumerary; see 31, list).
- (M. Valerius) Messalla f. — Monet. ca. 53, p. 454 (see above, nos. \*95, and \*97).
- M. Valerius - f. - n. Messalla (Niger) (\*76) Tr. Mil. twice before 73, p. 482, Q. ca. 73, Pr. by 64, Cos. 61, V vir agr. dand. iud. 59—, Interrex 55, Cens. 55, Interrex 53, 52, Pont. before 73— (see 73, and 57, lists).
- M. Valerius - f. - n. Messalla (Rufus) (\*77) Pr. 62?, Cos. 53, Leg., Lieut. 48?, 47?, 46, 45?, Augur for 55 years (see 50, and 31, lists).



- M. Valerius Messalla Potitus (\*96) Pr. urb. probably ca. 32, Cos. Suff. 29, XV vir s. f., probably before 31 (see 31, list).
- Q. Valerius Orca (\*78) Pr. 57, Procos. Africa 56, Leg., Lieut. Sardinia 49, Leg. pro pr. agr. assig. 45.
- L. Valerius L. f. L. n. Poplicola (298) Tr. Mil. c. p. 394, Mag. Eq. 390? (see L. Valerius Potitus, no. 307), Tr. Mil. c. p. II 389, III 387, IV 383, V 380.
- M. Valerius L. f. L. n. Poplicola (299) Mag. Eq. 358, Cos. 355, II 353.
- P. Valerius Volusi f. - n. Poplicola (302) Cos. Suff. 509, Cos. II 508, III 507, IV? 506?, V? 504.
- P. Valerius P. f. Volusi n. Poplicola (301) Leg., Amb. 492, Cos. 475, Interrex 462, Cos. II 460.
- P. Valerius P. f. L. n. Poplicola (300) Cos. 352, Pr. 350, Dict. 344, Mag. Eq. 332.
- L. Valerius P. f. P. n. Poplicola Potitus (304) Cos. 449, Q. 446.
- C. Valerius - f. - n. Potitus (50) Tr. Mil. c. p. 370.
- C. Valerius L. f. L. n. Potitus (306) Cos. 331, Mag. Eq. ? 331, Aed. Cur. 329 (see note 2).
- L. Valerius M. f. Volusi n. Potitus (380) Q. 485, Cos. 483, II 470, Praef. urb. 464.
- L. Valerius L. f. P. n. Potitus (307) Tr. Mil. c. p. 414, II 406, III 403, IV 401, V 398, Leg., Amb. ? 398, Interrex 396, Leg., Amb. 394, Cos. 393, II 392, Interrex 391, Mag. Eq. ? 390 (see L. Valerius Poplicola no. 298), Interrex 387.
- M. Valerius - f. - n. Maximus (Potitus) (\*22) Cos. 286 (see M. Valerius Maximus Corvinus, no. 244).
- P. Valerius L. f. L. n. Potitus Poplicola (308) Tr. Mil. c. p. 386, II 384, III 380, IV 377, V 370, VI 367.
- C. Valerius L. f. Volusi n. Potitus Volusus (309) Tr. Mil. c. p. 415, Cos. 410, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 407, III 404, Leg., Amb. ? 398.
- L. Valerius Praeconinus (\*72) Leg., Lieut. Transalp. Gaul before 78, p. 483.
- C. Valerius Procillus (\*74) Leg., Envoy 58.
- Q. Valerius Soranus (\*50) Tr. Pl. 82?
- C. Valerius Tappo (\*39) Tr. Pl. 188.
- L. Valerius Tappo (\*38) Tr. Pl. 195, Pr. Sicily 192, and probably Propr. 191, III vir col. deduc. 190-189.
- C. Valerius Triarius (\*62) Leg., Lieut. under Lucullus in the East 73-66.
- C. Valerius Triarius (363) Praef. Class. under Pompey 49-48.
- L. Valerius Triarius (\*61, \*62) Q. 81, Pr. 78, and Propr. ? Sardinia 77.

- M. Valerius Volesi f. — n. Volusus (74) Tr. Mil. 508, Cos. 505, Leg., Amb. 501, Leg., Lieut. 499 or 496.
- Valeria (385) Priestess of Fortuna Muliebris (see 488).
- Valgius (see \*3) Senator before 45, p. 497.
- Q. Valgius M. f. — lia, Senator 129, p. 497.
- Vallius (not in \*RE) Tr. Pl. ? or Pr. ?, date uncertain, p. 474.
- Vargunteius (\*4) Leg., Lieut. 54–53.
- L. Vargunteius (\*3) Senator in 63, p. 497.
- M. Vargunteius (\*2) Monetal. ca. 119–110, p. 455.
- P. Varinius (\*1) Pr. vs. Spartacus 73, and Procos. ? 72 ? (or Asia ? 72, see L. Licinius Lucullus, no. 104), Pr. II ? 66 ?, Propr. Asia 65 ?
- L. Varius Cotyla (\*5) Aed. 44 ?, Leg., Lieut. 43, Leg., Envoy 43, Leg., Lieut. Transalp. Gaul, end of 43.
- Q. Varius Severus Hibrida (\*1) Tr. Pl. 90.
- Varro (not in \*RE) Proq. under Pompey in Spain, 49. See 75, note 7.
- Vatia, see (– Servilius – f. – n.) Vatia.
- \* P. Vatinius P. f. (\*2) Q., provincia aquaria 63, Leg., Lieut. Farther Spain 62, Tr. Pl. 59, Leg., Lieut. under Caesar in Gaul 58 ?, 57–56, Pr. 55, Leg., Lieut. under Caesar 51–47, Cos. (Oct.) 47, Procos. Illyricum 45–43, and in Italy until his triumph in 42, Augur 47–after 42.
- M. Vehilius (\*1) Pr. ? 44.
- Veiento (\*1) See Fabricius Veiento.
- Q. Velanias (not in \*RE) Tr. Mil. 56, Leg., Envoy 56.
- C. Velleius (\*1) Senator, perhaps Tr. Pl. before 90, p. 474.
- C. Velleius (\*2) Praef. Fabr. under Ti. Claudius Nero 40 (earlier under Pompey and Brutus).
- (Velleius ?) Capito (\*4) Senator in 43, p. 497.
- Ventidius (\*4) Leg., Lieut. ? Africa 42.
- P. Ventidius P. f. Bassus (\*2) Tr. Pl. 45, Pr. 43, Cos. Suff. 43, Leg., Lieut. ? or Promag. Cisalp. Gaul 42 ?, and 41–40 (probably distributing land), then Procos. under Antony, Asia and Syria 40–38, Pont. ca. 43–after 38 (see 37).
- Venuleius (\*2) III vir (capital. ?) 82.
- Venuleius (\*4) Leg., Lieut. 45, 43.
- Vergilius (see Virgilius \*1) Monetal. ca. 84, p. 455.
- M. Vergilius (Virgilius \*1) Tr. Pl. 87.
- C. Vergilius C. f. Balbus (Virgilius \*2, \*3) Q. by 70, Proq. Sicily 69, ca. 66, Aed. Pl. 65, Pr. 62, Propr. Sicily 61–58, Leg., Lieut. Macedonia 57–56, perhaps the Leg., Lieut. or Prefect at Thapsus (Pompeian) 46.
- A. Verginius (Virginius \*12) Tr. Pl. 461, 460, 459, 458, 457.

- A. Verginius (\*18) Tr. Pl. 395, 394.  
 L. Verginius (\*13, \*14) Tr. Pl. 449.  
 L. Verginius (\*20) Tr. Mil. 207.  
 Opet. Verginius – f. – n. Esquilinus (\*8) Cos. Suff. 478 (*FC*), Cos. 473 (Liv.).  
 L. Verginius – f. – n. Tricostus (\*16) Cos. 435, 434 (Licin. Macer).  
 L. Verginius – f. – n. Tricostus (\*17) Tr. Mil. c. p. 389, perhaps 402 (see L. Verginius Tricostus Esquilinus).  
 Opiter Verginius Opit. f. – n. Tricostus (\*2) Cos. 502, Tr. Mil. ? 486.  
 Proc. Verginius – f. – n. Tricostus (not in \**RE*) Cos. 435 ?, 434 ? (Diod.; see L. Verginius Tricostus, no. \*16).  
 A. Verginius A. f. – n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (\*4) Cos. 494, Leg., Envoy 493, Tr. Mil. ? 486.  
 A. Verginius – f. – n. Caeliomontanus (\*9) Cos. 469, III vir agr. dand. 467, Leg., Lieut. 455.  
 Sp. Verginius A. f. A. n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (\*10) Cos. 456.  
 T. Verginius A. f. – n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (\*3) Cos. 496, Tr. Mil. ? 486 (see A. Verginius Tricostus \*4).  
 T. Verginius – f. – n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (\*15) Cos. 448.  
 L. Verginius L. f. Opetr. n. Tricostus Esquilinus (\*17) Tr. Mil. c. p. 402, 389, (see L. Verginius Tricostus, above).  
 A. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus (\*7) Cos. 476.  
 Proc. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus (\*5) Cos. 486.  
 T. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus (\*6) Cos. 479, Augur ?–463.  
 C. Verres (\*1) Q. consulis 84, Proq. 83, 82 ?, 81 ?, Leg., Lieut., then Leg. proq. Cilicia 80–79, Pr. urb. 74, Propr. Sicily 73–71.  
 Versius (not in \**RE*) Scriba under Sertorius 72.  
 C. Vetilius (\*2) Pr. Farther Spain 147.  
 T. Vettius (\*9) Q. and Proq. under Verres in Sicily 73–71.  
 P. (Vettius ?) Sabinus (Sabinus 30), see P. Sabinus.  
 T. Vettius Sabinus (\*12) Monetal. ca. 60, p. 455, Pr. 59, Promag. (Propr. ?) Africa 58, 57 ?  
 T. Veturius Barrus (\*19) Monetal. ca. 110–108, p. 455.  
 T. Veturius – f. – n. Calvinus (\*11) Cos. 334, II 321.  
 C. Veturius P. f. – n. Cicurinus (\*5) Cos. 455, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. ? 451 (see note 3), Augur 453—.  
 C. Veturius (L. ? f. Sp. ? n. Crassus Cicurinus) (\*9) Tr. Mil. c. p. 377, II 369.  
 L. Veturius (– f. – n. Crassus Cicurinus) (not in \**RE*) X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451 (see 451, note 3; Liv.).  
 L. Veturius L. f. Sp. n. Crassus Cicurinus (\*10) Tr. Mil. c. p. 368, 367.

- M. Veturius Ti. f. Sp. n. Crassus Cicurinus (\*8) Tr. Mil. c. p. 399.  
 Sp. Veturius Sp. f. P. n. Crassus Cicurinus (\*6) X vir consul. imp. leg., scrib. 451 (*FC* and Diod.; see 451, note 3).  
 Sp. Veturius Sp. f. Sp. n. Crassus Cicurinus (\*7) Tr. Mil. c. p. 417.  
 C. (or P.) Veturius - f. - n. Geminus Cicurinus (\*1?) Q. 509, Cos. 499, Tr. Mil. ? 486 (if the praenomen is P.).  
 T. Veturius - f. - n. Geminus Cicurinus (\*2) Cos. 494.  
 T. Veturius T. f. - n. Geminus Cicurinus (\*4) Cos. 462, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451 (Dion. Hal.; see 451, note 3).  
 Ti. Veturius Gracchus Sempronianus, (\*17) see Ti. Sempronius Gracchus Veturianus.  
 L. Veturius L. f. Post. n. Philo (\*14) Cos. 220b, Dict. 217, Cens. 210.  
 L. Veturius L. f. L. n. Philo (\*15) Leg., Lieut. 211, Aed. Cur. 210, Pr. peregr. and Cisalp. Gaul 209, and Propr. 208, Leg., Envoy 207, Cos. Bruttium and Lucania 206, Mag. Eq. 205, Leg., Envoy 202.  
 Ti. Veturius Philo (\*16) Flam. Martial. 204— (see 179, list).  
 C. Vibienus (\*2) Senator 52, p. 498.  
 Vibius (not in \**RE*) Pr. or Promag. in Greece ca. 103.  
 Vibius Accaus (\*2) Praef. soc. 212.  
 Vibius Curius (\*8, cf. \*2) Praef. Eq. ? 49.  
 Vibius Maximus (\*15) Q. Desig. 38.  
 L. Vibius Paciaecus (L. Iunius Paciaecus, \*4.530, no. 7) Prefect of troops for the relief of Ulia 45.  
 C. Vibius C. f. Pansa (not in \**RE*) Monetal. ca. 89–88, p. 455.  
 (T. Vibius?) Pansa (\*10) See Pansa.  
 C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa Caetronianus (\*9) Monetal. 49?, p. 455, Tr. Pl. 51, Aed. ? 49, Pr. 48?, Promag. (Procos.?) Bithynia and Pontus 47–46, and Cisalp. Gaul 45–44, Cos. 43, Augur ca. 45–43.  
 T. Vibius Temudinus (not in *RE*) Q. urb., about the period of Sulla, p. 477.  
 C. Vibius Varus (\*14) Monetal. ca. 39, p. 455.  
 D. Vibullius (not in \**RE*) Tr. Mil. Thurii 282.  
 L. Vibullius Rufus (\*1) Prefect in Picenum under Pompey, then in Spain, 49.  
 Ap. Villius (\*1) Tr. Pl. 449.  
 P. Villius (not in \**RE*) III vir noct. 211.  
 Villius Annalis (\*9) Aed. 42.  
 L. Villius Annalis (\*5) Tr. Pl. 180, Pr. peregr. 171.  
 L. Villius Annalis (\*8) Pr. by 58 (see 51, Addendum).  
 L. Villius Tappulus (\*2, cf. \*4) Aed. Pl. 213, Pr. Sardinia 199.  
 P. Villius Ti. f. Ti. n. Tappulus (\*3) Aed. Pl. 204, Pr. Sicily and Fleet 203, and Propr. 202, X vir agr. assig. 201–200, Cos. Greece and

Macedonia 199, and Procos. into 198, **Leg., Lieut.** 197, **Leg., Amb.** 196-195, 193-192.

L. Vinicius (\*2) Tr. Pl. 51 (see the next entry).

L. Vinicius M. f. - n. (\*2) Monetal. ca. 54, p. 455, Cos. Suff. (Sept. 1) 33.

M. (Vipsanius) Agrippa L. f. (\*3, and Vol. 1.272ff.) Tr. Pl. † 43, Leg., Lieut. 41, Pr. urb. 40, Procos. Transalp. Gaul from late in 40-38, Cos. 37, Procos. (and admiral) against **Sex. Pompey** 36, Procos. ? or Leg., Lieut. ? Illyricum 35-34, Aed. (Cur.) 33, Admiral (Procos. ?) against Antony and Cleopatra 32-31, XV vir s. f., probably before 31 (see 31, list).

C. Viscellius (Visellius ?) Ruga (Icilius 5) Tr. Pl. 493, Aed. Pl. 491.

C. Visellius C. f. Varro (\*2) Tr. Mil. 80-79, Q. before 73 (see 73, Addendum), Tr. Pl. ? 69 ?, Aed. Cur. ca. 59, Iud. Quaest. ca. 58.

Voconius (\*2) Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 73. See above, Barba.

Voconius (\*4) Pr. 54 ? or 50 ?, cum imperio 49.

Q. Voconius Naso (\*3) Aed. Pl. 67 ?, Iud. Quaest. 66, Pr. by 61.

Q. Voconius Saxa (\*1) Tr. Pl. 169.

Q. Voconius Vitulus (\*5) III vir Monetal., Q. Desig. ca. 40, pp. 455, 477, resp.

L. Volcatius ? (not in \*RE) Tr. Pl. 68 ?

C. Volcatius Gurgus (\*3) Senator, date uncertain, p. 498.

C. Volcatius Tullus (\*8) Leg., Lieut. ? (in command of guard at bridge over the Rhine) 53, 52 ?, 51-49, 48 ?

L. Volcatius - f. - n. Tullus (\*6) Pr. by 69, Cos. 66.

L. Volcatius L. f. - n. Tullus (\*7) Pr. urb. 46 ?, Promag. Cilicia 45, and into 44 ?, Cos. 33.

M. Volscius Fictor (\*1) Tr. Pl. 461 ?, 460-457.

M. Volteius M. f. (\*2) Monetal. ca. 76, p. 455.

L. Vol(teius) L. f. Strabo (\*1) Monetal. ca. 82-81, p. 456.

C. Volumnius C. f. Men. (not in \*RE) Senator in 129, p. 498.

L. Volumnius L. f. Ani. (not in \*RE) Tr. Mil. ? 89.

L. Volumnius (see \*7) Senator 50, p. 498.

P. Volumnius (\*6) Pont. Min. from before 69 to before 57 (see 69, list), Senator 66 ?

P. Volumnius (\*7) Praef. Fabr. under Antony, 43-42.

P. Volumnius M. f. M. n. Amintinus Gallus (\*2) Cos. 461, Leg., Amb. 458.

Volumnius Flaccus (see \*7) Leg., Envoy 43.

L. Volumnius C. f. C. n. Flamma Violenis (\*3) Cos. 307, II 296, Procos. Samnium 295, Leg., Lieut. 293.

- L. Voluscus (Volscius) L. f. Ani. (not in \**RE*) Aed. ? before 73 (see 73, Addendum).
- C. Volusenus (Volusienus \*2) Tr. Mil. 56.
- C. Volusenus Quadratus (Volusienus \*2) Praef. Eq. 52 ?, 48.
- Volusius (\*4) Aed. 43.
- Q. Volusius (\*5) Prefect (sent by Cicero to Cyprus), 51-50.
- C. Volusius Quadratus (see \*4, \*5) Praef. Eq. 51.
- C. Vulteius Capito (Volteius \*5) Tr. Mil. 49.

## NOTE ON CHRONOLOGY

In the text and index of this work I have used the traditional Varronian system of dating because it is a convenient mode of reference. It never provided an accurate chronology. The starting point for any study of the chronology of the early period of Roman history must be the statement of Polybius (1.6.1-2) that Rome was captured by the Gauls in the nineteenth year after the battle of Aegospotami and the sixteenth before the battle of Leuctra, in the year of the peace of Antalcidas, that is, in 387-386 B. C., although the traditional date in the Varronian system comes out at the equivalent of 390 B. C. There are several reasons for difficulty, particularly in the fifth and fourth centuries before Christ. In the first place, the different lists of eponyms are not entirely the same in our different sources, even though the degree of agreement implies a single tradition and a high percentage of reliability. I have noted discrepancies under the different years (see 507, 482, 457, 428, as examples). Second, the length of the period without curule magistrates before 370 B. C. is variously estimated at one, four, and five years (see 375, note 1). Third, the four "Dictator" years appear to be a late, probably even an Augustan, invention (see 333, 324, 309, and 301). At any rate Cicero, when he assigns an interval of forty-six years between the first and the sixth consulship of Valerius Corvus (348-299), appears to be unaware of them (*Sen.* 60). Fourth, the date of entrance into office of Consuls, and of Military Tribunes with Consular Power, kept changing almost up to the period of the Second Punic war according as colleges of eponyms abdicated before the end of their annual term and interregna were brief or prolonged. Finally the nature of the Roman calendar itself, which required frequent intercalation in order to keep it even approximately in accord with the solar year, introduced a considerable element of inaccuracy right up to the time of Caesar's reform in 46.

The following paragraphs refer only to the last two points. Using Leuze's *Römische Jahrzahlung* I have compiled a list of years when our sources assign reasonably definite dates to the entrance or departure of colleges of eponyms from office, or make mention of interregna. With these the evidence provided by notices of dedications of temples and celebrations of triumphs is generally in accord. After this list I have added some examples in which we can check the exact relationship between a date given by the Roman calendar and a date in our own system.

### B. C.    A. U. C.

- |     |      |  |
|-----|------|--|
| 493 | 261: | Entered office Kal. Sept. ( <i>Dion. Hal.</i> 6.49.1).   |
| 482 | 272: | Interregnum before this year ( <i>Dion. Hal.</i> 8.90).  |
| 480 | 274: | Surviving Consul abdicated two months early ( <i>Dion. Hal.</i> 9.13.4).<br>Two interreges ( <i>Ibid.</i> 9.14.1). |
| 476 | 278: | Entered office in the month of Sextilis ( <i>D. H.</i> 9.25.1).  |
| 463 | 291: | Entered office Kal. Sext. ( <i>Liv.</i> 3.6.1). Died in office ( <i>Liv.</i> 3.6.8, and 7.6). Several Interreges.  |
| 462 | 292: | Entered office III Id. Sext. ( <i>Liv.</i> 3.8.2).   |
| 452 | 302: | Consuls probably left office early ( <i>D. H.</i> 10.54).  |

## B. C. A. U. C.

- 450 304: Entered office Id. Maias (Liv. 3.36.3, and 38.1; applies also to 451; cf. also D. H. 10.59.1).
- 444 310: Tr. Mil. c. p. abdicated after 73 days (D. H. 11.62; *tertio iam mense*, Liv. 4.7.3). Leuze holds (269, 356) that the Consuls who succeeded them after several interregna (Liv. 4.7.7) held office for a year.
- 443 311: Entered office at full moon in December (D. H. 11.63.1).
- 423 331: Entered office Id. Dec. (Liv. 4.37.3).
- 420 334: Tr. Mil. c. p. elected after an interregnum (Liv. 4.43.9).
- 413 341: Consuls elected after an interregnum (Liv. 4.51.1).
- 402 352: Early abdication of Tr. Mil. c. p. (Liv. 5.9.8).
- 401 353: Entered office Kal. Oct. (Liv. 5.9.8).
- 399 355: Early abdication of Tr. Mil. c. p. (Plut. *Cam.* 2.5).
- 398 356: Tr. Mil. c. p. therefore entered before Kal. Oct.; ended office the subsequent summer soon after the setting of the Dog Star (D. H. 12.10; cf. Liv. 5.16.1).
- 397 357: Abdication of whole college of Tr. Mil. c. p. *vitio creati* (Liv. 5.17.2). Three Interreges before election of college of 396 (5.17.4).
- 392 362: Consuls abdicated; three Interreges (Liv. 5.31.8).
- 391 363: Tr. Mil. c. p. enter office Kal. Quinctilis (Liv. 5.32.1).
- 389 365: Two Interreges before election of Tr. Mil. c. p. (Liv. 6.1.8).
- 387 367: Three Interreges before election of Tr. Mil. c. p. (Liv. 6.5.6-7).
- 377 377: Tr. Mil. c. p. elected after a period of *anarchia* (Diod. 15.61.1). Note that there was an interruption for one year (Diod. 15.75.1), or four years (Cassiod.; Zonar. 7.24; *Fast. Hyd.*), or five years (Liv. 6.35.10).
- 355 399: Consuls elected after six Interreges, two of whom served twice (Liv. 7.17.10-12).
- 352 402: Consuls elected after twelve Interreges (Liv. 7.21.2-4).
- 351 403: Consuls elected after two Interreges (Liv. 7.22.2-3).
- 343 411: Consuls elected after an interregnum (Liv. 7.28.9-10).
- 341 413: Consuls abdicated early; two Interreges (Liv. 8.3.4).
- 332 422: Consuls elected after five Interreges (Liv. 8.17.5).
- 329 425: Entered office Kal. Quinctilis (Liv. 8.20.3).
- 326 428: Consuls elected after fourteen Interreges (Liv. 8.23.17).
- 321 433: The Consuls abdicated after the disaster at the Caudine Forks (Zonar. 7.26; cf. Liv. 9.7.12-15). Two Interreges (Liv. 9.7.12-15).
- 300 454: Consuls perhaps elected after an interregnum (Liv. 10.5.14).
- 298 456: Consuls elected after an interregnum (Liv. 10.11.10).
- 291 463: Consuls elected after an interregnum (Liv. 27.6.8).
- 223 531: The Consuls abdicated immediately after their triumphs, which were celebrated VI Id. Mart. and IV Id. Mart., respectively (Liv. 21.63.2; Plut. *Marc.* 4.3; 6.1; Zonar. 8.20).
- 222 532: Consuls, elected through Interreges, probably entered office Id. Mart. (Plut. *Marc.* 6.1; on the date, see 217 B. C.).
- 217 537: Consuls entered office Id. Mart. (Liv. 22.1.5). The two Interreges at the beginning of 216-538 (Liv. 22.33.12) caused no change in the date of entrance into office of the Consuls of 215-539. This date, Id. Mart., is attested for 215 (Liv. 23.30.18), 211 (26.1.1), 210 (26.26.5), 209 (27.7.7), 202 and 201 (the term for 202



ended Pridie Id. Mart., Liv. 30.34.5, and the terminal date in 201-200 was unaffected by delay in the elections), 200 (31.5.2, the usual date), 199 (32.1.1), 183 (39.45.1), 180 (40.35.2), 178 (end of term, 41.6.2), 177 (41.8.4), 171 (see 42.28.4, and 30.8, and 35.3), 168 (44.19.1).

- 153      601: Consuls entered office Kal. Ian. (Cassiod.). This date remained regular throughout the rest of the Republic.

The two notices which follow provide an indication how far the Roman calendar might stray from the dates of the solar year.

1. The eclipse of the sun, dated in Livy (37.4.4) *ante diem quintum Idus Quinctiles* (July 11) in the consulship of L. Scipio and C. Laelius (190 B. C.) actually occurred on March 14 of that year.
2. The lunar eclipse which took place *nocte quam pridie Nonas Septembres insecuta est dies* (night of September 3; see Liv. 44.37.8) in the consulship of L. Aemilius Paullus and C. Licinius Crassus (168 B. C.) occurred on June 21 of that year.

For the period from 65 to 43 B. C. we have available the conversion table in Drumann-Groebe (3.779-827) and the correction of one day made by T. Rice Holmes (*The Roman Republic* 1.339-344) and applied in the dates given on the margins of his work. The Nones of December in 63 probably fell on December 1 (Julian); Caesar crossed the Rubicon a. d. IV Id. Ian. (Roman) in 49, but in fact on November 22 (Julian) of 50; and the last day of the month of November in 46 before the insertion of the month which initiated the Julian reform coincides with September 26 (Julian) of that year.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

### VOLUME I

- Pp. 1-3: Augustine (*CD* 3.16) refers to the Consuls Brutus and Tarquinius, and to the Consules Suffecti Valerius and Horatius.
- P. 18, 489 B. C., Consuls, on P. Pinarius: for \*4, read 13.
- P. 23, line 30: delete "See 486, Tribunes of the Soldiers."
- P. 29, 472 B. C., Consuls, on L. Pinarius: for \*5, read 12.
- P. 36, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Sex. Titius: for 23, read 22.
- P. 37, 460 B. C., Consuls, lines 9 and 12: for "Hordeonius", read "Herdonius."
- P. 46, 450 B. C., Decemviri Consulari Imperio, on Q. Poetelius: for "not in \**RE*", read "4".
- Pp. 54 and 55, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Poetelius: for "not in \**RE*", read "1".
- P. 62, 432 B. C., on L. Pinarius Mamercinus: for \*6, read 11.
- P. 64, 430 B. C., Censors, on P. Pinarius: for \*7, read 5.
- P. 65, 428 B. C., Consuls, on A. Sempronius: for 222, read 22.
- P. 75, 414 B. C., Quaestors, on P. Sextius: for 5, read 15.
- P. 84, 401 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs: for P. Curatius, read P. Curiatius.
- P. 85, 399 B. C., Military Tribunes with Consular Power: they abdicated before the end of their term (*Plut. Cam.* 2.5).
- P. 88, line 9: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 3.17.
- P. 92, 392 B. C., Consuls, line 9: for "Consuls," read "Military Tribunes with Consular Power."
- P. 108, 377 B. C., note 1, line 7: for "Diod." read "Dio."
- P. 111, 369 B. C., Military Tribunes with Consular Power, on M. Cornelius Maluginensis: for 240, read 249. So also p. 113, 367 B. C., on the same.
- P. 115, 366 B. C., Aediles, Curule, on P. Cornelius Scipio: for 320, read 329.
- P. 117, 363 B. C., Master of Horse, on L. Pinarius Natta: for \*8, read 18. So also p. 129, 349 B. C., Praetors, on the same.
- P. 120, 360 B. C., Consuls, on C. Poetelius: for "not in \**RE*", read 7. So also p. 122, 358 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on the same; p. 131, 346 B. C., Consuls; and p. 146, 326 B. C., Consuls, both on the same.
- P. 121, 358 B. C., Consuls, on C. Plautius: for \*1, read 27. So also p. 123, 356, B. C., Master of Horse, on the same.
- P. 124, 355 B. C., Interreges, on C. Fabius Ambustus: add "Consul 358."
- P. 130, 347 B. C., Consuls, on C. Plautius Venno: for \*2, read 31. So also p. 134 341 B. C., Consuls, on the same.
- P. 136, 340 B. C., Interreges, on M. Valerius: add "(Corvus)".
- P. 143, 330 B. C., Consuls, on L. Plautius Venno: for \*5, read 33.
- P. 144, 329 B. C., Consuls, on C. Plautius Decianus: for \*4, read 18. So also p. 145, 328 B. C., Consuls, on the same.
- P. 145, 328 B. C., Consuls, on P. Plautius Proculus: add "(28)".
- P. 146, 326 B. C., Interrex, on L. Aemilius: for "fifteenth," read "fourteenth."
- P. 150, 322 B. C., Praetors, on L. Plautius (Venno): for \*2 or \*5, read 34 or 33.
- P. 154, 318 B. C., Consuls, on L. Plautius Venno: for \*2, read 34.
- P. 155, 318 B. C., Censors, on C. Maenius: add "Cos. 338".

- P. 157, 314 B. C., Consuls, on M. Poetelius Libo: for "not in \*RE", read "6". So also p. 158, 313 B. C., Master of Horse, on the same.
- P. 158, 313 B. C., Dictator, on C. Poetelius: for "not in \*RE", read "8".
- P. 160, 312 B. C., Censors, on C. Plautius Venox: for \*5, read 39.
- P. 167, 305 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on Cn. Flavius C. f. or Anni f., and p. 168, 304 B. C., Aediles, Curule, on the same: According to W. Seston (*REL* 29 [1951] 435f.) Cicero's first impression that the Flavius who revealed the Fasti and the *legis actiones* was a scriba who lived before 304 wins support from the discrepancy in the filiation which suggests that two men have been confused.
- P. 177, 295, B. C., Consuls: add a reference to Liv. 24.10.8.
- P. 186, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Aquilius: the date of the *Lex Aquilia de Damno* is quite uncertain (see Arangio-Ruiz, *Storia di Diritto Romano* 123; cited by G. Bagnani, *Phoenix* 6 [1952] 72), and accordingly the author should be included in the list of magistrates of uncertain date in Appendix II.
- P. 195, 276 B.C., Consuls, on Q. Fabius Gurgus: after the number 265 add a question mark.
- P. 197, 272 B. C., Consuls, line 9: add a reference to Liv. 24.9.8.
- P. 205, 260 B. C., Consuls, line 7: add a reference to Polyb. 8.35.9.
- P. 209, 256 B. C., Consul Suffectus, line 9: add a reference to Liv. 28.43.17.
- P. 210, 255 B. C., Promagistrates, on Regulus, at line 6: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 1.15.
- P. 218, 241 B. C., note 2: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 3.15, on Metellus, Pont. Max.
- P. 234, 221 B. C.: add a question mark to the heading Consul Suffectus, since it is uncertain if there was one in this year.
- P. 237, 219 B. C., Legates, on P. Valerius Flaccus: for \*29, read 181. So also p. 251, 216 B. C., Legates, Lieutenants, on the same.
- P. 244, 217 B. C., Master of Horse, on M. Pomponius Matho: for \*67, read \*6, \*7.
- P. 251, 216 B. C., Prefects, on M. Iunius Silanus: for 169, read 167.
- P. 261, 214 B. C., Tribunes of the Soldiers, on Cato: add a reference to Plut. *Cato Maior* 3.3.
- P. 265, 213 B. C., Prefects, on L. Pinarius: for \*9, read 3.
- P. 277, 211 B. C., note 7, line 1: read *Philip V of Macedon*.
- P. 279, 210 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on L. Atilius: G. Bagnani (*Phoenix* 6 [1952] 73) points out that the *Lex Atilia de tutore dando* probably followed and supplemented the *Lex Plaetoria de circumscriptione adulescentium* which is to be dated shortly before 191 (see Appendix II, Tribunes of the Plebs), and should therefore be dated, not in 210, but ca. 190-188 B. C.
- P. 281, 210 B. C., Legates, Ambassadors, on P. Poetelius: for "not in \*RE", read "3".
- P. 291, 208 B. C., Promagistrates, on Scipio: for "Hannibal," read "Hasdrubal"; and for "Masinissa," read "Massiva."
- P. 304, 205 B. C., Legates, Lieutenants, on Q. Pleminius: for \*5, p. 1743, read 2.
- Pp. 318-319, 203 B. C., note 1: the suggestion made in this note, viz., that the notices in Livy regarding the Ludi in 202 were interchanged, has already been published by A. Aymard in *REA* 46 (1944) 247-257, even though he at the same time rejects Mommsen's view that the dictatorship of C. Servilius ended by the Ides of March, 201, along with the auspices that created it, and holds that it was limited only by its term of six months. Soullard (*Roman Politics, 220-150 B. C.* 81) holds that the Aediles of the Plebs of 203

- celebrated the *Epulum Iovis* in November, were then found to be improperly elected at that late date, and abdicated. As there were as yet no new incumbents elected to office for 201 by April 19 the Dictator was empowered by decree of the Senate to celebrate the "*Cerealia ludos*."
- P. 321, 201 B. C., Promagistrates, on M. Servilius Pulex Geminus: for 75, read 78.
- P. 342, 195 B. C., note 3, line 3: for 1909, read 1908.
- P. 347, 193 B. C., Aediles, Curule: for M. Aemilius Paullus, read L. Aemilius Paullus.
- P. 356, 190 B. C., Consuls, line 15: for *FHG* 3.539, read *FGrH* 3B.349f., and add a reference to *SEG* 1.144, at Delphi.
- Ibid.*, Praetors, on L. Aemilius Regillus: add a reference to M. Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 2.3.5.
- P. 358, 190 B. C., Legates, Lieutenants, on Scipio Africanus: for *FHG* 3.539, read *FGrH* 3B.349f. So also p. 360, 190 B. C., note 1, line 2.
- Mention also of a certain Cn. Cornelius, probably Scipio Hispallus (346), Consul in 176, in M. Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 2.3.5, suggests that he should be included here as one of the junior officers under L. Scipio in 190.
- P. 361, 189 B. C., Praetors, on L. Plautius Hypsaesus: for \*7, read 19.
- P. 363, 189 B. C., Legates, Envoys, on A. Terentius Varro: for 180, read 80.
- P. 366, Promagistrates, on L. Plautius Hypsaesus: for \*7, read 19; and for "see 189, Promagistrates", read "see above, Praetors."
- P. 370, 187 B. C., note 4, and pp. 375f., 184 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs: Scullard (*Roman Politics*, 220–150 B. C., pp. 142–145, 290–303) keeps the tribunate of Ti. Gracchus in 187, and with him the Tribunes Fannius and Minucius Augurinus who were his colleagues, and places the trial of L. Scipio in the same year. In 184 the attack was directed against Africanus. It is a possible and reasonable solution of the problem.
- P. 372, 185 B. C., Praetors, on P. Cornelius Cethegus: for 75, read 95.
- P. 384, 181 B. C., Praetors, on M. Pinarius Rusca: for \*10, read 21.
- P. 393, Pontifices, on Cn. Servilius Caepio: after "Cn. f. Cn.", insert "n."
- P. 403, 175 B. C., note 5: The inscription on the altar in the Largo Argentina is now published in *CIL* 12.2.2711.
- P. 412, 172 B. C., Legates, Ambassadors, b: for "T. Claudius Nero", read "Ti. Claudius Nero."
- P. 414, 172 B. C., Legates, Ambassadors, f., on C. Plaetorius: for \*2, read 4.
- P. 416, 171 B. C., Consuls: L. Robert has recognized the name of Licinius in a fragment of a decree of the Senate which affected Coronea and is probably of the same date as the *SC de Thisbensibus* (*Études Épig. et Phil.* 287–292; cf. *SIG* 3 646).
- P. 419, 171 B. C., Special Commissions, line 9, on C. Matienus: for 172, read 173.
- P. 426, 169 B. C., under Legates, Envoys: before the name of M. Claudius (Marcellus?), insert the heading Legates, Lieutenants.
- P. 457, 150 B. C., Pontifices, on Scipio Nasica: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 1.30.
- Ibid.*, Augurs, on M. Porcius Cato: the evidence for Cato's augurate depends upon the the correct reading in Cic. *Sen.* 64, whether it is *in nostro collegio* (BS) or *in vestro collegio* (L<sup>1</sup>). The latter reading is accepted as the consensus of the best manuscripts in the recent edition by Weuilleumier.
- P. 461, 148 B. C., Consuls, on Sp. Postumius: for \*48, read \*34.
- P. 464, 147 B. C., Promagistrates, on Metellus: add a reference to the dedication by Hyampolis, *SEG* 3.414, with the title Proconsul.

- P. 466, 146 B. C., Praetors, on C. Plautius: for \*10, read 9.
- P. 467, 146 B. C., Legates, Ambassadors: after the name of Licinius Murena, add Pr. 147?; and on A. Postumius Albinus, add a reference to *SEG* 1.162, at Delphi.
- P. 469, 146 B. C., note 6: for 209, read 203.
- P. 470, 145 B. C., Promagistrates, on L. Mummius: the inscription *IG* 7.2413-2414 probably refers not to L. Mummius but to M. Livius Drusus, Proconsul in Macedonia in 112 (see below, Additions, on p. 541).
- P. 470, 145 B. C., Legates, Ambassadors: add as no. c., (L. Minucius) Thermus (63). He was present as a Roman Legate at the struggle and the settlement which attended the death of Ptolemy Philometor and the accession of Ptolemy Physcon (Joseph. *Contra Apion*. 2.50; cf. Justin 38.8.2-4).
- P. 474, 142 B. C., Censors, on L. Mummius: *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.632 does not apply to Mummius. The reading on the stone, L. Munius, should be retained. See Giglioli, *Athenaeum* N. S. 28 (1950) 267-275; Riposati, *Epigraphica* 12 (1950) 137-149 (pub. Dec., 1951). On both Scipio and Mummius, add a reference to Plut. *Praec. rei pub. ger.* 20, 816C.
- P. 480, 140 B. C., Praetors, on C. Hostilius Mancinus: he presided, probably as Pr. Urbanus, over the Senate at the passage of the *SC de Narthaciensibus et Melitaeensibus* (*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 674). Dittenberger dates this before 147, because Thessaly was not at the time of the decree under a provincial regime, which presumably began in 146. In *IG* 9.2, p. xxiv, however, the Thessalian officials named in the decree are dated toward 140, even though the inscription itself (no. 89) is dated before 146. Stählin has pointed out that the names of the officials make the later date mandatory (*Philologus* 88 [1933] 130-132, and *RE*, s. v. "Narthakion"; cf. also Daux, *BCH* 57 [1933] 97), while Accame shows that the settlement of Flaminius remained valid in Thessaly after 146 (*Dominio romano in Grecia* 15, 217-225). The praetorship of Mancinus therefore need not precede 146, and should probably be placed about 140 at the regular interval before his consulship in 137.
- P. 482, 139 B. C., Praetors, on L. Plautius Hypsaetus: for \*11?, read 20.
- Ibid.*, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Gabinus: Carcopino has shown that Gabinus was probably the author of the law which reserved the meetings of the Senate in February for the hearing of foreign envoys (*Mél. Glotz* 1.120-122; cf. Cio. *Verr.* 2.1.90; *Fam.* 1.4.1; *QF* 2.11.3, and 8.1, and 10.2; *Att.* 1.13.1, and 14.5, and 18.7; Ps.-Ascon. 244 Stangl).
- P. 483, 139 B. C., note 1: Münzer (*RE*, s. v. "Plautius", no. 20) accepts the usual dating for the Praetors of Sicily in this period, and places Plautius in 135. See Varro *RR* 2.5.5; and West, *AJPh* 49 (1928) 244.
- P. 493, 133 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs: Mucius (or Minucius or Mummius) should be listed as a suffect Tribune.
- P. 494, 133 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on Gracchus, line 2: Ti. Gracchus was killed, not in the Forum, but on the Capitol.
- Ibid.*, line 22: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 3.24.
- P. 499, 132 B. C., note 2, on M. Perperna: rejecting Degrassi's suggestion, Heurgon refers the elogium to a local magistrate of Tarquinia of a much earlier date (*MEFR* 63 [1951] 119-137).
- P. 501, 131 B. C., Flamens, on L. Valerius Flaccus: a probable date for his accession is 154. See p. 451.
- P. 504, 129 B. C., Consuls, line 15, and p. 505, Tribunes of the Soldiers, line 3:

Holleaux's article has been republished by L. Robert in *Études d'épigraphie et d'histoire grecques* 2.179-198.

- P. 506, 128 B. C., Praetors, on M. Plautius Hypsaesus: for \*11, read 21. So also page 510, 125, Consuls, on the same. Münzer conjectures that Plautius held a distant province, perhaps Asia (cf. Plin. *NH* 35.113, and see his article on M. Plautius Lyco, *RE* s. v. "Plautius", no. 24).
- P. 519, 122 B. C., note 4, and page 520, note 6: the role of the Lex Acilia in legislative program of C. Gracchus has been convincingly vindicated by Baldson (*PBSR* 14 [1938] 98-114).
- P. 520, 121 B. C., Consuls, line 20: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 3.24.
- Pp. 522f., 121 B. C., note 5: on this inscription, see also Carcopino, *Autour des Gracques* 134f., 163; Merlin, *Inscriptions latines de la Tunisie* no. 892.
- P. 524, 120 B. C., Promagistrates, on Domitius Ahenobarbus and Fabius Maximus: A milestone of the Via Domitia, found in 1949 at Pont de Treilles in the Department of Aude at about twenty miles from Narbo, and inscribed *Cn. Domitius Cn. f. Ahenobarbus Imperator XX*, raises the probability that his proconsulate extended until the founding of Narbo in 118 and that his triumph was not celebrated until that or even the following year (P.-M. Duval, "À propos d'un miliaire de Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus Imperator," *CRAI* 1951, 161-168). It follows that the term of the proconsulate and the date of the triumph of Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus should also be placed in these years. Both triumphs precede the triumph of Metellus Delmaticus in 117.
- P. 525, 120 B. C., note 6: add a reference to C. H. Benedict, "The Romans in Southern Gaul," *AJPh* 63 (1942) 38-50.
- P. 528, 118 B. C., Special Commissions: the name of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (21), Cos. 96, should probably appear with that of L. Licinius Crassus as a commissioner for the founding of Narbo in 118. The coins inscribed L. LIC, CN. DOM, which Grueber refers to their censorship in 92, are referred by Kubitschek (*Studien* 57ff., reference in Pink) and Mattingly (*JRS* 12 [1922] 230-233, and *NC* 1924, 55) to the founding of Narbo. This view has been accepted by C. H. Benedict, *History of Narbo* 4-10, and most recently by Dr. Karl Pink, *Triumviri Monetales* 24f.). Sydenham however dates these coins in 112-108.
- P. 528, 118 B. C., note 2: on the Macedonian era, see also, Accame, *Dominio romano in Grecia* 11f.
- P. 529, 117 B. C., Promagistrates, on Marcius Rex: for 9, read 91.
- P. 532, 115 B. C.: after the heading Praetors and before the heading Pontifices, insert the heading Promagistrates:  
Q. Fabius Maximus (Eburnus) Pat. (111) Cos. 116.  
Probably the Proconsul of Macedonia who addressed a letter to the Dymaeans (*SIG<sup>3</sup>* 684; see Accame, *Dominio romano in Grecia* 9f., 33f., 149-152). Since the other Fabii Maximi of this generation held commands after their consulships in Spain or Gaul, it is preferable to return to the attribution of Zumpt and Geyer (see *RE*, s. v. "Makedonia" 764), who place the proconsulate of Fabius Maximus Eburnus in Macedonia and date it in 115-114. It was perhaps at the expiration of this command that he was sent as head of a commission to Crete (see 113, Legates, Ambassadors, p. 536, and note 5, p. 537f.).
- P. 541, 111 B. C., Promagistrates, on M. Livius Drusus: in two inscriptions containing two letters by a Proconsul, presumably of Macedonia, to the

- Technitae of the Isthmia and the Nemea (*IG* 7.2413-2414) Klaffenbach supplied the name of L. Mummius (*Symbolae Hist. Coll. Artis. Beroch.* 34 ff.), but Accame very reasonably suggests the name of M. Livius (*Dominate romano in Grecia* 2-7; cf. Daux, *Delphes* 356-372, esp. 358, note 1).
- P. 548, 108 B. C., Consuls: The name of Ser. Sulpicius Galba appears alone in the date on a recently published inscription of the Campanian magistri (*De Franciscis, Epigraphica* 12 [1950] 126-130, pub. Dec., 1951), and probably gives an indication of the period after the condemnation of Hortensius and before the election of Aurelius Scaurus as Consul Suffectus.
- P. 554, 106 B. C., Proconsuls, on M. Minucius Rufus: he was honored by Europos of Macedonia for his victory over the Gallic Scordisci, the Bessi, and the rest of the Thracians (S. Kougeas, *Hellenika* 5 [1932] 5-16, reported by Roussel in *REG* 47 [1934] 230).
- P. 560, 104 B. C., Decemviri Stlitibus Iudicandis: insert a question mark before the name of M. Livius Drusus, whose date is uncertain.
- P. 571, 101 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on Glaucia, and 573, note 2: It has been pointed out by Last (*CAH* 9.162f.) and Balsdon (*PBSR* 14 [1938] 107 and 113) that Glaucia may have held the tribunate either in 104 or in 101, in either case in a year preceding a tribunate of Saturninus. The relevant passage of Appian is confused, but the association he makes with the murder of Nonianus and the second tribunate of Saturninus is somewhat in favor of the later date.
- P. 575, 100 B. C., Praetors, on Glaucia, line 5: add a reference to Augustin. *OD* 3.26. So also p. 576, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Saturninus, line 21.
- P. 575, 100 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on Appuleius Saturninus, and p. 577, Special Commissions, on C. Iulius Caesar: E. Gabba (*Athenaeum* 29 [1951] 12-24) maintains that the African colonies were authorized in the first tribunate of Saturninus in 103, and were not a part of the legislation of his second in 100, which was repealed, and would therefore favor an earlier date for Caesar's commission. This is possible but not certain, since the settlement of Eporedia in 100 B. C. was maintained and the settlement in Corsica can hardly be a colony of the Marian party. The Marian colonization in Africa has recently been confirmed by an inscription from Thuburnica (*C. Mario C. f. | Cos. VII Condi | tori Coloniae*, published by P. Quoniam, *CRAI* 1950 332-336; *Ann. Epig.* 1951, no. 81).
- P. 578, 100 B. C., note 5: I regret very much that I misstated Sydenham's position in his article in *NC* 1940 164-178. He holds that the issue of coins bearing the cognomina of Piso and Caepio is commemorative and should be dated ca. 94 B. C. They themselves held office earlier, possibly, but not necessarily, in 100.
- P. 395, 178 B.C., Consuls, on A. Manlius Vulso, and on the various Praetors between the Lex Villia Annalis of 180 B.C. and the Dictatorship of Sulla whose praetorship is inferred from their attainment of the consulship: In *Classica et Mediaevalia* 8 (1946) 261-278 A. Afzelius presents the view that the Lex Villia Annalis of 180 merely set a minimum age limit for the attainment of the various magistracies, as Livy says, but did not also prescribe an order of magistracies nor a biennium between the curule ones. This view, which may be correct, makes less certain the presumption that all those who attained the consulship between 180 and 81 had held the praetorship, but, as Professor Afzelius himself agrees, the effect of Roman custom and of the legally established age limits would create a situation

not greatly different from the one I have presented above. He uses the case of A. Manlius Vulso, Cos. 178, whose name does not appear in the lists of Praetors, to support his contention. Yet it should be noted that the political conditions of 189, when a brother and a close family friend held the consulship, would have been extremely favorable to his election as Praetor Suffectus then (see Scullard, *Roman Politics* 184; and above, 189, Praetors). Moreover, if the notice in Plutarch (*Aem. Paul.* 3.1) that all twelve of the rivals of Paullus for the curule aedileship of 193, a patrician year, later attained the consulship is not a gross exaggeration, Manlius, who must have been one of them, would therefore have been ready for the praetorship of 189. Apart from Manlius, we have no examples that are not in some way or other termed illegal: Scipio Aemilianus, Cos. 147, who was below the legal age (he was actually a candidate for the aedileship in 148), and Julius Caesar Strabo in 88, whose abortive candidacy is termed illegal by Asconius (and implied to be so by Cicero) because he had omitted the praetorship. Volume I, p. 31, note 1, line 4, on Ti. Aemilius Mamercus: The praenomen given in Livy both at 2.61.1 on 470 B.C. and 3.1.1 on 467 B.C. is not Tiberius but Titus.

## VOLUME II

- P. 97, 75 B. C., Praetors, on L. Turius: Whether there is or is not a confusion of Furius and Turius in this case, there existed in this period a L. Turius who attained the praetorship and almost succeeded in winning the consulship (*Cic. Brut.* 237).
- P. 118f., 72 B. C., Promagistrates, on M. Terentius Varro Lucullus: in the spring of 1952 an inscription was found in the Agora of Athens bearing the name of M. Terentius Varro Lucullus. He was honored as Proconsul, presumably when he held command of Macedonia in 72-71 B. C. (Agora Excavation, Inv. I 3158, from a columnar monument, of Hymettian marble. The pieces came from modern house walls near the S. E. corner of the Agora). I owe this information to Professor Homer Thompson and Miss Lucy Talcott.
- P. 146, 67 B. C., Promagistrates, on Q. Marcus Rex: See now G. Downey, "The Occupation of Syria by the Romans," *TAPhA* 72 (1951) 149-163. Since recruitment of soldiers for the army of Marcus Rex was already in progress in Cisalpine Gaul in 68 it is possible that he arrived in his province somewhat earlier than Downey supposes (page 152). See Suet. *Iul.* 8; and 69, Quaestors, on Caesar. See also p. 154, 66 B. C., Promagistrates, on Q. Marcus Rex.
- P. 148, 67 B. C., Legates, Lieutenants, on P. Clodius Pulcher: see G. Downey, in the article cited above, p. 158.
- Pp. 163, 64 B. C., and 169, 63 B. C., respectively, Promagistrates, on L. Licinius Murena; and p. 170, 63 B. C., Legates, Lieutenants, on C. Licinius Murena: M. Cary (*CAH* 9.499, note 2) suggested, on the basis of the phrase *in citeriore Gallia* in Sall. *Cat.* 42.3, that the Legate C. Licinius Murena was temporarily governor of both Gallic provinces. In a forthcoming note in *Classical Philology* (48 [1953]) Walter Allen, Jr., points out that L. Licinius Murena was probably Proconsul in command of both the Transalpine and the Cisalpine provinces in 64 and 63, like C. Piso in 67 to 65.
- P. 165, 64 B. C., note 5: see also G. Downey, *TAPhA* 72 (1951) 149-163, on the time when members of Pompey's entourage might be found at Antioch.



- P. 174f., 62 B.C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on Cato: add a reference to Cato's measure to cheapen distributions of grain in Plut. *Prac. rei pub. ger.* 24, 818D.
- P. 309, 45 B.C., Promagistrates, on Hirtius: Hirtius bears the title Imp(erator) on bronze coins issued in northern Gaul during his governorship (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.526; see M. Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 391-392; Tournour, *Antiquité Classique* 17 [1948] 553-558; and cf. below, p. 311, Legates, on Aurelius).
- P. 329, 44 B.C., Promagistrates, on L. Munatius Plancus: Plancus is named on tribal bronze coins in Gaul (see Grant, *op. cit.* 392; Tournour, *op. cit.*)
- P. 426, 31 B.C., Augurs, on M. Licinius Crassus: Positive identification of M. Licinius Crassus Frugi (59), Consul in 14 B.C., as an Augur, in an inscription of Lepcis Magna lessens the probability that the notice of an augurate quoted above is correctly referred to his father, the Consul of 30 (see Goodchild, *PBSR* 18 [1950] 72-77; Reynolds and Ward Perkins, *The Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania* 97, no. 319).

Appendix I, on various Monetales: In an important series of recent studies in *Museum Helveticum* on "Die Geburt der kaiserlichen Bildsymbolik" A. Alföldi has suggested a number of datings for several moneyers different from those listed in Appendix I. He would date the coins of Q. Pomponius Rufus (above, p. 449), L. Axius Naso (433), P. Satrienus (451), L. Rustius (451), and P. Lentulus, P. f. (see 74, Quaestors), all near together in the late seventies B.C. (*Mus. Helv.* 7 [1950] 8, note 10).

He dates Q. Cassius ca. 57 (*ibid.* 8 [1951] 190), C. Memmius C. f. ca. 63 (*ibid.* 193), M. Plaetorius Cestianus in 62 (*ibid.* 194), and his coins as Aed. Cur. in 55 (*ibid.* 194, note 11), M. Volteius M. f. under Sulla (*ibid.*, p. 198), and M. Pupius Piso Frugi Calpurnianus ca. 61 (*ibid.* 198f.). [In the text above (p. 434) the gentile name of M. (Calpurnius) Piso M. f. Frugi should be corrected to Pupius. The moneyer may perhaps be identified with the M. Piso who held a praetorship in 44.] P. Fonteius Capito is dated ca. 57 in his *Der frühromische Reiteradel und seine Ehrenabzeichen*, p. 52 (Baden-Baden, 1952).

Discussion of these datings should await the appearance of the author's forthcoming study of *Bildpropaganda um Pompeius*. If the date assigned to M. Plaetorius Cestianus is correct he must be distinguished from the man who was a Iudex Quaestionis in 66, and most probably held an aedileship in 67 and a praetorship in 64.

- P. 474, Appendix II, Quaestors: Delete the notice of the quaestorship of Cn. Appuleius Saturninus.
- P. 483f., Appendix II, Praefecti: An uncle of Pompeius Trogus served as a Praefect of Cavalry under Pompey in the Third Mithridatic War (Justin 43.5.12).
- P. 486, Appendix III: A magistrate whose offices (and their dates) remain unknown was Alfidius, the maternal grandfather of Livia, a municipal magistrate of Fundi, who held unnamed honores in Rome (Suet. *Cal.* 23, with the name Aufidius Lurco; cf. *Tib.* 5). On the name Alfidius, see *CIL* 2.1667; *ILS* 125; *IGRP* 4.983.
- P. 488, Appendix III, Senators: Add the name Caesetius Rufus (5), a Senator who was put to death during the proscriptions in 43 (App. *BC* 4.29; Val. Max. 9.5.4).
- P. 489, Appendix III, Senators: Add the name of L. Cornelius M. f. Rom. (130) Senator in 129 (*S. C. de Agro Pergameno*).